

THE

~~Centinel~~ *Magazine:*

AND

~~Historical~~ *Chronicle.*

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1821.

VOLUME XCI.

(BEING THE FOURTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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THE NEWDIGATE PRIZE POEM.

BY THE HON. G. W. F. HOWARD,

Of Christ Church,

PÆSTUM.

'MID the deep silence of the pathless wild,
 Where kindlier nature once profusely smil'd,
 Th' eternal TEMPLES stand;—untold their age,
 Untrac'd their annals in Historic Page;
 All that around them stood, now far away,
 Single in ruin, mighty in decay,
 Between the mountains and the azure main,
 They claim the empire of the lonely plain.
 In solemn beauty, through the clear blue light,
 The Doric columns rear their massive height,
 Emblems of strength untam'd; yet conquering Time
 Has mellow'd half the sternness of their prime,
 And bade the lichen, 'mid their ruins grown,
 Imbrown with darker tints the vivid stone.
 Each channel'd pillar of the fane appears
 Unspoil'd, yet soften'd by consuming years;
 So calmly awful, so serenely fair,
 The gazer's heart still mutely worships there.

Not always thus—when beam'd beneath the day;
 No fairer scene than Pæstum's lovely bay;
 When her light soil bore plants of ev'ry hue,
 And twice each year her storied roses blew;
 While Bards her blooming honours lov'd to sing,
 And Tuscan zephyrs fann'd the eternal spring.
 Proud in her port the Tyrian moor'd his fleet,
 And Wealth and Commerce fill'd the peopled street.
 While here the rescued Mariner ador'd
 The Sea's dread sovereign, Posidonia's lord,
 With votive tablets deck'd yon hallow'd walls,
 Or sued for Justice in her crowded halls.
 There stood on high the white-rob'd Flamen—there
 The opening portal pour'd the choral prayer;
 While to the o'er arching Heaven swell'd full the sound,
 And incense blaz'd, and myriads knelt around.

'Tis past: the echoes of the plain are mute,
 E'en to the herdsman's call or shepherd's flute;
 The toils of Art, the charms of Nature fail,
 And Death triumphant rides the tainted gale.
 From the lone spot the trembling peasants haste,
 A wild the garden, and the town a waste.
 But **THEY** * are still the same; alike they mock
 The Invader's menace, and the Tempest's shock;
 Such ere the world had bow'd at Cæsar's Throne,
 Ere proud Rome's all-conquering name was known.
 They stood, and fleeting Centuries in vain
 Have pour'd their fury o'er the enduring fane;
 Such long shall stand—proud relicks of a clime
 Where man was glorious, and his works sublime;
 While in the progress of their long decay,
 Thrones sink to dust, and Nations pass away.

* The Temples.

PREFACE.

WE have now the pleasing satisfaction of announcing the completion of the First Part of our NINETY-FIRST VOLUME. After the expiration of so many revolving years, we necessarily feel a conscious pride on viewing the successful result of our labours. SYLVANUS URBAN has not only accumulated a mass of information more general and extended than any contemporary Magazine contains; but he still possesses, through the agency of numerous Friends and Contributors, the most ample resources in every Department of Literature.

To remove the impediments that might otherwise have existed, in discovering any particular information amongst so extensive a collection of Volumes, a complete and general Index has been recently published, which affords immediate reference to the whole series. By such an auxiliary the Gentleman's Magazine forms a species of Encyclopædia, embracing almost every subject connected with History, Literature, or Science.

In the present Volume several articles have been extended beyond the limits usually prescribed; but we flatter ourselves that the interesting information they convey will afford ample compensation. The "Progress of Anecdotal Literature" contains many curious fragments of unpublished Biography, in addition to a considerable fund of genuine amusement. The "Tour on the Continent" will always be perused with interest, as conveying a just idea of the state of Europe in the year 1818.—"The Progress of Literature in different Ages of Society" glows with bold and energetic sentiments, and is replete with ingenious and original remarks.—These papers conclude with the present Volume.

The Gentleman's Magazine was for many years the earliest and almost only vehicle for giving authentic publicity to the Parliamentary Proceedings; but, as there is now no restraint on the *daily* publication of Parliamentary affairs, by which they lose their originality in a Monthly Magazine, these proceedings are necessarily confined to a more limited space. Notwithstanding, when questions of public importance transpire, the speeches of the most distinguished speakers will be given; so that this department may still remain an historical record of constant reference.

The Embellishments, particularly in Wood, will be found more numerous than usual. As the art of Wood-Engraving of late years has

has been wonderfully improved, it is our intention occasionally to introduce graphic illustrations of any curious subjects or picturesque views that are likely to attract notice.

With respect to the general interests of the Magazine, we experience considerable pleasure in stating, that, notwithstanding the powerful and extensive Rivalry that has recently existed, we still continue to receive the warmest encouragement from our Friends in particular, and the most liberal support from the Publick in general. We find our literary resources daily augmenting, not only from every department of the United Empire, but from the remotest portions of the Civilized World; and we conceive it a duty to express our grateful acknowledgements for the kind support thus extensively given.

From the progressive increase of Contributors, we sanguinely flatter ourselves that we shall still be enabled, not only to preserve the decided superiority in points which this Miscellany has so long sustained, but still further to extend its reputation as a Standard Repository of more useful and general information than any Periodical Publication extant.

On reverting to the political affairs of Great Britain, and observing the amelioration of the times, we cannot but experience the highest gratification. The Revenue, which had alarmingly decreased two or three years ago, has this year exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Government has also been enabled to issue Cash Payments, owing to the abundance of moneyed capital; and the Funds, those infallible barometers of national prosperity, have been daily rising, and now maintain a price almost unparalleled.

None can respect fair and rational discussion on public affairs more than ourselves. We admire the motives of many worthy Oppositionists, sincerely believing they have the good of their Country at heart; but we detest and abhor those unprincipled Railers, who exult over the misfortunes of their Country, and repine at her prosperity. Such men can have no other object than that of effecting a Revolution under the specious name of *Patriotism*, and aggrandizing themselves on the ruins of the State. Were even their own mad theories adopted, and they themselves excluded from power, they would only be exasperated that no clamour could be raised.

For our parts, we shall always, in unison with every virtuous individual, condole over the miseries of our native land, from whatever cause they may arise; and sincerely rejoice at her happiness.

We close our Preface, by hailing the bright harbingers of Peace and Plenty; fondly hoping that Britain's Isle may ever continue to be the land of Prosperity and of Freedom, clothed with the gorgeous mantle of Agriculture, and studded with the gems of Arts and Manufactures.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

London Gazette
M. Chronicle—Times
New Times—Brit Press
M. Post.—M. Herald
P. Ledger—M. Advert.
Courier—Globe
Star—Statesman—Sun
Gen. Eve.—Travel.
St. James's—Eng. Chron.
Com. Chron.—E. Mail
London Packet
London Chronicle
Courier de Londres
B. Mercury—M.
12 Weekly Papers
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
14 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berwick
Birmingham 3
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton—Bristol 5
Bury.—Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
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Cheltenham—Chest. 2
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl.
Derby—Devizes
Doncaster—Dorchester.
Durham—Exeter 3



Gloucester 2—Hants
Hereford 1—Hull 3
Hunt 1—Ipswich
Kent 4—Leicester
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Macclesfield—Maidst. 2
Manchester 6
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales—Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 3—Preston
Reading—Salisbury
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne—Shrewsb.
Stafford—Stamford 2
Suff.—Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
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JANUARY, 1821.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. R.'s interesting account of Girgenti and Agrigentum will appear in our next, accompanied by a Lithographic Chart, representing the present state of that city and its environs, according to a survey taken in 1817.

The Runic Inscription in Yorkshire will be engraved for our next.

S. R. is informed, that Lydiat Abbey is in the hands of the engraver.

J. P.'s Medal is not uncommon, and has been frequently engraved.

HONORIA LIBERTAS (we are sorry to say) is not to our purpose.

The Bishop of Salisbury, inquired after by PHILO-SILVANUS, was Martin Fotherby.

In answer to "A Constant Subscriber," the *Fourth Volume* of "Illustrations of Literature" is in considerable progress; but "heavy bodies move slow." The Lives of Sir John Pratt and his illustrious Son, are still in abeyance; but it is hoped that the Noble Marquis, by giving them to the Publick, will add one more laurel to those he has so deservedly gained. The long-promised contributions of the Colossus of Literature, are still in their hieroglyphic state, and must so continue, till some adequate amanuensis can be obtained.

EW. HOOD doubts his having "fallen into error" (see p. 487) in respect to the epitaph upon JOE MILLER. It was given from a transcript made many years since, and E. H. inquires whether the stone was not transferred from the East side of St. Clement's Danes church-yard, to the upper yard in Portugal-street, at the time of pulling down the antient almshouse, and making the late improvements round the church. The circumstance of the inscription being "preserved and transferred", by order of Mr. Jarvis Buck, Churchwarden, is highly creditable to that gentleman. It is but few of the neglected but honourable memorials of departed worth, when not wanted to patch or amend the path of kindred clay, that escape the shivering blow of the mattock.

H. C. B. observes, a musical reviewer of celebrity always spells the name of Händel with the German diphthong ä: if this be the correct method, all those who respect his memory must wish, that in future, his name may appear with a diæresis ä, as almost every fount can furnish the type.

G. H. W. states, that "Lord Henley (vol. XC. i. 396) does not derive his barony from Henley in Oxfordshire. His Lordship married the Lady Elizabeth Henley, sister and co-heiress of the last Earl of Northampton, and was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Henley of Chardstock, adopting for his baronial dignity the surname of the noble family whose heiress he had espoused. Mr. Edgeworth, in his Memoirs, derives his pedigree from Roger Edgeworth,

a Monk, a younger son of the Edgeworths of Edgeworth (now Edgeware), in Middlesex; which property was carried to the family of Brydges (query Lord Chandos?) by a female. This Roger Edgeworth wrote a sermon against the Reformers, whose doctrine he afterwards embraced, married, and had two sons, who went to Ireland viz. Edward Edgeworth, Bishop of Down and Connor in 1593; and Francis Edgeworth, Clerk of the Hanaper, in 1619. In turning over Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 133, I find an account of Roger Edgeworth, who I presume must be the person to whom Mr. Edgeworth alludes, as his supposed ancestor. Wood makes no mention of this Roger's having conformed, or married. He gives a list of his writings, and states that he died in 1580. According to the same author (Wood) Roger Edgeworth was a native of Holt Castle, in Wales. He had many church preferments: viz. Chancellor of Wells, Canon of Salisbury, &c. Wood says, "When Henry VIII. had extirpated the Pope's power, he (R. E.) seemed to be very moderate, and also in the reign of Edw. VI.; but when Queen Mary succeeded, he shewed himself a most zealous person for the Roman Catholic religion, and a great enemy to Luther and the Reformers."

C. T. would be obliged by "a correct List of the Authors of our daily prayers in use, and of the Collects; in order to inform general readers of those instructors in piety and true devotion, to be more attracted, if possible, by the praise due to the names, as well as to their prayers and thanksgivings."

The following statement presents the amount of Duty paid by the different Fire Insurance Companies of London, from *Midsummer to Michaelmas 1820*:

Office.	Duty paid by each Office.
1 Sun - - - -	£26,424 3 1
2 Phoenix - - - -	15,841 8 9
3 Royal Exchange - - - -	13,422 11 2
4 Imperial - - - -	8,630 14 5
5 County - - - -	6,896 15 7
6 Globe - - - -	6,426 18 7
7 British - - - -	4,505 19 0
8 Atlas - - - -	3,812 14 7
9 Albion - - - -	3,757 4 3
10 Westminster - - - -	3,594 6 9
11 Union - - - -	3,511 13 8
12 Hand in Hand - - - -	3,429 7 0
13 Eagle - - - -	3,158 9 2
14 Hope - - - -	2,830 4 7
15 London - - - -	2,412 10 8

£108,655 1 3

ERRATUM.—Vol. XC. ii. p. 561, b. l. 51, omit the preferment of Rev. Peter Elers, whose death, on Nov. 7, is recorded in a previous Number, p. 476.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE



Overland Northern Expedition.

WE have been favoured with the perusal of a Letter from a Gentleman connected with the Overland Northern Expedition (noticed in Vol. XC. ii. 548), from which we select some interesting passages, relative to the severity of a North American Winter. It is dated "*Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca Lake*, June 6, 1820.*"

"My last informed you of my being on the point of departure for this place: the journey, a distance of eight hundred miles, was performed in two months. I need not describe to you, who are such a general reader, the mode of travelling, with dogs and sledges; nor mention the inconveniences produced by the severity of a North American winter; but I will bear my testimony to the painful initiation into the daily practice of walking on snow shoes, the misery of pained ankles and galled feet, which a novice invariably has to contend against, and which patience and perseverance alone will enable him to surmount; they were my companions for seven or eight days; afterwards I felt no inconvenience.

"You can easily imagine the pleasure which a traveller feels at arriving at his encampment under such circumstances. This you will probably suppose to be a sheltered place, whereas its preparation simply consists in clearing away the snow on the ground, and placing thereon branches of pine, on which the party spread their blankets, coats, &c. and sleep in comfort, with a large fire at their feet, though the thermometer be 40 degrees below Zero, and with nothing but the canopy of Heaven to cover them. Here the Voyageur soon forgets his fatigues and cares, and having supped, lolls, stretched at his ease, listening with pleasure to the various narratives of his experienced companions, who usually expatiate at length on the never-failing subject of past adventures.

✱ The Canadians, who compose the principal body of these Voyageurs, are particularly happy at this kind of amusement, and they possess all the life and vivacity of the French character, with as great a share of thoughtlessness. No men are better adapted for this service; they are active, and quite equal to any fatigue, and though fond of eating to an extreme, yet can they bear hunger with

* Athabasca Lake is situate in 59° N. lat.; and extends from 110 to 115 W. long. It is surrounded by the dreary wilds of North America, which is solely inhabited by savage tribes of Indians. In these desolate and dreary regions, "universal stillness," as the writer of the annexed letter observes, "reigns sovereign mistress for six successive months."

Athabasca Lake is bounded by the Ochipeway Indians and the Great Slave Lake on the North; by the Peace River, the Caribou Mountains, and the Strongbow Indians on the West; the Great Athabasca River on the South; and by the dismal and solitary wilds of America, on the East. Hudson's Bay is about 1000 miles East of Athabasca Lake, and that great extent of territory is almost uninhabited and unknown.

The mouth of Copper River is 12° N. of Athabasca Lake, at the termination of the Stony Mountains. If our traveller should reach there, he might travel over the ice two or three hundred miles, and arrive at Melville Island, where Capt. Parry wintered. Discoveries have also been effected by land in the parallel of long. 135°, W.

much greater patience than the same class of Europeans, and to this melancholy inconvenience the people here are frequently exposed. Instances have been related of their having gone three or four days without food; and their supply is always uncertain at posts where animals or fish are scarce, when unfavourable weather prevents the hunters and fishermen from obtaining them.

"I had a great treat on my route in seeing the huge and shapeless buffalo (or bison of Buffon), and witnessing the different methods of obtaining them. The most dextrous way is, when a well-mounted rider dashes at a herd, singles out an animal, which he contrives to separate from the rest, and by managing his horse keeps him apart, and whenever he can get sufficiently near, for the ball to penetrate the hide, he fires, though ~~going~~ at full speed, and seldom fails in bringing down his mark. The principal dangers on this service are, either that his horse will fall into some of the numerous holes which the badgers make; or that the enraged animal should turn furiously round when wounded, and gall his horse, or succeed in dismounting him. Whenever the hunter perceives this disposition, which the experienced

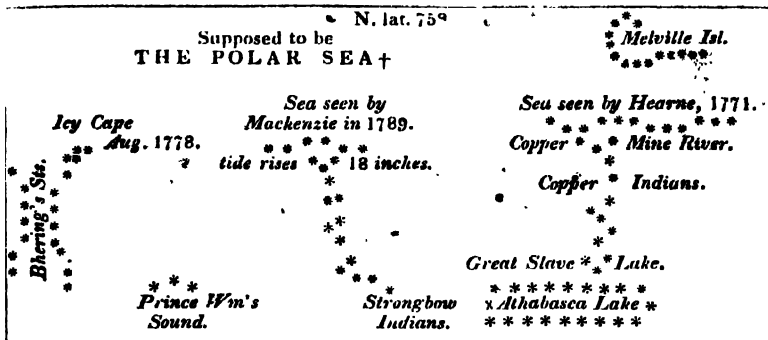
man can tell, he instantly pulls up, and pursues some other means of attack. When the herd are particularly on their guard, horses cannot be used. The rider then dismounts, and crawls towards the herd through the snow, taking care to remain motionless when any of them are looking towards him. By this cautious manner of proceeding, the hunter generally succeeds in getting very near them, and singles out one or two of the best. You will easily imagine this service cannot be very agreeable, when Mercury will freeze, which is often the case."

"The Indians have another method, by constructing a pound. The principal dexterity in this, consists in getting the animals once to enter the roadway; fear then urges them on, and many men are stationed at the head to dispatch them. We visited one of these places near an Indian encampment, and one of my companions took an accurate drawing of the whole scene. In the animals he has been particularly fortunate, which has been much wanted; for I never saw any thing bearing the least resemblance to a buffalo before.

"In the countries where these animals chiefly resort (grassy plains) the natives are much more independent

as high North as 69°, where the sea and fluctuations of the tide have been observed; so that we may reasonably infer, that the Polar Sea, described in our last Volume, extends as far West as 165°, which has already been navigated by the way of Bhering's Straits. We sincerely hope, that the next expedition will remove all doubts on this interesting subject, and we entertain the most sanguine expectations of a successful result.

The following rough sketch will perhaps more clearly elucidate our observations.



† We have made arrangements for receiving the earliest intelligence respecting the discoveries to be effected the ensuing year in these unknown parts of the Arctic regions; when we hope to have the pleasure of presenting another Chart to our Readers, as a sequel to our last, but on a more extended scale.

1821.] *Overland Northern Expedition.*—Kelloe Church.

than the others; having food and clothing easy to be provided. They are often indifferent to most European articles of commerce. The baneful traffic of spirits and tobacco, with some trinkets, form their only purchases. The poor natives of the other parts have to toil laboriously to gain even subsistence; they have therefore little to traffic with.

¶ All the Nations southward of this have suffered much this year from the prevailing diseases which have raged amongst them, and carried off many, especially children. They have now generally recovered their strength, but not their spirits, which are always greatly depressed on the loss of relatives. There was an instance of keen sensibility exhibited here a few days ago by a whole tribe, which would be scarcely expected in such uninformed minds; they declined to pitch their tents this season on a spot where they had long been accustomed to do, for fear the circumstance should re-

vive the moments of grief they had all experienced in the loss of many relations, or the place should remind them of past pleasures in the society of friends whom they were never to see again. This race of men, Chipewyans, are a mild, timid set of persons, excellently described in Hearne and Mackenzie's Voyages.

"The cold was more severe than has been for many years. Both the old stagers and Indians have complained very much. I have not experienced more severity than I was prepared to expect; when travelling, I could generally keep myself warm by walking."

"You would enjoy the clear frosty nights; the stars appear with uncommon brilliancy, but the weather is too cold for making observations with any accuracy. The Aurora Borealis is occasionally very fine, and of the most variable kind, both in motion and colours."

CHURCH AND CHANTRY OF KELLOE, CO. DURHAM.



IN answer to a Correspondent, who makes inquiries relative to the Parish of Kelloe, in the County Palatine of Durham, we beg to refer him to Mr. Surtees's "History and Antiquities of Durham;" in the first volume of which splendid Work is a very full account of Kelloe, with its subordinate townships of Croxhoe;

Quarrington; Cassop and Tursdale; Thornley; and Wingate, including Wheatley-Hill, Greenhills, and the Hurworths. We extract a few particulars, chiefly relative to the Church, to accompany a very neat engraving on Wood, which, with the permission of Mr. Surtees, we have annexed to this article.

• Early

Early in the fourteenth century a family who assumed the local name was of some consequence in this place, and gave a Bishop to the See of Durham in 1311, in the person of Richard Kellaw. In 1312, his brother, Patrick Kellaw, commanded the troops of the Bishoprick against the *Shavaldi*, or freebooters of Northumberland, who (taking advantage of Bruce's attack on the Palatinate,) issued from their fastnesses, and levied plunder and contribution. Patrick Kellaw defeated the banditti in Holy Island; and their Captain, John de Wadale, perished in the action*.

By an heiress of the Kellaws, the possessions passed into the Forcer Family; the last of whom, Basil Forcer, died without issue in 1782. The Manor was sold in his life-time to John Tempest, esq. who devised it to Sir M. Vane Tempest; on whose decease it became the property of his heiress, the present Lady Stewart.

The Church and Parsonage stand above half a mile from the Village of Kelloe, in a long hollow vale on the North of a small trout stream, called Kelloe Beck.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, consists of a nave and chancel of equal width, both supported by buttresses, and a low square tower at the West end of the nave. The East window is divided into three lights, under a pointed arch. The nave has three windows of similar form, and the chancel three narrow pointed lights, all to the South.

Thorntaw Porch, or *Pity Porch*, which projects from the North side of the nave, seems to have been originally a Chantry, founded by the Kellaws in 1347. It was endowed with lands, which at the dissolution were valued at 10*l*.

The Vicarage of Kelloe is in the patronage of the Bishops of Durham; but formerly in the Masters of Sherburne Hospital. The Glebe is all inclosed, and estimated to contain 222 acres. The present worthy vicar is the Rev. George Stephenson, M.A.

Here we for the present take our leave of Mr. Surtees's Work; but we shall shortly be called upon to notice the publication of a Second Volume of his interesting labours.—*EDIT.*

MR. URBAN, Bow, Jan. 4.

DURING the last thirty years the press has gradually yielded such an extraordinary increase of works under the multifarious names of Selections, Beauties, Minstrelsy, Extracts, Fugitive Pieces, &c. &c. gathered from our established poets, that the sixteens, twelves, duodecimos, octavos, and imperial octavos, might form an extensive juvenile library, had any school-boy a smattering of ambition to be dubbed "a collector." Fortunately the compilers, while they have increased the mass by "pouring out of one phial into another," have also crushed the young bibliographer's rising passion, by their tedious sameness. They possess only one generic character, and duplicates of modern works that only vary in the unimportant features of paper and type, are of little or no estimation. The strippling that has imbibed a taste for poetry, will read Milton, Gray, or any other standard poet, in a sixpenny edition with equal enthusiasm as if embellished and hot-pressed by Da Roveray or Sharpe.

It was my chance sometime since to be invited by an eminent city publisher to become editor of a few choice morsels of English poetry, or in the language of business, "do a work for the Row." Unfortunately for the speculation, the announcement of my long-respected friend Mr. Murray of a similar publication, made us dread the curse of rivalry, and the being crushed by a long and widely puffed forestallment. Such a compilation was well adapted to a pedagogue whose little leisure is stealing one hour a day from my scholars, and it required only a smattering of taste, a small portion of judgment, and very little research. The materials I depended upon seemed ample. There was Dr. Anderson's and Mr. A. Chalmers's *British Poets*, with those useful selections by Ritson, Ellis, and Southey. As to biographical or critical notices, they were easily flung together by pilfering from the History of English Poetry, *Censura Litteraria*, *British Bibliographer*, *Restituta*, and other modern works of similar character. Besides these sources I was assured of the covetable assistance of two gentlemen, well known for their literary attainments, and deeply read in ancient poetic lore (which

* See Mr. Surtees's General History, p. xxx.

(which I know little about), who were to aid, with the loan of a dozen or score elder authors of rather a rarer order, and who also undertook to dog-ear certain leaves of curious matter, fearful I might not hastily discover the same; with a caution to be particular if two poems were on the same leaf not to adopt the worst. Such was the outline of the plan, and my select specimens would certainly have been completed in twenty portly octavos.—But

Mr. Murray announced, and has since published, *Specimens of the British Poets; with biographical and critical notices, and an Essay on English Poetry*, By Thomas Campbell; or, as the label expresses it, BRITISH POETS, by T. CAMPBELL, 7 vols. 3l. 13s. 6d.—Seven volumes! although the works above noticed as sufficient to supply materials for twenty, have rendered copious assistance, and some acute readers have fancied there may be traced the assistant hand of a friend; yet has the whole been rammed, crammed, and jammed, into only seven volumes!—Certainly, however Mr. Campbell is justly entitled to his well-earned eminence as a poet, he must excuse a little blunt honesty in announcing that he is not quite up to the art of book-making, notwithstanding the reports circulated so opportunely before the appearance of his seven volumes.—Then it was rung through echo's trumpet that the Specimens were the result of a close application of eight years, which can scarcely be correct, for there are many instances of haste discoverable, and so little time is necessary for cutting down the bulk of an author into a trite specimen, that the last six volumes might as well have passed the press in eight months, as in as many years. Indeed I strongly suspect, from some traits of negligence, the whole work was hurried forward from the spreading buzz of my own project. Another groundless assumption was, that the labour, if such light amusement may be designated labour, was to find a remuneration of 1000*l.* Surely it cannot be. Booksellers do not now barter for “the whistling of a name,” and Mr. Murray's purse, on this occasion, would be sufficiently lightened if it bore the evaporation of a cool 100*l.*, which a puny wit may

argue is subtracting nothing. Lastly, Mr. Campbell was to supplant all that had been done by Headley, Ellis, Ritson, and Southey.—Now to the truth: Is all this extravagance of bruit accomplished? Can Mr. Campbell take credit for more than his “*Essay on English Poetry*,” and his “*Biographical and critical Notices*,” articles of high merit, and had those parts been given in a moderate sized volume, then those sketches would have found a run of several editions, and which would, to an extensive circle, be even now acceptable. If the seven volumes were intended to be worthy the closet of the literary man, why tax him to load his groaning shelves with extremely long extracts from poets of most common reference; but Mr. Campbell to secure praise should not have suffered any one poet found in the volumes of Anderson or Chalmers, to have occupied by specimens more than a single leaf. He has also erred if he believes any kind of finger-post necessary for the man that reads to discover the nervous passages in our standard poets. On the other hand, if it was calculated as a fit work to disseminate a love of poetry and better knowledge of our domestic writers, among the junior branches of society, who may have outgrown the longer-needing nursery varieties and the polished pages of Harlow and Godwin, why eke out to seven volumes what might have been given in a double-columned octavo?

BRYAN BRAINTREE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.
THE epitaphs which appeared in your last, p. 555, upon a Boxer and a Wrestler, most forcibly brought to my recollection two epitaphs, written about twenty-five years ago, upon one not celebrated for either boxing or wrestling, but for a kindred excellency, running.

Tommy Wilcox (for so he was always called) filled a situation, formerly very common and very useful, before the improvement of our roads and mode of travelling had done away with its necessity. He was running footman in the much-respected family of John Blackburne, Esq. the representative for Lancashire. Tommy seemed as if born for the situation. Below the middle size, he was of a very compact make, and agile limbs;

• and

and his gait was very remarkable. He could scarcely be said ever to walk; his pace was a kind of amble or shuffle, which he could accelerate from the slowest rate to the quickest; going at least ten miles an hour: and his head always appeared as greatly busied as his feet, keeping time with them, and nodding slower or faster, according to his own loco-motion. Indeed his head was quite as light as his heels; encumbered with nothing, except now and then with a message, or some other business of fetching and carrying. His perseverance was equal to his speed. When the present Member for the County was first returned at Lancaster, Tommy attended in his capacity of running footman, whether still retained in that situation, or a volunteer upon this occasion, I cannot say. When his master set out on his way home, with that rapidity which good fortune generally gives, and good news seem to require, Tommy was left at first greatly behind, and it was thought that he could never regain on that day his accustomed precedence: but long before the travellers had reached home, Tommy passed the carriage, and was the first to announce his master's arrival and success. This journey was upwards of sixty miles, and performed at the rate of ten miles an hour. He had no sustenance upon the road, but what he derived from tobacco, with which his mouth was always well supplied.

Of this notable man, his career being finished, and his last breath gone, some gentlemen, who admired his talents, wished to preserve the memory. It was proposed to erect a stone over his grave, and inscribe it with a suitable record. Though the stone was never erected by them, the epitaph was written at their request by the Curate of the parish, who had gained some reputation for such-like compositions: and it was as follows:

His race is run! his journey's o'er!
Lo! here he rests to run no more!
Tho' by the swiftness of his heels,
He cou'd out-run the chariot wheels;
And if on errands he did go,
Wou'd fly "like lightning to and fro;"
Yet he that runs by night and day
O'ertook him on life's weary way,
And swifter than all mortals—Death
Soon ran poor Tommy out of breath.

This Epitaph, the curate, anticipating no small praise, shewed to his

rector, who was no other than the Rev. E. Owen, of Warrington, the well-known and far-famed translator of Juvenal, as witty as he was wise, as ingenious and facetious as he was learned. The rector did any thing but praise. He hemm'd and he ha'd, and at length censured it, as too long winded, and breathing too much the spirit of Sternhold and Hopkins, saying at the same time, "let me see if I cannot mend it." To work he accordingly went, and in about half an hour, after many pulls and twists of the wig, and amidst much smoke occasioned by some vehement puffs of the tobacco tube, out comes the following, which appears so very like in expression and conception to the epitaphs alluded to above:

By mortal runners ne'er was he surpass'd,
Death only prov'd his overmatch at last.
Rest, Tommy, here! till with recruited
breath,
Thou ris'st to triumph o'er thy conqueror—Death!

Should what are here sent be acceptable to Mr. Urban, the same hand can supply him with a few others much of the same kind, written upon persons as celebrated as Tommy in their way, and who have strutted, and fretted their day, and acted their parts

UPON THE BANKS OF THE MERSEY.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

THE two following Tablets have very lately been set up in the Abbey Church of St. Alban; the latter by Sir Edward Stracey, a new created Baronet, understood to be son to Sir John:

"In the Vault below are deposited the mortal Remains of the late Rev. John Payler Nicholson, A. M. formerly Student of Christ Church Coll. Oxford, afterwards Head Master of the Free Grammar School in this Town, and more than twenty years the pious and exemplary Rector of the Abbey Church. He dyed on the 9th day of May 1817, aged 58 years, highly revered, deeply regretted. His mournful Family, in grateful and devout remembrance, have raised this Tablet."

"Sacred to the Memory of that worthy man, Sir John Stracey, Knight, Recorder of London, obiit 1743.

"Also of Mary his Wife, obiit 1743.

"Also of Mary, their eldest Daughter, obiit 1767.

"All highly beloved, and greatly lamented."

J. B.
Mr.



WEST ENTRANCE to CUDDESDON CHURCH, OXON.

M^r. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

CUDDSDON, in Oxfordshire, is a village distant about six miles from the City and University of Oxford, on the South-east, containing the Episcopal residence attached to the see of Oxford, a modern built house, of no great architectural pretensions, but possessing an agreeable situation and prospect. The Church, which stands South of the Bishop's palace, is an ancient and interesting structure. Its plan is regular and complete, consisting of a Nave, side Aisle, Transept, and Chancel, with a square tower in the centre. The Southern and Western entrances are sheltered by porches, covered with the oldest parts of the building. The most elaborate specimens of the ancient styles to be found in this Church, are represented in the annexed Engraving of the Western doorway (See the Frontispiece to this Volume), with its door thrown open, thereby shewing the pointed arch beneath the tower, ornamented with zig-zag or chevron work.

As you will receive an exterior view of this edifice for an early Number of your Magazine, I beg your permission to postpone any further description of it until the appearance of the second view,

X.

M^r. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

THE following account of Rendlesham Church, in the Hundred of Loes, in the County of Suffolk, and diocese of Ely, was first suggested to me by examining the History of the Hundred of Loes hundred, by the late Mr. Haines, of Framlingham.

This Church is dedicated to St. Gregory, and here were the Abbot of St. Mary and St. John; the walls were built of flint-stone, and have been rendered over with a finishing (which is partly worn off by Time), and strengthened with buttresses. It is 56 feet in length, 13 feet and a half in breadth, and 32 feet in height. And the length of the Chancel is 38 feet 8 inches, of the same breadth with the Church, but about two feet lower. The roof of the Church is covered with lead, but that of the

GEN^R MAG January, 1821.

Chancel with slate; over the Church and Chancel stand two Crosses of stone. The South Portico is built with black flint, and the roof covered with tile: this has likewise a neat stone Cross. There are two niches over the door, now filled up with brick, which formerly contained figures of the Virgin; and a niche on the right of the entrance for the holy water, which remains in its original state. The steeple, which is of black flint, and built four square, very lofty, and supported by four buttresses at the angles. The view from the steeple commands the sea and Hollesley bay, and an extensive inland view, marked with the towers of the neighbouring Churches. The Church within is pleasant, the roof of oak handsome and substantial, adorned with arches and other embellishments. (These are now entirely concealed, the Nave and Chancel having, within a few years, been ceiled throughout. The wood of the roof appears not to have been of oak, as the Historian here states, but of Spanish chestnut). It is now seated throughout with deal, except the front of some of the seats, which are of oak. The walls wainscoted round, 4 feet 4 inches high, and painted of an oak colour. In the highest pew, on the North side, and at the N. E. angle of the same, there was a wainscoted niche to sit in, adorned with two fluted pilasters, entablature, and open compass pediment of the Doric order; within the pediment stood a neat convex and elliptical shield and compartment, enriched with the arms of Spencer, in their proper colours, and without a border: this has been long since filled up. At the West end of the Church is a beautifully proportioned lancet arch, the appearance of which is, in a great measure, destroyed by the erection of a gallery, in both handsome and commodious, in 1815. Within the gallery stands an octagonal font of stone, adorned with four lions sedant, and as many blank escocheons, with a modern top or cover of wood. The Chancel is large and handsome, and had a new roof set upon it in the year 1783, by the late Rector, with a beautiful window at the East end, over the altar of elaborate workmanship, in the florid Gothic. The altar-piece was also erected

erected at the same time, very neat, with pilasters and capitals in the Corinthian order, and painted to imitate Sienna marble. On the tables are inscribed the Decalogue, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, with the following sentences of scripture: "Take, eat, this is my body; Drink ye all of it." Matth. xxvi. 26, 27. "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ?" "The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" 1 Cor. x. 16. "Surely the Lord is in this place," "This is none other but the House of God." Gen. xxviii. 16, 17.

Towards the upper end of the Chancel, on the North wall, stands an old mural monument, with this inscription:

"Here lyeth Simon Mawe, and Margery his wife, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. He was born at Epworth in Lincolnshire, brought up in Suffolk, bore the office of Steward of the Liberty of St. Ethelred 33 years; lived in credit to the age of 79 years, and died in peace the fifth of November, Anno Domini 1610.

"Hospes eram mundo per mundum semper eundo,

Sic suprema Dies fit mihi summa quies."

A little Westward from the last, on the same side, within a niche highly ornamented, lies the figure of a man, with his hands clasped, as in the attitude of prayer. He has a small close cap on his head, attired in a long gown, which formerly was gilt and painted in gorgeous colouring. Two angels support the pillow on which his head reclines, and a lion couchant is placed at his feet. There is neither date, inscription, nor arms, which can throw any light upon the rank or identity of the person thus represented. I am, however, inclined to think, from the cap on the head, and the long gown, that he was a monk, one of the former Rectors of the Church.

On the South wall, and to the East of the Chancel door, is a niche, either for a vessel of holy water, or for the image of the Virgin, or St. Gregory, the tutelar saint of the Church. On the left of the pulpit stairs is a pointed arch, which is the entrance to a narrow stair-case, which the priest ascended to the rood-loft, to elevate the host.

There are six black marble grave-stones in the Chancel, on which are the following inscriptions:

"Ut omnis lachrymatur marmor, loquuntur et lapides nunc temporis."

"Brianius Smith, et Anna soror ejus non ortu, at interitu Gemelli, Gnati Briani Smith, de Cavendish; et Annæ uxoris ejus, hic jacent uno eodemque die et tumultu sepulti, Mart. 13, Anno D'ni 1648."

"Dominus dedit, et Dominus abstulit: benedictum sit nomen Domini."

On another stone of black marble is inscribed:

"Here lyeth the body of William Redgrave, lately rector of this town, who died Anno Domini 1652, aged 62. The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come."

"M. S.

"Dominæ Elizabethæ D'Oyley, charissimæ Rectoris hujus Ecclesiæ conjugii, quæ obiit 29 die Octobris, Anno 1733, ætatis suæ 44."

"Here lieth the body of Henry Spencer, of London, merchant, who survived his elder brother John, which were all the issue of Edward Spencer, late of this parish, Esq. and of Judith Scrivener his only wife, born Anno Domini 1640, and died the 26th day of Sept. Anno Domini 1731. He acquired a competent estate by the blessing of God upon his honest endeavours, which he distributed in his life-time, and at his death to his relations and friends."

"Here lieth the bodies of John Spencer, of this parish, Esq. who died Anno D'ni 1709, aged 70 years. And also Edward Spencer, Esq. his only issue, who died the 25th day of March, Anno D'ni 1727, aged 48 years."

"This stone is put down by her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, in remembrance of Dame Anne Barker, the most affectionate of mothers, and best of friends, who departed this life the 26th of Nov. 1764, aged 64. And beneath the same stone are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, relict of Sir James Dashwood, bart. of Kirklington Park, in the county of Oxford, and daughter of the above Dame Anne Barker, who died April 19th, 1798, aged 80."

To be continued (with a view of Rendlesham Church) in our next.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

RUTLAND.

"Love not thyself the less, although the least thou art;
 What thou in greatness wants, wise Nature doth impart
 In goodness of thy soil; and more delicious mould,
 Surveying all this isle, the Sun did ne'er behold,
 Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare
 But Catmose with that vale for richness shall compare;
 What forest Nymph is found, how brave see'er she be,
 But Lyfield shows herself as brave a nymph as she?
 What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill
 Than Rutland's wandering Wash, a delicater rill?
 Small Shire that can't produce to thy proportion good,
 One vale of special name, one forest, and one flood."

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 24.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North-East and East, Lincoln; North-West and West, Leicester; South, Northampton.

Greatest length, 18; *greatest breadth*, 15; *circumference*, 58; *square*, 200 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Peterborough, excepting the parishes of Empingham, Ketton cum Tixover, and Lyddington cum Caldecote, in Lincoln. *Circuit*, Midland.

ANTIENr STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Coritani.

Roman Province, Flavia Caesariensis. *Station*, Bridge Chesterton, but Antiquaries disagree as to its antient name.

Saxon Heptarchy, Mercia.

Antiquities. Oakham Castle and Hall; Church and Hospital.—Churches of Empingham, Essenden (its South door-way the most antient specimen of architecture in this county), Exton (the handsomest church in Rutland), Ketton (spire 180 feet high), Stretton, Tickencote, and Tynwall. Monuments in Ashwell and (of the Digbys) in Drystoke Churches. Lyddington Hospital, originally a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. Preston manor house.

The first time a Peer of the realm comes within the precinct of the manor of Oakham, he forfeits a shoe from his horse, to be nailed on the castle-gate; and should he refuse it, or a compensation in money, the bailiff is empowered to take it by force. This custom originated at the first erection of the castle in the reign of Henry II. as a token of the territorial power of its Lord, Walcheline de Ferrers, whose ancestor, who came over with the Conqueror, bore, Argent, six horse-shoes pierced Sable; designative of his office of Master of the Horse to the Dukes of Normandy.

At Ryall was buried St. Tibba, a virgin anchorite at Godmanchester, who was the patroness of Falconers; and the present hunter's cry of "Tantivy" is probably a corruption of an old ejaculation for the assistance of "Sancta Tibba."—Ryall was the residence of Waltheof, the powerful Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, the first person recorded as suffering decapitation in this kingdom, being beheaded at Winchester in 1075.

Tickencote Church, being in a state of complete decay, was rebuilt in 1792, by Mrs. Eliza Wingfield (buried in it 1794), but many interesting remains of antiquity were scrupulously preserved, and the modern erection is a complete representation of the antient building.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Chater, Cotsmore, Guash or Wash, Little Eye, Welland.

Inland Navigation. Oakham Canal.

Lake. Oakham Canal Reservoir, near Langham.

• *Eminences*

Eminences and Views. Manton, the highest ground in the county; Preston and Bee Hills; Beaumont Chase; Burley House; Rakesborough Hill; Teigh Village; Wissendine Hills; Witchley Common.

Natural Curiosities. Catmose Vale; Lyfield Forest, including Beaumont Chase: red ochry land about Glaiston, whence by many authors is derived the name of Rutland, *quasi Red land*: numerous marine exuviae in the lime-stone: Tolthorpe medicinal water and chalybeate springs between Teigh and Market Overton (the strongest in the county); at Hambledon, Lyndon, Martin's-thorpe, Normanton, and North Luffenham.

Public Edifices. Oakham Gaol; School; Hospital; and Market Cross. Uppingham School, and Hospital.

Seats. Burley-on-the-hill, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Ayston, George Fludyer, esq.
Clipsham, John Hack, esq.
Clipsham, Rev. — Snow.
Cotesmore House, Earl of Lonsdale.
Edith Weston, late Robert Tomlin, esq.
Edith Weston, Walden Orme, esq.
Empingham, Thomas Forsyth, esq.
Exton, Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bart.
Glaiston, H. S. O'Brien, esq.
Hambleton, Capt. Gardner.
Ketton, Lord Northwick.
Lyndon, Thomas Barker, esq.
Morcott, Nathaniel Tryon, esq.
Normanton, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.
Oakham Lodge, Sir G. Noel Noel, bart.
Pilton, R. G. Bateman, esq.

Preston, William Belgrave, esq.
Preston, Rev. — Shields.
Ridlington, Thomas Cheselden, esq.
Ryall, Matthew Pierepoint, esq.
South Luffenham, Thomas Hotchkys, esq.
Stretton, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.
Teigh, Rev. — Postlethwaite.
Thissleton, George Fludyer, esq.
Tickencote, John Wingfield, esq.
Tixover, Henry O'Brien, esq.
Tolthorpe, Mrs. Brown.
Tynwell, Rev. Thomas Paster.
Uppingham, C. B. Adderley, esq.
Whitwell, Samuel Barker, esq.
Wissendine, Earl of Harborough.

Peerage. Rutland dukedom and earldom to Manners.—Of Essenden, Cecil barony to Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury.

Members to Parliament. For the county, 2.

Produce. Corn, particularly barley. Cheese, some of the rich kind called Stilton (from having been first sold at an inn at Stilton in Huntingdonshire), is made in the parish of Leafield, and in Catmose Vale. Timber. Lime-stone. Building stone.

Manufactures. None of importance. Stocking knitting; a few tammies.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 4, and Soke 1. Whole Parishes 52, and part of Parishes 1. *Market towns 2. Houses 3402.*

Inhabitants. Males 7961; females 8449; total, 16,380.

Families employed in agriculture, 2025; in trade, 1028; in neither, 505; total, 3558.

Baptisms. Males 247; females 222.—*Marriages*, 113.—*Burials*, males 146; females 153.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.
Oakham (capital)...	223	1111	Uppingham....	292 1484
Total places, 2; houses 515; inhabitants 2595.				

HISTORY.

1016. Near Essenden, the Danes at first repulsed by the inhabitants and the men of Stamford, under the Baron of Essenden; but the Saxons being disordered in the pursuit, the Danes were finally victorious.

1381. At Burley-on-the-hill, the warlike Henry Spencer, Bp. of Norwich, assembled the troops with which he defeated the Norfolk insurgents under John Lister, during the time of Wat Tyler's insurrection.

1470. At Horne, April 27, Lancastrians, principally Lincolnshire men, defeated, and 13,000 slain by Edward IV. As the fugitives cast off their coats which impeded them in their flight, this engagement has been styled the Battle of Lose-coat-field. The Lancastrian commander, Sir Thomas Wells, and

and Sir Thomas de Launde were taken prisoners, and shortly afterwards beheaded.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Barker, Thomas, philosophical and theological writer, Lyndon, 1722.
 Bayly, Thomas, Bp. of Killaloe, editor of *Theophylact*, about 1615.
 Browne, William, benefactor to Stamford, Tolthorpe (flor. 15th century).
 Digby, Sir Everard, conspirator in Gunpowder Plot, Drystoke, 1581.
 Harrington, John, first Baron of Exton, benefactor, Exton (died 1613).
 Hudson, Jeffrey, dwarf to Queen Henrietta Maria, Oakham, 1619.
 Russel, Richard, Roman Catholic Bp. of Portalegre (died about 1695).
 Tibba, St. patroness of falconers, Ryall (flor. 690).
 Wing, Vincent, author of *Almanack* called by his name, Luffenham, 1619.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Burley-on-the-hill, James I. visited his favourite George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when Ben Jonson's masque of "*The Gypsies*" was first performed, all the actors being noblemen. In 1606, when Charles I. was on a visit here, Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf of Oakham, was served up to table in a cold pie. The park contains 1085 acres. The terrace is 300 yards long, and 12 broad. The front of the house, exclusive of the colonnade connecting it with the offices, is 196 feet long. The painted saloon which extends the whole breadth of the house, is 66 feet long, 36 wide, and 55 high. The house contains many valuable portraits and other paintings*.

In Exton Church are many very sumptuous monuments, of which the most remarkable are those of Robert Keylway, lawyer, 1580; Sir James Harrington, progenitor of very many noble families, 1591; Anne Lady Bruce (in a shroud and coffin), 1627; Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden (by Grinling Gibbons, cost 1000*l.*), 1683; Lieut.-gen. Noel (by Nollekens), 1766; and Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, and his lady (by Nollekens), she died 1771. A great part of Exton Hall, which contained a fine collection of paintings, was burnt down, May 24, 1810. The deer park contains 1510 acres.

At Lyndon was buried WILLIAM WHISTON, divine and mathematician, 1752.

North Luffenham was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, the founder of Oakham and Uppingham Free Schools and Hospitals. He died in 1616.

Uppingham was the rectory of the excellent JEREMY TAYLOR, afterwards Bp. of Downe and Connor. He was married here to Mrs. Phæbe Laudisdale, May 27, 1639.

BYRO.

Mr. URBAN, *Wantage, Dec. 21.*

IN Mr. Lyson's Account of the Town of Wantage, in the county of Berks, forming part of his work entitled "*Magna Britannia*," there is this notice:

"Round the old Market Cross is the following Inscription: 'Pray for the good Earl of Bath, and good Master William Barnabe, the builder hereof, 1580, and for William Lord Fitzwarren.'"

From this account, the Reader, unacquainted with the local circumstances of the place, would suppose that the Cross at present remained. No vestige, however, of this Cross continued in its original situation, in the market-place of the town, at the period of Mr. Lyson's publication, but the inscription appears to have been copied by him from the MSS.

(preserved in the British Museum) of Captain Symonds, who visited this town in 1644.

The writer of this article has lately recovered several fragments of this Cross, through the kindness of a gentleman residing in a neighbouring village, whose immediate ancestor preserved them on their removal from their antient situation.

The principal of these fragments appears to have been the upper portion of the shaft, and contains, within Gothic niches rudely-sculptured, representations of eight of the Apostles; the four Evangelists having probably occupied some other part of the Cross. No part of the inscription remains on any of the mutilated fragments.

Yours, &c.

H. W. B.
Mr.

* See View and Account of Burley Hall, in vol. XC. n. 393.—*EDR.*

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 29.
REGRETTING equally with your Correspondent "A. B." (who in p. 320, in vol. XC. has exposed some anacronisms in the "Monastery)," "that one who can write so well should write so carelessly;" I beg to demonstrate, that the "Monastery" is not the only one of those fascinating productions from the pen of the "Author of Waverley," which is liable to animadversion.

For instance, in "Old Mortality" the guards under the Duke of Monmouth, at the Battle of Bothwell Brig, are described as charging with the bayonets; whereas that formidable weapon was not introduced into this country till the reign of William III.

In "Ivanhoe," he expressly emblazons the seal of Philip II. as "*three fleurs de lis*," the Arms of France at that period were *semée* of fleurs de lis, and continued so to be borne till the reign of King Charles V. when the substitution of the present bearing took place; which alteration was adopted by our Henry IV. in lieu of the quartering of ancient France, borne from the period of Edward the Third's assumption thereof. In the comparison of the crown or coronet worn by Rowena at the tournament, to one of "leaves and pearls alternately," he designates the latter a *ducal* coronet. The knight who arrests Albert de Malvoisin, announces himself as "Henry Bohun, Earl of Essex, Lord High Constable of England." Now, the family of Bohun had not the title of Essex till the 12th of Henry III.; nor had Henry de Bohun ever that of Hereford, and consequently not the office of Constable, till 1199, the last year of Richard Cœur-de-Lion; and as the scene is laid at the period of Richard's return from captivity, which was in 1194, De Bohun was not then in possession of the high office assigned him by the author.

As "A. B." asserts, that the assignment of the works in question to Sir Walter Scott, "*is strengthened by the liberal employment of that feeble expression, 'he undid,' which so frequently disgraces the most beautiful passages, &c.*"—it may probably be deemed further strengthened by the knowledge, that, as the authors are equally fond of displaying "the pomp of Heraldry" in their works, so are

they equally prone to err therein; for although the Falcon of Marmion soaring "*Sable in an Azure field*;" is certainly false heraldry, yet I believe the recurrence of colour on colour, though rare, is sometimes to be met with in old bearings: it might, however, have been avoided, as the Arms of the hero of the "*Tale of Flodden Field*," are not those borne by the Lords Marmion*. In the 12th note to Canto 4, he says, "If you will believe Boethius and Buchanan, the double treasure, counter-fleur-de-lised Or, (!) langued and armed (!) Azure, was first assumed by Achaius, &c." (Probably it was the terrific emblazoury of this bearing that occasioned the Master of the Mint to clip what he imagined were *claws*, and which drew on him the angry remonstrance of one of your Correspondents).—When to the foregoing is added the decoration of James IV. with the collar of "the Thistle brave of old renown," an order which was only instituted (I beg pardon of our Northern neighbours), or revived by James V., I think the charge of carelessness is not unfounded.

Yours, &c.

W. S.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT AGES OF SOCIETY.

WHOEVER, with attentive mind and contemplative leisure, casts his eye over the wide range of modern Literature, will often find topics interesting and important in their consideration to the curious enquirer, which yet, to the generality of readers, have never formed a subject of specific notice. Assuming the period of modern Literature to have commenced at the epoch of the Reformation, when men's minds, in most countries of Europe, received a new and a powerful impulse, and their intellectual sight enlarged to higher views of classical Learning, Religion, and Philosophy;—he will find that the tastes, genius, dispositions, and capacities of scholars, men of science, and of literary investigation, have exhibited themselves in various departments or spheres of lucubration, and been characterized by features eminently differing from each other in successive ages, as certain circum-

* The Arms of the Lords Marmion were, Sable, an arming sword, the point in chief Argent.

stances of a national kind have pointed the general tide of feeling and of thought.

The period which included the reign of Queen Anne in England, and of Louis the Fourteenth in France, has long been considered as having been unusually fruitful in the production of men of genius and of taste; and whoever considers the number of eminent men who were then contemporaries, and views the strength, scope, and lustre of their genius, as displayed in their various works, will probably acknowledge the truth of the opinion.

But a bias in favour of particular complexions of literary endowment, and of literary fame, has often developed itself,—led by the example of reigning patronage and of courtly influence.—Thus, it has been noticed by writers, and among others by Warton, that, in the days of the First James, an inordinate love of pedantry, quibble, and pun, was mixed up in the character of literary men, which often stamped an air of the ridiculous on their studies.

Many of the works of authors under the Protectorship were distinguished by cant and a ludicrous affectation of extraordinary sanctity of style and phraseology;—and the literature especially patronized by Charles the Second abounded in false wit, and an extravagant fondness for smart and sprightly turns, epigrams, and profligacy of allusion, as we are informed by Shaftesbury—who, himself a polite author, wrote when this childish attachment to point and witicism was on the decline, and a more manly and better-regulated state of thinking had commenced. But speculating with a more general and comprehensive review of the literature and the genius of the last three hundred years,—and this period comprehends, with a very few exceptions, all that is actually worth the notice of the cultivated mind,—the contemplatist may be of opinion that sufficient grounds, from the prevailing feature and bias which marked each of these centuries, and the illustrious names which adorned the revolution of each, exists for a further distinction of the talents and sphere of lucubration in which the exertions of mind were displayed. He will probably think that the Sixteenth Century may, without impropriety, be distinguished as the age of

Polemics, and of *Scholastic*, in which the researches and the talents of reformists and controversialists predominated, and the zeal and prodigious application with which the classics of antiquity were studied, and their text revised, was conspicuous over every other branch of learning. That, in like manner, the Seventeenth Century, from the numerous writers of the first rank and lustre, who adorned the church and advanced the discoveries of science, might also, without impropriety, be designated the age of *Divines* and *Philosophers*, as, in the course of its Philosophy, or the knowledge of Nature's laws and operations, accelerated by the intellects and the studies of a Bacon and a Boyle, received an impulse, and achieved discoveries, which, as they were unprecedented, have scarcely since been paralleled—while the eminent genius, combined with *piety*, which shone forth in the upholders of our religion, was equally observable.

That the Eighteenth Century equally merits to be termed the age of *Poets*, *Historians*, *Critics* in polite and elegant literature, and *Moral Writers*,—as liberal erudition was carried to a high state of refinement, Poetry received additional pathos and beauty,—and a succession of Essayists struck out, in England, a mode of intellectual entertainment, original in its plan and attractive in its form and highly-popular mode of execution.

If, then, we examine the subject a little more minutely, and contemplate the literary complexion of the Sixteenth Century, we shall probably find that its prevailing characteristick was a virulence of zeal in controversial and theological opinions,—and on the other hand, unwearied ardour which talent and learning displayed in the revival and annotation of the antient classics.

These signal and mighty changes in Religion were chiefly effected by the Cranmers, the Whitgifts, the Hoopers, the Luthers, the Melancthons, the Calvins, the Bezas, the Zuinglius's, the Knox's, the Bucers, and the Zuingles,—while the indefatigable talents of Erasmus, of Julius Scaliger, of Isaac Casaubon, of Gerard Vossius, of Daniel Hiensius, of the Stephens's, and of Aldus, under the patronage of More, Wolsey, and other eminent men, went far in again restoring to the world the an-

tient classicks in their pristine beauty, and in establishing among the learned a taste for the compositions of Greece and Rome, which has never since expired.

If we, in like manner, attentively view the literature of the Seventeenth Century, we shall find that, however it was adorned with its Poets, and other writers, it certainly derived a pre-eminent character from its advances in science, and fairly merits the designation of an age of *Philosophy*, when, both in England, and on the Continent, it could boast the names of Bacon, of Boyle, of Locke, of Halley, of Newton, of Malbranche, of Descartes, of Leibnitz, of Galileo, of Kepler, of the Bernouillis, of Torricelli, of Pascal, of Keil, of Grotius, of Puffendorff, and of Wolff,—great characters who flourished respectively within this period.

The period in question may likewise justly be thought (in England at least, and perhaps we may add in France) to have received a very decided and prominent feature from the genius and writings of such men as Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Tillotson, Barrow, Cudworth, Usher, Lightfoot, Leighton, Wilkins, Jeremy Collier, Chillingworth, Stillingsfleet, Clark, Bossuet, Boardoulouc, Massillon, Saurin, Flechiere, Fenelon, with various others, who at once reflected credit on the religion they professed, and adorned and enriched that department of literature to which they peculiarly attached themselves.

Carrying our views forward to the predominant features of the Eighteenth Century, it may be affirmed that the period which matured the genius, and witnessed the career of Pope, of Addison, of Young, of Gray, of Aken-side, of Thomson, of Goldsmith, of Cowper, of Collins, of the Wartons, of Reynolds, of Melmoth, of Johnson, of Hawksworth, of Hume, of Robertson, of Burke, of Gibbon, with a variety of others of the first rank in our own country; and of Voltaire, of Rollin, of the Rousseaus, of Montesquieu, of Raynal, of Diderot, of D'Allembert, of Arnauld Berquin, of Schiller, of Goethe, of the Gesners, and of Klopstock, with numerous others on the Continent, who sustained these departments with brilliance and success, is properly designated the age of *Poets, Critics, Moral Writers, and Historians*.

The celebrated names which we have here enumerated were not, it is true, contemporary, but appeared through a series or period of years, which, from their concentration, and decided eminence in their respective intellectual walks, may be thought to receive a complex ion and a name from their lucubrations.

It is likewise true that, although in the present speculative arrangement we have conceived that a sufficient and predominating colour has been imparted, respectively, to the periods enumerated for the classification we have made,—Poets, Artists, Historians, and Philosophers, of considerable and even of the highest eminence, have yet flourished anomalous to the order in which, under the present hypothesis, they are made to appear.

Shakspeare, Milton, and Dryden, flourished in the Seventeenth Century, the Cornclles, the Racines, and the Boileaus, did the same;—as did also Otway, Butler, Denham, Cowley, Roscommon, Clarendon, Temple, La Bruyere, and Fontenelle; but these, however great and powerful their genius, were not, perhaps, from their number alone sufficient to impart a predominant name and character to the century in which they lived.

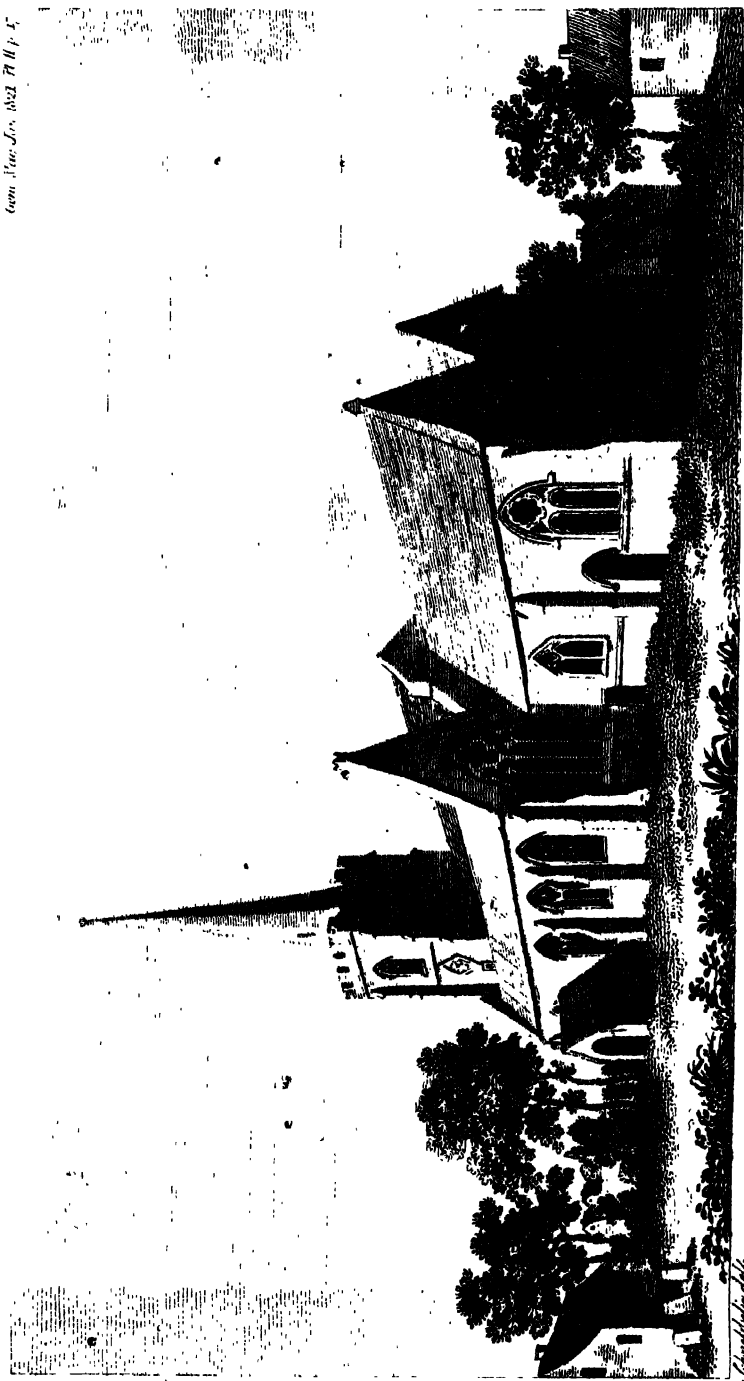
Philosophy, likewise, is here placed midway between the infant efforts of intellectual cultivation, and the period of its most advanced knowledge; and it may perhaps be said that the votaries of science, numerically considered, have far more abounded in the 18th than in the 17th century;—but it may be replied that it was the 17th which elicited those grand discoveries, and furnished that profound and intense standard of thinking which has stimulated the minds of after investigators, and opened the way to the present enlightened state of scientific enquiry. In glancing through the course of these three centuries, into which we have speculatively divided the literature of modern times, it will be seen that, though on the whole, with scarcely perhaps an exception, the light of human knowledge, and the genius of literature have been gradually advancing, yet that particular genius has appeared in the literary hemisphere capriciously scattered in very unequal degrees of excellence.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr.



S. E. VIEW OF APPELEY CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 29.

THE villages of Great and Little Appleby are situate partly in Leicestershire and partly in Derbyshire; that portion of them which is in the former county being in the hundred and deanery of Sparkenbue. They are distant about six miles from Ashby de la Zouch, nine from Tamworth, 19 from Burton-upon-Trent, and nearly 9 from Atherston.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the Abbey of Eborac held lands in Appleby, which at the Dissolution came to the family of Eborac of Cheshire, who sold the same to the tenants early in the seventeenth century.

The manor of Great Appleby was purchased by Sir William Dixie (knighted in 1804), who gave it to the trustees of Market Bosworth School, which his great uncle had founded; and in their possession it still remains.

The manor of Little Appleby is possessed by George Moore, Esq. who has a handsome house; his family having been seated here since the reign of Elizabeth.

A curious old moated house at Appleby has been described and engraved in your vol. LXXXIX. i. 209.

The lordships of Great and Little Appleby contain about 2800 acres. The country is a fine champaign, principally of grazing land. The situation is very healthy; in 1808, seven persons were living here, all able to work, whose united ages amounted to 593 years.

Several years ago, one Joseph Green fell from the battlements of the church steeple, without receiving any injury. The same man, in striking the centre of a cellar, had more than 1000 bricks fall upon him, and was very little hurt.

The Church, (*see Plate II.*) dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and two spacious aisles covered with lead, and a chancel covered with tiles. The North aisle of the chancel belongs to the Free School at Bosworth. The Spire is handsome, near 52 feet high, and contains a good peal of six bells, of modern date, and a clock. From the battlements is a most beautiful view of the circumjacent country.

The chancel sits on three pointed arches, and the nave on five pointed

arches, each with clustered columns and ring capitals.

The advowson was purchased about 1600, by Mr. Wm. Mould; and in that family it continued till 1736, when it passed by an heiress into the Dawson family; the present possessor being Edward Dawson, of Whatton House, Esq.

In 1697, Sir John Moore, Knt. and Alderman of London, erected a Free School here for the education of boys in the parish of Appleby and the neighbouring villages; which, by the Statutes in 1706, was made free for all England. The foundation is under the direction of 13 governors; and since 1708 above 2000 persons have been educated here. The celebrated Dr. Johnson would have been elected Master of this School in 1738, could he have obtained the degree of M.A.

Mr. Glover, celebrated for the perfection to which he has carried the art of drawing in water-colours, commenced his career in life as a Writing-master in this School.

In 1800, that part of Appleby which is in Leicestershire, contained 116 inhabited houses, and 3 uninhabited. There were 167 families, consisting of 223 males and 255 females, total 478; of whom 223 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 204 in trade, &c. In the Derbyshire part, there were 98 inhabited houses, and 4 uninhabited. The families were 99; males 299, females 228; total 457. Of these 182 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 238 in trade, &c. N. R. S.

The Lords and Ladye of HUNTINGDON'S Entertainment of their right noble mother, ALICE Countess Dowager of DERBY.

From a MS. in the Library of the Earl of Bridgewater (see our Review, p. 44.)

THIS curious Entertainment, written by Marston, begins with the following laconic dedication, which may stand as a proper counterpart to the prologue of the players in Hamlet.

"To the Right Noble Ladye Alice Countess Dowager of Derby,

"Madam,
"If my slight Muse may sute your noble merit,

My hopes are crown'd, and I shall cheere my spirit;

But

But if my weak quill droopes or seems
unfit, [wit.

'Tis not for want of worth, but mine of

"The servant of your honor'd virtues,
John Marston."

When her Ladishipp approached
the Parke corner, a full noise of cornetts
wiuded, and when she entered
into the Parke, the treble cornetts
reported one to another, as givenge
warninge of her honor's neerer approach,
when presently her eye was
saluted with an antique gate, &c.

When the Countesse came neare
the gate, an olde inchauntres, attired
in crimson velvet, with pale face,
black haire, and disfykinge countenance,
affronted her Ladshipp, and
thus rudely saluted her :

"Woman, Lady, Princes, Nymph, or
Goddess [no lesse)

(More, sure you are not, and you seeme
Stay, and attempt not passadg through
this porte. [his courte,

Heere the pale Lord of Gades keeps
Rough visag'd Saturne, on whose bloudles
cheeks [seekes

Dull Melancholy sits, who straightly
To sease on all that enter through this
gate, &c.

Myself, Merinna, who still waight uppon
Pale Melancholy and Desolation," &c.

[The whole of this speech is among
the manuscripts in the British Museum,
but no more of the Mask. I
proceed, therefore, with the description
in the Duke of Bridgewater's
manuscript.]

This speech thus ended, presently
Saturne issued from forth the porte,
and anxiously behoulding the Countesse,
spake thus :

"Peace ! stay it is, it is, it is, even shoe,
Hayle happy honors of nobilitye.
Did never Saturn see or eere see such,
What shoulde I style you, &c.

Sweete glories of your sex, know that
your eyes [skies.

Make milde the roughest planet of the
Even wee, the lorde that sits on ebon
throanes, [groanes,

Circled with sighes and discontented
Are forc'd at your faire presence to relent,
[spent.

At your approach all Saturn's force is
Hence, solitary Beldam, sinke to nighte,
I give up all to joye, and to delight,
And now passe on, all-happye-making
dame," &c.

Then passed the whole troupe to
the house, untill the Countesse hadd
mounted the staires to the great
chamber ; on the top of which, Mer-

rinna, having chaunged her habitt
all to white, mett her, and whilst a
consorte softly played, spake thus :

"Madam,

"See what a chaunge the spiritt of your
eyes

Hath wrought in us," &c.

After which the Countesse passed
on to hir chamber. Then follows the
Masque, presented by four knights
and four gentlemen, &c. The forme
was thus : At the approach of the
Countesse into the greate chamber,
the hoboyes played untill the roomes
was marshaled, which once ordered,
a ffaers slyded away ; presently a
cloud was seen to move up and downe
almost to the topp of the greate
chamber, upon which Cynthia was
discovered riding ; her habitt was
blewe satten, fairely embroidered
with starres and cloudes, who looking
down and earnestly surveying the
ladies, spake thus :

"Are not we Cynthia, and shall earth display

Brighter than us, and force untimely daye
Which daring flames beames such illustrious light,

Inforcing darkness from the claime of night.
Upp, Ariadne, this cleare beauty rouse,
Thou northerne crowne," &c.

In the midst of this speech, Ariadne
rose from the bottom of the
roomes, mounted upon a cloud, which
waved up untill it came near Cynthia ;
where resting, Ariadne spake thus :

"Can thou, chaste queene, searching
Apollo's sister, [glisten,
Not know those stars that in yon valley
Is virtue strange in heaven," &c.

After many more compliments to
the ladies, Cynthia replies—

"Let's visite them, and slyde from our
abode,

Who loves not virtue, leaves to be a god.
Sound speares, spreade your harmonious
breath,

When mortalls shine in worth, gods grace
the earth."

The cloudes descend, whilst softe
musique soundeth. Cynthia and Ariadne
dismount from the clouds, and
pacing up to the ladies, Cynthia perceiving
Ariadne wanting her crowne
of starres, speaks thus :

"But where is Ariadne's wreath of starres,
Her eight pure fiers that studd with goulden
barrs

Her shyning browes ? Hath sweet-tongued
Mercury

Aduane'd

Aduanc'd his sonnes to station of the
 skye,
 And throu'd them in thy wreath, &c.

Ariadne — " Queene of chaste dew, they
 will not be confyn'd,

Orfyx themselves where Mercury assaynde,
 But every night, upon a Forrest syde,
 On which an eagle percheth, they abyde,
 And honor her, &c.

Cynthia — " Tell them thei err, and say
 that wee the queene

Of night's pale lampes have now the sub-
 stance scene,

Whose shadowe they adore. Goe, bring
 those eight

At mighty *Cynthia's* summons, &c.

Presently *Ariadne* sings this short
 call,

" Musique and gentle night,
 Beauty, youthes' cheefe delighte,
 Pleasures all full invite
 Your due attendance to this glorious roome,
 Then yf you have or witt or vertue come,
 Ah, come! Ah, come!"

Suddenly, upon this songe, the cornets were winded, and the trauers that was drawn before the masquers sanke downe. The whole shewe presently appeereth, which presented itself in this figure: the whole body of it seemed to be the syde of a steepely ascending woodd, on the top of which, in a fayre oak, sat a goulden eagle, under whose wings sat in eight severall thrones the eight masquers, with wisards like starres, then helmes like *Mercurye's*, with the addition of fayre plumes of carnation and white, then antique doublets and other furniture suitable to these colours, the place full of shields, lights, and pages, all in blew satten robes, imbrodered with starres. The masquers, thus discovered, satt still, untill *Ariadne* pronounced their invocation, at which thei descended:

" *Mercurian* issue, sonne of sonne of *Jove*,
 By the *Cyllenian* rodd, and by the love
 Deuotely chaste you vow *Panthea*,
 Descende, &c.

And O, yf ever you were worthe the grace
 Of viewing majestic in mortalls face;
 Yf ere to perfect worth you vow'd *harts*
 duty, [beauty.]
 Shew spiritt worth your virtues and their

The violins upon this played a new
 measure, in which the masquers danced,
 and ceasing, *Cynthia* spake:

" Stay a little, and now breath yee,
 Whilst their ladies grace bequeath yee,
 Then mixe faire handes, &c.
Cynthia charmes hence what may displease
 yee:

From ladies that are rudely coy,
 Barring their loves from modest joy,
 From ignorant silence, and proud lookes,
 From those that answer out of bookes,
 I blesse the fortune of each starry knight.

From gallants who still court with oathes,
 From those whose only grace is clothes,
 From bombast stockings, vile legg-makers,
 From bearded and grast tobacco takers,
 I blesse the fortune of each starry dame.

Singe that my charme may be more
 stronge,

The goddes are bounde by verse and
 songe."

THE SONGE.

" Audacious nighte makes bold the lippe,
 Now all court chaster pleasure,
 Whilst to *Apollo's* sharp you trippe,
 And tread the gracing measure.
 Now meete, now breake, then fayne a
 warlike salley,
 So *Cynthia* sports, and so the godes may
 dalley," &c.

During this song, the masquers presented their sheelds, and took forth their ladies to daunce, &c.

After they had daunced many measures, galliards, corantos, and lavallos, the night being much spent, whilst the masquers prepared themselves for their departing measure, *Cynthia* spake thus:

" Now pleasing, rest; for see the nighte,
 (Wherein pale *Cynthia* claimes her right,)
 Is almost spent, the morning growes,
 The rose and violet she strowes,
 Upon the high coelestiall floore,
 'Gainst *Phobus* rise from's parramoor.
 The Faeries that my shades pursue,
 And bath their feete in my cold dew,
 Now leave their ringlets and be quiett,
 Lest my brother's eye should spy it.
 Then now let every gratiuous starr,
 Avoide at sound of *Phobus* carr;
 Into your proper place retyre,
 With bottoms full of beauties fier;
 Hence must slide the queene of floodes,
 For day beghins to glide the woodes:
 Then whilst we singe, though you departe,
 I'll sweare that heere you leave your
 harte."

After this, a shepherd sings " a passionate ditty att my lady's departure;" he then presents the Countess with a scarf; and adds:

" Farewell, farewell,
 Joy, love, peace, health,
 In you long dwell,
 With our farewell, farewell."

So the Countess passed on until she came through the little park, where *Niobe* presented his with a cabinet, and to departed.

There

There is a loose sheet in the copy of the Mask, on which are written fourteen stanzas, of six and four verses each stanza, being appropriated to a different lady, and exhibiting a complimentary address to Lady Derby. The first stanza is a stanza of thanks from the Countess herself. There is no direction in what part of the Mask these verses were to be spoken.

The speakers are in the following order: Lady Derby; Lady Huntingdon; Lady Hunsdon; Lady Berckly; Lady Stanhope; Lady Compton; Lady Fielding; Mrs. Gresley; Mrs. Parker; Mrs. K. Fischer; Mr. Saycheverell; Mrs. M. Fischer; Mrs. Davers; Mrs. Egerton.

Mr. URBAN,

*East Retford,
Sept. 2.*

ON reading the proper Lessons appointed for the Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, out of the Bible, usually denominated the *Great* (or *Cranmer's*) Bible (2d edition, 1539), I was struck with the following passage in the First Lesson for the Evening Service; in the ninth chapter of the Second Book of Kings.—After the messenger, sent by Elisha the Prophet to anoint Jehu King over Israel, had performed his errand and fled, and Jehu had informed the other officers of what had happened, the text in this Bible goes on to say—

“Then they *besyde the Horologie* hasted and toke every man his garment and put it under hym, and blew with trompettes, sayinge—‘Jehu is Kynge, &c. &c.’”

Having a reprint of this Bible (by Harrison in 1562) I looked into it and found the passage, *word for word the same*. Now, by referring to the 13th verse of the same chapter, according to the translation used ever since 1611, your readers will find the parallel passage rendered thus—

“Then they hasted and toke every man his garment, and put it under him on the *top of the stairs*; and blew with trumpets, saying, ‘Jehu is King.’”

As I have not the smallest knowledge of the language in which the Old Testament was originally composed, and was a good deal struck with the apparent discrepancy of the above passages, I naturally applied myself to all the Translations

in my possession, and in a Latin Translation, printed at Leyden by Crespin in 1529, I found the words “*Festinauerunt itaque et unusquisque tollens pallium suum posuerunt sub pedibus ejus in similitudinem tribunalis, et cecinerunt tuba, &c.*”

In three other Bibles printed at Venice, by Reynsburch, 1478, at Florence, by the Giunti, 1519, and at Antwerp, by Plantin, 1590, the words are the same as in that of Crespin, 1529. But in the Bible of Tremellius and Junius, printed at Hanover, by Wechel, in 1624, I found that the now commonly received text is adopted; for the expression is—“*Tunc festinanter accipientes quisque vestem suam, supposuerunt ei in Fastigio Graduum, et clangentes Luccina dicebant, &c.*”

I pass over other Latin versions, and proceed to some old English Bibles.

The Bishops' Bible (1568), is the same as King James's, of 1611 (now in use). But in Taverner's Bible, printed by Daye in 1549, and in Matthews' Bible, printed the same year, we read—

“And they hasted and toke every man his mantell, and put under him on an *hye bench at the toppe of steppes*, and blew a trumpet, &c.”

Now, Sir, if any of your learned Correspondents would favour us with a literal translation of the original Hebrew, it might at once explain the seeming difficulties of the various extracts which I have made, or at least tend to reconcile the apparent contradictions therein. Josephus furnishes no clue to the matter in hand, and Stackhouse I have also consulted in vain. The learned Simon Patrick (Bishop of Ely), in his Commentary upon the words “upon the top of the stairs”—observes from de Dieu, “They did not stay till they came down into the street, but forthwith upon the *very top of the stairs* of the place where they were sitting, acknowledged him for their Sovereign, by spreading garments under his feet to tread upon.” And he adds, that Gousset guesses “these were winding stairs in a *turret*, on the top of which tower they placed Jehu, that all the people might see him, &c.” Mr. Pyle diffidently remarks, that “they forthwith spread their garments in the Council Room
under

under his feet for him to tread upon, or else raised a kind of throne with them for him to sit upon, &c."

Whether the original Hebrew will admit of all these different explanations *literatim*, I am completely ignorant, but I fancy I can spy (by means of them altogether) a way of reconciling Cranmer's text with some of the inferences obtained from the other Translators and their Commentators. For supposing that the stairs or *steppes* (as Matthews and Taverner designate them) were the winding-stairs or stone steps of or leading into a *turret* or tower within which was the Council Room, and such tower had a flat roof, on which a dial or *horologe*, or other of the earliest measurers and indicators of time was conspicuously erected for public inspection; this would in some degree reconcile the different ways of relating the same transaction, but would not justify a *figurative* use of the original passage. The Captains might certainly, beside such *horologe* upon the roof of, and at or near the top of the stairs or *steppes* of the tower, with their mantles, or upper garments, raise a temporary *high bench*, *tribunal*, or *throne*, for Jehu to sit upon, from whence he might be seen by the people, when with trumpets, &c. he was proclaimed King. [And this supposition and enlarged statement, combines all the accounts given in the above Translations, *i. e.* the *horologie* in Cranmer; the *similitudo tribunalis* in the Leyden, &c. Bibles; the *fastigio graduum* of the Hanover Bible; and the *high bench* at the toppe of the steps in Taverner and Matthews.] But the *quere* is, do the Hebrew words admit of, or justify all these different modes of expression (leaving nothing defective in any); and if not, what is the genuine and literal translation of the original passage, as it came from the inspired Penman.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 17.

I AM not aware that the Font for Baptism in the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, has ever been noticed in your Magazine. It is of statuary marble, and of the true antique Grecian model, and extremely beautiful; it has four compartments, carved with a representation

of Adam and Eve in the act of taking the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden, and thus constituting the Fall of Man—the salvation of Noah and his family in the Ark—the Baptism of our Saviour in the river Jordan, by John the Baptist—and St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch.—The Font has been from remote times an object of great attention for the sculptor; and the workmanship of this has so many curious and interesting parts, that it is a very favorable specimen of performances of this kind.—The compartments have been chosen with great knowledge and taste, every one of them alluding to the sacred mystery connected with it.

The late Mr. Malcolm, p. 101, in his 4th volume of *Londinium Redivivum*, notices this Font, as well as some Parish Annals, extracted from a very ancient and curious book belonging to the Parish, which I should otherwise have felt much pleasure in transcribing for your Miscellany. J. B.

THE CENSOR.—No. IV.

INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from vol. XC. ii. p. 592.)

IT was never our intention to exhibit a Retrospective Review, or even a Catalogue *Raisonné*, of all works relating to Anecdotes; but simply to record such as we imagined might furnish the Reader with some information respecting their origin and prevalence: of many nothing further than the title is known to us, as copies of them are not to be found in the British Museum; nor do we wish to conceal, that others, with which the Antiquary may be familiar, or which have been alluded to by modern writers, have escaped our notice.

In 1603 was printed a story-book, entitled *Westward for Smelts*, 4to; a late entry of which on the Stationers' Books, in January 1819, describes it as the production of *Kilt of Kingston*. Mr. Stevens, who had perused this Tract, supposes one of its tales to have been the origin of the "Cymbeline" of Shakspeare, and as such it is worthy of record.

The next work that occurs is *Pasquill's Jest*, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments. Whereunto is added a dozen of Gules. Pretty and

and pleasant to drive away the tediousness of a winter's evening." B. L. London, 1604. In 1609, appeared another edition, with "a baker's dozen of Gules," and purporting to be "newly corrected, with new additions. London, printed for John Browne, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstone's Church Yard, in Fleet-streete," 4to, containing 26 leaves.

"Of one that lost his purse."

"A country man coming up to the tearme, by misfortune lost his purse, and because the summe was great, he set up billes in divers places of London, that if any man had found such a purse, and would restore it againe, he should have very weil for his paines. "A gentleman of the Inner Temple wrote under one of his billes, that he should come to his chamber, and did write where. So when he came to the place, the gentleman asked him, first, what was in his purse? Secondly, what countryman he was? and, thirdly, what was his name? Sir, quoth he, twenty pound was in my purse. I am halfe a Welshman, and John ap Janken is my name. John ap Janken! quoth the gentleman, I am glad I know thy name; for so long as I live thou nor none of thy name shall have my purse to keepe; and so farewell, gentle John ap Janken *."

The first person who attempted to combine Wit with History, and both with Elegance, was the erudite Camden,—a name which we are proud to rank in the annals of Anecdote. In his "Remaines concerning Britaīne," 1614, he has preserved many "grave speeches and wittie apothegms of worthie personages of this realme in former times." No miscellany contains so much method and research as this; the Author, who blended the Antiquary with the Scholar, has arranged his materials so as to form a complete body of Anecdotes from the earliest period of British History down to "Heiwood the great Epigrammatist;" and to the honour of our Sovereigns be it said, they have given utterance to an extensive portion of them. In a prefatory page, Camden speaks thus,

"Twenty yeares since, while J. Bishop (whose memory for his learning is deare to mee), and myselfe, turned over all our Historians who could then finde, for diverse endes we beganne to note apart the Apo-

thegms or Speeches (call them what ye will) of our nation."—"I commend them to such indifferent, courteous, modest readers, as doe not thinke basely of the former ages, their country, and countriemen; leaving the other to gather the pregnant *Apothegms* of our time, which I know will finde farre more labour," &c.

The tyne which Camden and his friend employed upon this invaluable store, exceeds the "undertaking in which Sholto and Reuben Percy have been for several years engaged." These *Remaines* are no unworthy representatives of the Historians from whom they were collected, as well manuscript as printed; they are not clothed with that purity of language with which Plutarch has struck fire into his tales, but, like most of the contemporary writers, they are quaint and pithy. Yet, had the English language been taught in Westminster, Camden might have put them into the hands of his scholars without the slightest danger to their minds.—He spurned immorality from his compositions, with a grace peculiar to the Preceptor and the Divine.—His stores were not drawn from the printed historians alone, he was familiar with our Monastic authors, and while he cast History and Topography into his *Britannia*, he reserved the lesser anecdotes for his *Remaines*.

Constantine the Great "disswading one from covetousnes, did with his lance draw out the length and breadth of a man's grave, saying: This is all that thou shalt have when thou art dead; if thou canst happily get so much."

"Savage, a Gentleman, which amongst the first English had planted himself in Ulster in Ireland, advised his soone for to build a castle for his better defence against the Irish enemy, who valiantly answered; That he would not trust to a castle of stones, but to his castle of bones, meaning his body."

A similar reason was assigned by a Laconian for the want of walls at Sparta.

"There was a poore blinde man in Warwick-shire, that was accounted very sunning in prognosticating of weather: Upon a day, *Empton*, a great lawyer, as hee road that way, said in scorne of his sunning, I pray now tel me Father, when doth the Sonne change? The chafed olde man, that knew his corrupt conscience, answered: When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven."

* For a notice of this work, see British Bibliographer, vol. I. p. 43.

The latter part of this Collection is devoted to the Apothegms of Sir Thomas More, by no means few in number, and which we beg leave to recommend to his future Biographers. We shall only quote the concluding tale:

"This usuall speech of Sir Thomas Moore, both of himself and other Book-breeders, which is also extant in an Epistle of his, I have resolved to close up this part. Book-makers are full wise folke, who paine and pine themselves away by writing, to subject themselves to the censure of such which in Ordinaries and on Ale-benches will pill and pull them by their words, phrases, and lines, as that, they have not one haire of honesty, or to use his owne words, *Ne pilum boni hominis*. But these he resembleth to those unmannerly guests, which, when they have bin well and kindly entertained, flinch away, never giving thanks, but depraving and dispraising their curteous entertainment."

Few of our Critical brethren (nor do we wish to exclude ourselves from the number) from the *Quarterly Review* down to the *Investigator*, will be able to peruse the foregoing passage without feeling an awkward twinge. Criticism in the days of Sir Thomas More was merely Oral, if we except the labours of the Commentators; but had he lived to read the numerous Reviews, by which public opinion is directed, he would have seen no reason to alter his idea:

"Wits, Fits, and Fancies; or, a generall and serious collection of the sententious Speeches, Answers, Jests, and Behaviour of all sorts of Estates, from the Throne to the Cottage." B. L. Lond. 1614, 4to. In Longman's Catalogue of Old Books for 1814, a copy of this tract is marked 25l.

"Helps to Discourse; or, more Merriment mixed with Serious Matters; as, also Epigrams, Epitaphs, Riddles, Jests, Posies, Love-toyes," &c. Lond. 1635.

ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG*, better known by the name of *Archee*, was Jester to the Court of James and Charles I.—He had a particular spleen against Archbishop Laud, who was, on more occasions than one, the butt of his wit. After the Liturgy had been rejected in Scotland, he had the temerity to ask the prelate, "Who is fool now?" and termed the stool which was thrown at Forbes's head

in the pulpit, 'the stool of repentance.' For this insolence the King ordered him to pull off his fool's coat, and to suffer flagellation and dismissal; and appointed as his successor a person called 'Muckle John,' who was the last Jester in this country†. Armstrong, about a week after his discharge, put on a suit of black, and being interrogated concerning his coat, said,

"O, my Lord of Canterbury hath taken it from me, because either he or some of the Scots Bishops may have use for it themselves: but he hath given me a black coat for it, to colour my knavery with, and now I speak what I please (so it be not against the prelates) for this coat hath a far greater privilege than the other had‡."

Few will think but what it was necessary to put a stop to the impertinence of this man; for, of all others, a Jester should never meddle with affairs not in his immediate vocation.—His *Jests* were printed in 12mo, with his portrait by Cecill, in which he is represented in a long particoloured cloak, with a hat and feather. Subjoined to the print are these lines:

"Archee, by kings and princes grac'd of late,
Jested himself into a fair estate;
And in this book, doth to his friends commend,
His jiggs, taunts, tales, which no man can offend."

These verses seem to hint that Armstrong had acquired a handsome competency. Granger doubts the authenticity of the *bon-mots*, and says that they 'are indeed, in general, very unworthy of him.'

"A Banquet of Jests, or Change of Cheare. Being a Collection of Modern Jests, Witty Jeeres, Pleasant Merry Tales," the 8th impression, "Printed for Richard Royston, and are to be sold at his shoppe in Vie-lane, at the signe of the Angell, 1630," pp. 199. When the first edition was printed, we are not informed, but are inclined to fix it in 1631; another appeared in 1636.

No. 15. "Of a Freee Jerkin.—An honest good fellow, having worn a threadbare Jerkin for the space of 100 years and an halfe; as soon as he had compass

† Granger.

‡ Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*, p. 462.
another

* Neale, Hist. Purit. II. 332.

another suit, for the good service it had done him, made of it this epitaph,

"Here lie in peace, thou patient over-commer,

Of two cold Winters, and one scorching Summer." p. 10.

No. 37. *A Spanish Traveller*.—A Spaniard travelling from Dover towards London, being benighted, was forc'd to knock at a poore Alehouse for lodging; the Hostesse demanding his name, he told her it was *Don Pedro Gonzales Guietan, de Guevesra*: to whom the good woman answered, 'Alas, Sir, my small house neither affords roome nor meat for so many.' p. 25.

No. 106. *A Gormondizer*.—A Gormondizing fellow protesting to a friend of his, that hee loved him as well as he loved his soule: I thanke you, Sir (said he) with all my heart; but I had rather you loved me as well as you love your body." p. 89.

The second part of this Work was printed by M. Fleisher, for Richard Royston, in Ivy-lane, 1633, p. 156; and is accompanied by the following poetical apology:

"My eldest brother, having had the grace,
Of three Impressions (late) in two yeares
space,

Now ready for the fourth, imboldens me
To presse unto the world hoping as free
A welcome as he had, since to your view,
I come in colours fresh, in habit new,
Borne without teeth we both were, that's
to excite [Bite.

To mirth and sport, neither to snare nor
And in the second course you shall not
faile, Tale."

Jeare for his Jest, Taunt ready for his

No. 143. "One being demanded why great men were not so liberal to Poets in these our dayes, as in former times, and they have been made answer: that their consciences tell them how unworthy they are of praises given them by Poets." p. 119.

No. 186. *Hard of Beliefe*.—"I have heard of a great Magistrate, that being often deceived by false rumours of Queen Elizabeth's death, protested that hee would never believe shee was dead, untill he saw it under her own hand." p. 126.

This story has since found its way into more recent collections.

Such are the leading features in Anecdotal History, prior to the Rebellion, when Wit was proscribed in common with Art and Science. We have traced its progress as far as the year 1689, in which period every person was to take up with the Polemic publications of the time, that little upon any other subject could ob-

tain a sale. The horrors of War were followed by the gloom of Puritanism, and; although we respect the good order and regularity which it maintained in every family, we cannot but regret that sour sternness, which blighted both science and conviviality; and the times when the man who was so bold as to profess himself a Wit, or to enliven those cheerless days by occasional hilarity, was certain to be looked upon as one of the ungodly. Yet were Pembroke, Marten, and Chaloner, men who ranked amongst the reformers in Church and State, not boon-companions only, but unprincipled libertines, and of far less morality than the calumniated Royalists.

We have now passed the anecdotes of former ages, and are about to enter upon a series comparatively modern, when a more sprightly style was introduced: in order, however, to connect the *Jests* of the reign of Charles II. with the *Apothegmes* of the preceding æra, it was necessary to explain why, during the Usurpation, specimens of this department of literature are not to be found. Yet there is a work to be included in the antient class, which appears to be the last of them, and in the perusal of which, we divest ourselves utterly of the Critic, and approach it with true Bibliomaniac gratification: it is entitled,

"Worcester's Apothegmes; or, Witty Sayings of the Right Honourable Henry (late) Marquess of Worcester, delivered upon several occasions, and now published for the benefit of the Reader. By T. B. a constant observer, and no lesse admirer of his Lordship's wisdom and loyalty."

"Et prodere volant et delectare."

"London: printed by J. Clowes, for Edward Blackmore, at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1660," pp. 114. Apoth. 60.

Prefix'd to this volume is a curious wood-cut, representing King Charles I. and the Marquess, with a third person standing behind a king with a pair of scales, in which his Majesty puts a piece of money. In external appearance it differs but little from the collections which have already 'passed in long review,' but in spirit and interest excels them all: instead of the neat but light airy sketches

sketches of character which the editors of *Peele* and *Tarleton* have given us, we have here the full portrait drawn by a master's hand, and executed with true dignity. Yet were it possessed of no other qualification whatsoever, it bears indisputable claim to notice as the only work of this kind during the gloom of the Usurpation: as a *Chronicle of Piety, Loyalty, and Affection*, it deserves a place in every Library, and is well worthy the attention of a spirited Editor. Before we proceed to its contents, it will be proper to give a brief account of the Nobleman, whose name it bears.

HENRY SOMERSET*, second son to Edward, Earl of Worcester, was born in Herefordshire, 1577: he was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, which he quitted for the sake of travel; and on the death of his elder brother, became Lord Herbert of Ragland: in 1627 he succeeded to the Earldom. In private life he was domestic, virtuous, and devout; and ventured but little into public till the Rebellion, when he came forward to assist his Sovereign, and was created Marquis of Worcester at Oxford, November 2, 1642. In 1645, after the fatal battle of Naseby, he entertained the King at Ragland Castle, which fortress he afterwards defended against the Rebels, and which was the last garrison in England or Wales that held out for Charles I. It was surrendered, August 19, 1646, on honourable terms, which were basely violated, and the Marquis himself seized, and committed to custody in London, where he died in the same year, and was interred at Windsor. His sayings were collected and published by his royal friend, and fellow-sufferer, Dr. Thomas Bayley; many of them were afterwards incorporated into a small tract, entitled, "*Witty Apophthegms delivered at several times, and upon several occasions, by K. James I. K. Charles I. Marquis of Worcester, Lord Bacon, and Sir Thomas More.*" Lond. 12mo, 1658: a work which Granger considers as decidedly spurious.

Apoth. 8. "When the King first entered the Castle of Raglan, the Marquess kiss'd the King's hand, and rising up

again, he saluted his Majesty with this compliment, '*Domina, non sum dignus.*' The King replied unto the Marquess, 'My Lord, I may very well answer you again, I have not found so great faith in Israel,' &c. To which the Marquess replied, 'I hope your Majesty will prove a defender of the Faith!'"

Apoth. 27. "He was wont to say, That a plain dealing friend, whose friendly counsel was requited with choller, and disgust, was like a [kindled] turfe, that (whilst a man bestowed breath upon it to enliven it) returnes thanks to the well-willer, by spitting fire in his face."

Apoth. 57. "When it was told his Lordship not many hours before he dyed, that leave was obtained by the Parliament, that he might be buried in Windsor Castle: (where there is a peculiar for the family, within the great chappell, and wherein divers of his ancestors lies [lie] buried) with some sprightliness he spake aloud, 'God bless us all! why then I shall take a better Castle when I am dead, than they took from me whilst I was alive!'"

Such was the salt of that despotie age; but Wit was about to experience a much warmer reception under a happier reign. The change, however, produced little benefit; the broad indelicacy of our earlier Jest-ers was forgotten, and with it that coarseness of language which once passed for pleasantry: while the carelessness which prevailed under Charles II. although it served to polish our tongue, rendered its poisons more deadly, as it shed a gloss over them, afterwards unveiled by Collier, and palliated by Congreve. At Court, conversation was merri-ment itself, and the model was but too closely imitated in private life; the courtiers who thus trifled away their time, may find some extenuation, if not excuse, for their conduct; they were men, who having been well born, and well educated, had not only shown great personal courage during the late wars, but endured numerous hardships for the sake of their Sovereign. The Usurpation drove them into exile, where they lived in indigence, and braved poverty as they had before braved death. Although the happy work of Providence once more settled England, and they were restored to the gaieties of the Court, and the favour of their King; and the man must

* Wood, *Ath. Ox.* ed. 2. Biss, vol. III. col. 199.

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must have been of a disposition peculiarly cold, who could not testify his gratification at his country's welfare by unrestrained rejoicings. The good-humoured Monarch (for we have no just reason here to view him in any other light), was pleased with the hilarity of his subjects, and observed a line of conduct which was calculated to gratify their prejudices, when it could not win their esteem: still we must accuse him of neglect to the needy Loyalists, who had lost all in his cause; of this, Butler is a sad and shameful example, and the reader cannot but pity the man who was deserted with ingratitude, and whose wit, bright as it beamed, could scarcely insure him existence. In the mean time, conviviality, in its widest sense, was professed by the Court, and followed by the nation; hence the levity which thence prevailed, and hence the numerous collections of Jest which now load the shelves of the Bibliomaniac; the greater portion of them, however, are deservedly forgotten, and we may exclaim, 'curst be he that moves these bones,' without any great offence to Literature.

Before we enter upon the 'Jest Books' of this reign, we wish to take a decent leave of the Apothegms, from which we have derived so much pleasure. The last specimens that occur, are from the mouth of Dr. Francis Mansel, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, a man "as excellent for his sufferings as for his extraction." He resigned his Headship of Jesus to Sir Eubule Thelwall, kn't. on whose decease he was again chosen, but ejected in 1649—a proceeding which cannot but excite the indignation of every Loyalist against the Victors. At the Restoration he was reinstated, and refused a Bishoprick, on account of his age and infirmities, after which he resigned his situation to Dr. Jenkins, whom he had brought up to loyalty. Lloyd has preserved three, which he calls the most remarkable of his sayings.

"That the mind should be always bent and pliant, for blackness breeds worms."
—Keep your own virtue, and by observation and imitation, naturalize other

men's.—A good digestion turneth all to health."

He died in 1661, leaving the remains of his sequestered estate to Jesus College. As a proof of his unimpeachable life, it is sufficient to observe, that in the Cambrian Register he is classed among the Worthies of Wales.

Extracts from the Memoirs of the COURT of PORTUGAL, 1767, from Original LETTERS written in FRENCH.

THE following Anecdotes will be acceptable, particularly at the present unsettled state of affairs in the Peninsula.

"The Favourite* was now raised to the post of Primo-minister, created an Earl, and had a regiment assigned to him as a guard to his person. He was preceded through the streets by drums beating, and a law was published making it treason to speak ill of the Minister.

"Arrived at this zenith of grandeur and power, he displayed his rage against the ancient nobility of Portugal, in a very extraordinary manner; and exhibited a resentment not to be satiated. He proceeded to exasperate his Master at the whole order of the Grandees, by representing them as a factious and disloyal body, and in consequence was permitted to tyrannize at pleasure over them. Almost every day brought with it the imprisonment of some or other of the Portuguese nobility: among them the Count de Ribiera was arrested, and carried to prison, where he still continues, though his crime is yet unknown.

"Cagliari, the Captain of the Queen's Guard, soon followed; his abilities, integrity, and resolution, rendered him incapable of stifling reflections which were too obvious to the meanest Portuguese. He was arrested whilst ill of an ague and fever, and in that dangerous condition conveyed to a damp dungeon, in the fort of Saint Gern, situate on a rock at the mouth of the Tagus, the spring-tides in which often overflowed the floor of the cave where he was confined. His physician represented

* Esop thought differently.

* Count D'Oeyras.

his ill state of health, and the dangers that must arise to his patient from a confinement in such a place; but this remonstrance not being attended to, death soon put a period to Cagliari's sufferings. His body was buried in the most obscure manner, in the neighbourhood of the fort, and his widow, a lady, of the house of Holstein, banished to a solitary habitation, where she drags out a miserable life, in want and distress, not being so much as permitted even to return to her own country, though she has frequently petitioned for that purpose. His two sons are confined in the fort of St. Uval, and probably for life.

"This nobleman had two brothers, one a Knight of Malta, who happened to be at Paris at the time of Cagliari's misfortune, the other was then in Portugal; the latter was instantly banished to Mertola, where he still continues, and the former was ordered to return home; but being aware of the Minister's power, and unrelenting temper, he refused to obey, and was outlawed; the French King, commiserating his condition, gave him the command of a regiment in his service.

"The next victim of this Minister's fury was the Count d'Ovedos, a nobleman of the royal blood, advanced in years, and so zealous of his Sovereign's and Country's dignity, that he had greatly impaired his fortune by maintaining a figure in his Master's service, superior to his abilities. This nobleman never loved the Favourite; and the King having observed that Carvalho's house had escaped the earthquake, which his Majesty attributed to the kindness of heaven, in return for his Minister's virtues and goodness, the Count d'Ovedos, who happened to be present, jokingly said, that if it was a mark of Heaven's approbation of the Minister's virtues, that his house had escaped the earthquake, the common prostitutes must equally be esteemed paragons of virtue, and high in the favour of their Maker, as the *Rua Suja*, or street where they lived, had not suffered.

"The Count d'Ovedos had suffered immensely by the earthquake; he had lost two whole streets by that calamity, so that this royal eulogy on the Favourite seemed an indirect satire

on the Count; as it touched him very sensibly in his reputation; it is not to be doubted therefore, but that this nobleman was stimulated by the recollection of his own ill fortune, to resentment, on hearing the Minister's character thus recommended on so unreasonable an account. The answer, however, cost the Count his liberty, and probably his life, for he was soon after arrested and thrown into prison, where he still continues, if alive, without being ever admitted to know his offence.

"This aged nobleman, when arrested, was used very cruelly by the magistrate who took him into custody. For, the latter went to the Count's house before his usual hour of rising, and understanding, as he expected, that the Count was not stirring, he burst into his bed-chamber, drew his poignard, and laying his hand on the Count's breast, told him he was the King's prisoner, and that if he moved he was a dead man. The Count awaking, and recollecting himself a little, said, 'Doctor, it is not your poignard that frightens me, but the King's commands compel my submission; and my allegiance to my Prince obliges me to obey his orders, by whatever messenger he sends them.'

"When it is reflected, that the Count was a soldier from his cradle, and the magistrate, a Doctor at Law, this answer of the Count's not only shows his coolness, and the peculiar temper for which he was famous; but displays, in a very humorous light, the absurd behaviour of a man, who, being a civil magistrate, knew so little of his office as to think his poignard of more efficacy than his words, especially in a place where the Count, with a single call, could have had assistants who would soon have dispatched him.

"The Duke of Bragança, a Prince of the blood, and next heir to the crown, after the extinction of that branch of the royal family now on the throne, has been many years in banishment, and at present resides in Germany. The cause of his exile is variously talked of; by some it is said, that this misfortune happened on account of a passion he entertained for the grand-daughter of the Marchioness de Tavora, who was beheaded; and that his crime consisted in being seen on his knees before this young

young lady. Others, that he was banished because he advised his elder brother, as heir in entail to an estate settled by the King, Don Peter, on the second branch of the Royal Family, not to relinquish his right to it. For on the death of the Infant, Don Francisco, uncle to his present Most Faithful Majesty, Don Antonio, another uncle, and brother to the deceased, pretending to his estate, it was claimed by the nephew, Don Pedro, brother to his Majesty; but this difference was amicably settled between the two parties; the Infant Don Pedro remaining possessed of the estate, and a compensation being allowed Don Antonio for it, add after him to Don Manuel, another surviving brother of his. But the rights of Don Miguel, who had likewise been named in the same will, and was the father of la Foens, still remained unsatisfied. La Foens was therefore desired also to accept of an accommodation, but to this he never would consent.

"Even the two natural brothers of his Most Faithful Majesty could not escape falling sacrifices to the despotism of the Minister. The elder was Inquisitor-general; the Minister directed him to license a book concerning confession, in which it was contended that, on some important occasions, it is lawful to discover what is revealed under the seal of confession; this proposition is known to be so contrary to the doctrine of the Romish Church, that the Prince refused compliance. Count d'Oeyras went to his house, in order to persuade him. The discourse at this interview grew so warm, that the Count called the Prince traitor; and the latter drew a poniard on the Count. A younger brother of the Prince, by accident, being present, intervened, and prevented further mischief. The elder, who had drawn on the Count, repared immediately to the palace, but could not gain admittance; and the next day his house was surrounded by soldiers. Both the Princes were taken into custody, conveyed to prison and their estates confiscated, without even the form of a trial.

"Much about the same time, it may be truly said, that above one fifty of the lower nobility went the same fate, inasmuch that men were struck with fear and amazement at the detachments of dragoons perpetually traversing the streets, conducting some miserable victims in close chaises to the places of their confinement, where they were never heard of more."

Mr. URBAN, *Bermundsey, Jan. 2.*

I HAVE in my possession a MS. consisting of 548 close and neatly written pages, which appears to have been the work of Edward Jefferye, about the year 1668. Its contents may be ascertained by the following verbose title-page, &c.

"*Speculum Mundi: or, An Epitomy and Abridgement of y^e histories of several of y^e most famous Empires, Monarchies & States in y^e World: viz. the Hist^y of the Jews, y^e Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, & Romans, wth y^e Empire of y^e Turkes, England, France, Spaine, Castile, Navarr; wth y^e Kingdoms of Arragon, Cattalognia, Naples, Portugal, wth Venice, Denmark, Poland, & Sweden; wth the Lives, Deaths, & Acts of the Bps, ArchBps, Patriarches, & Popes of Roome; as also a trew Cronologie & exact Account of the famous & memorable Passages, Occurrences, & things, from y^e Creation of the World to this present Age. Containinge Prophets, Judges, Kinges, Heroes, & high Priests, antient Fathers, doctors, schoolmen, moderne divines, witnesses, lawgivers; wth Historians, Phisicians, Alkimists, Poets, & Sibbils, who have flourished in there respective Ages & tymes, wth y^e Original durations & periods of the most renowned Monarkies in y^e World, wth y^e tymes of there eminent Conversion to y^e Christian faith; religious Orders, famous Cities & Academies, wth y^e names of there Founders & tymes of there particular foundations; Councils, Heresies, & Innovations, together wth the most remarkable Providences, Captiveties & Persecutions of the Church; Eclipses, Comets, Prodiges, Originals, & inventors of Arts & Sciences, wth the tymes of there writings and several Versions of the Scripture into divers languages, wth manye other delightful & curious Observations collected out of the most famous & approved historians & Cronologes, wth y^e medially disposed for the Benefit & delight of the students & inquisitive about the Originals of States & tymes & things." Collected out of severall Authors By Edward Jefferye."*

It appears to have been written for publication, but I cannot find that intention ever was carried into effect. Probably some of your Readers, if you would favour me by the insertion of this, could give me somewhat of the

the History of the Author, and whether any other Work of his is known at present, W. B. R.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.
(Continued from vol. XC. ii. p. 597.)

LETTER XIII.

Cologne, Aug. 29, 1818.

HOCK and Rhenish wines are much drank at Frankfort, and the wine glasses at table are all green. In private houses the hock produced to guests is usually 50 years old, and is drank in green glasses, so thin, that they quiver from the weight of the wine. This is considered essential to the flavour. We find nearly all the wine sharp and rather sour; and the reason is, that it is only once in six or seven years, that the season is warm enough to ripen the grapes. The last year in which they ripened was 1811, and this wine is prized, and bears a high value. There is a favourable prospect this year; but three or four weeks of hot weather are still necessary to bring the grapes into perfection, and at present the weather is cool and autumnal.

Several carriages with four horses came into Frankfort whilst we were there. The fore-horses are always placed at so great a distance from those behind, that there is room for another pair between. There is no postillion to the fore-horses, but they are managed by one postillion; and are fastened to the shaft-horses by long ropes; if they swerve the postillion has little power over them. To-day we met at breakfast two Englishmen who are going out route as far as Cologne. One is a young Navy Captain, who has lived two years in the South of France. They have just made the tour of Switzerland.

To-day we went into one or two bookseller's shops. There are two handsome works lately published, each in 1 vol. 8vo. containing Views of the Rhine, and a Description of the Country. In England they would be got up for a guinea and a half, but hear the price is near three guineas; and in general books are rather dearer in proportion than in England.—The shops are very dull, and make no shew; but great preparations are making for the fair, which begins the first of September.

The Country immediately round Frankfort is level; but there is a chain of bold hills six or seven miles to the North of the town. The bridge over the Mayne is a handsome one.

The Post-office and all the public Offices close from twelve to two, and all the inhabitants cease their employments in order to dine. Coffee follows immediately after dinner.—We found at the Casino 40 or 50 newspapers. Several daily papers are published at Frankfort; one of which contains a list of the strangers arrived at every Inn; we saw to-day our own names in the list. The large silver pieces of money are worth 2 florins and 42 krentzers. There is no such coin as a florin. There are krentzers, 3 of which are worth a penny. There are 10 krentzer pieces, each worth 12 krentzers, and twenty krentzer pieces, each worth 24 krentzers. Sixty krentzers make a florin, which is about 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ or two francs and three sous.

Frankfort was antiently a free town independent of other States, as perhaps its name may import. It has recovered its independence since the fall of Bonaparte, and is governed by its own Magistrates; but the Allies have a garrison here at present. I visited the public Madhouse, which is under the superintendence of the Magistrates. It contains about 50 patients, chiefly paupers, and the majority women. The house is in a confined situation in the middle of the town, with a very small garden, in which a few of the men and women were walking together. The rooms are very clean, the house well painted and white washed. The beds are of wood, and are stopping boards, elevated a little towards the head. There are stoves in every lodging-room, and great doors between the stoves and windows, which make it impossible for a patient to injure himself either by the fire or windows. They do not use chains, nor could I find out that there were any means of fastening the patients in their beds. Those whom I saw in bed were not confined. —None however were furious.

August 26.—We had intended to return by the water route to Mayence; but finding it would be near a day in performing the voyage, and that the banks of the Mayne appeared dull and uninteresting, we set off

off at six in the diligence, in company with the two Englishmen.

At the village of Hockst, about five miles from Frankfort, there is a very noble pile of building, which in England would be thought a palace; with a chapel, and every thing in the most princely stile. It was built in 1773, by two brothers, tobacco manufacturers, who had made a fortune. It is now falling into decay, and seems uninhabited. We had in the diligence two ladies who could not speak French.

At dioner at Mayence we met with a Russian family; a gentleman (or nobleman) with his two sons and their physician. They have been in England; and are travelling for the health of one of the young men. They visited London, Bath, and Manchester. They are very intelligent people; and interesting in their manners. One of the young men, on our asking if he found the English civil, said (in English) "O yes, much more civil than French or Germans, not civil in much speaking, but in doing." He spoke with great animation of the character of the English nation; and said he wished he could see in Russia the English families to whom they had been introduced, that he might repay their hospitality. He spoke with great dislike of Paris and of the French; amounting as it seemed to me to a national prejudice; saying, there was no sincerity in the French, &c. &c. This family is going up the Rhine, and will winter in Italy as the young man cannot bear the climate of the North. This afternoon we put our cabriolet on board the packet-boat for Cologne. The charge for its conveyance was enormous—44 florins, or about 95 francs, besides 12 francs each for our own passage; 1 florin for embarkation; and for taking the carriage to the river.

August 27. This morning we embarked on the Rhine, with the two English gentlemen whom I mentioned. There was also a Scotch gentleman on board, an intelligent young man who had been travelling in Italy, and a sensible well-informed traveller as he is, from Cheapside. The whole company amounted to from 50 or 60 persons.

The boat was long and narrow, about 7 feet wide, the cabin was comfortable, but crowded, and afforded

no prospect; and on deck there was no protection on the sides. At 7 the thermometer was 57. The morning was dull and hazy, but the day gradually improved.

As far as Bingen the views were tame; we only arrived there by dinner-time; about one o'clock; the wind (West) was contrary, and our rate about three miles an hour. Two awkward large oars were used by the boatmen, but they relied chiefly on the current of the river for impulse, and the oars were rather for keeping the vessel in a proper direction. The Views resembled those on the Humber; there being a chain of hills about three or four miles to the right of the river. The cabriolet was in a small boat moored alongside the packet. The thermometer in the water was 61.

Between Mayence and Bingen we passed an old Abbey which has been converted into a House of Correction and Mad-house. Saw one or two of the great rafts of timber which float down into Holland. They are above one hundred yards long, and have two or three huts on board. They are used for the conveyance of goods, and when they arrive are broken up and the timber sold. The value of a raft is from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*

At Bingen we landed and dined. I bought 12 large green gage plums for 4 krentzers or 1*d.* At Bingen the river contracts, and is closed in on both sides by steep hills, generally clothed with vines, rarely with wood. Our rate of progress increased to four miles in an hour from the rapidity of the stream. The vines are low, about three feet high; they are in rows, and have all the formality of a kitchen-garden; the reverse of any thing beautiful or picturesque. To make amends, however, we passed several villages in picturesque situations, and a great number of old baronial Castles on romantic points of rock and bold eminences. The hills in general are bare and hard-featured, and the want of wood cannot be compensated for. The tops of the hills on both sides of the river are of nearly an uniform height, and have the appearance as if the country was level, except where the river has made a deep channel or bed for its course.

Near Bacharach the boat stopped, and

and some of us got out and walked forward three or four miles by a foot-path amongst the vineyards. We passed opposite the picturesque village of Weal, with a ruined castle and old walls. Here the packet-boat overtook us, and as the surly boatman would not wait or come to shore, we were glad to get into a small canoe, and were paddled to the packet at some risk from the slimness and narrowness of the boat.

Near SAINT GOAR the scenery becomes very grand. The rocks on both sides are bold and striking, and the river is inclosed within narrow limits; being perhaps between 2 and 300 yards wide. Several castles are seen on both banks; sometimes three are visible at once. The winding course of the river continually presents new points of view. Near St. Goar there is a whirlpool in the river; the water seems to form a circular hill, with hollows round it, but there is nothing dangerous except for a small boat; and there is also plenty of room to pass without approaching the whirlpool. If the castles and villages were taken away, the natural scenery of the Rhine would create very little interest.

It became dark before we arrived at the village of Boppard, at half-past eight;—here we stopped, and the company divided themselves amongst three village inns to pass the night. Had the wind favoured, we should have reached Coblentz.

August 28.—We were summoned at three o'clock, and embarked at four in the dark, and during a shower of rain. The charges for supper, beds, and a pint of rum, for three persons, were only about 8s. The servants expect nothing.

We passed a few castles and villages, but there was nothing very interesting before we reached COBLENZ. The day gradually clouded, and the wind dispersed the showers. About seven we landed at Coblentz to breakfast. This is a town with 10,000 inhabitants, situated on a small elevation on the left bank of the Rhine; with several Churches. Opposite to it, there is a bold, projecting, and almost insulated rock on the right bank, with a fortress called Ehrenbreitstein, which is considered impregnable, and defends the town.

There was formerly a bridge here over the Rhine.

Before breakfast I went into the Church of St. Caistor, which is an old Saxon building with towers; it stands close to the river on a piece of low ground which was formerly an island. The interior is modern, and contains nothing material. This seems however the principal Church. The river is here not much wider than the Seine at Paris, but is very rapid: at eight we again embarked. The thermometer at four in the morning was 58, at nine 59. The town of Coblentz forms a sort of bow along the shores of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, just at their confluence; and over the latter river there is a very handsome bridge of 14 arches. Coblentz signifies *Coblend*, the blending of two rivers.

After leaving the town there was a beautiful view of it, and of the opposite rock of Ehrenbreitstein. There are wooded hills behind the town, and it is a more interesting place than Mayence in point of situation. Soon after quitting it the views became tame.

We passed the village of Weisenthurm where Cæsar crossed the Rhine, and where the Austrians thrice crossed it within the last thirty years; there is a pyramid to the memory of General Hocke, who crossed it here in 1794.

We passed Newied, a town which stands low, on the banks of the Rhine, and where the Moravians have a settlement. Here we put on shore a paralytic gentleman.

Our company to-day had the addition of a Scotch party; two gentlemen, with their father, an old infirm man. One of the gentlemen is come for the purpose of taking sketches, either for profit or amusement, but from his appearance I suppose the former. He has spent two years in Italy, and has been very industrious in seeing every thing, making drawings of antique remains, &c. He is very quick and accurate in sketching, and is a most intelligent and well-educated man, between 40 and 50. He was greatly disappointed with the Rhine, which he observed had no grandeur; that the hills were tame and unbroken, and the castles were of slight and not picturesque.

"At the village of Andernach we passed an old Gothic Church with four towers, and soon after came to the Castle of Hammerstein, in a romantic situation on the right bank. The scenery near Andernach improves, and the hills again rise on both sides the river; several of the rocks in this neighbourhood are basaltic."

At half past two we arrived at the village of LINTZ to dinner; the nine Englishmen sat together. X.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

PERMIT me to offer some additional remarks concerning the project for cutting through the Isthmus of Darien; noticed in p. 482.

The first step would be, to send out one or two able surveyors (with the requisite protecting facilities from the respective Governments) to ascertain the practicability of the project. Their charges might be defrayed by a voluntary subscription of opulent merchants; by whom individually, the loss of that subscription would not be felt, supposing the report of the Surveyors to be against the undertaking; but if it should be in favour of the undertaking, they, the aforesaid subscribing merchants, should have the privilege of forming themselves into a chartered body, to be termed "*The Isthmus of Darien Company*;"—who, at the completion of the undertaking, should receive interest for the money advanced, by a toll on every vessel passing along the canal, similar to that levied on ships passing through the Sunda.

That this Project involves in itself various and great difficulties, cannot be denied; among these may be mentioned the opposition to be expected from political jealousy, and the arrangements to be made respecting military protection for the parties employed, against the natives of the country. But these preliminary being settled, the execution of the undertaking would be a mere matter of time. The Canal, however, should be deep and broad and deep is better than fifty or sixty miles in length, either passing thro' the interior of opposing mountains, or conducted through vast openings between them—be a lighter

effort of human labour than the Great Wall in China,—to say nothing of various kinds of stupendous works projected and accomplished by other nations?

With regard to the united contributions, in men and money, of the Allied Potentates, this part of the plan; incumbered with many difficulties, might perhaps be dispensed with; and I cannot but think that this great project might be accomplished without foreign assistance, by an Association of Merchants and other opulent individuals of this Country, sanctioned by Government, and indemnified, as before stated, by a perpetual toll.

Yours, &c.

PROSECTOR.

P. S. The completion of this undertaking would require many years; so that, independently of the ultimate advantages to be derived from it by commercial nations, it would, during its progress, afford labour and subsistence to thousands of unemployed inhabitants of this and other countries.

REMARKS ON THE SPONTANEOUS DISPLAY OF NATIVE GENIUS,

IT was finely said by Akenside,—

"from Heaven descends
The flame of *Genius* to the human breast;"

and it has been generally acknowledged that the aspirations of true Genius, if they have been regulated, have not been dependant upon the advantages of Education, or the light of Learning.

It has, on the contrary, been thought, that although Education, including all the means of intellectual culture, has afforded facilities in calling forth and directing the fine suggestions of Genius,—yet the native and indigenous creations of fancy, the spontaneousness of a mind finely organized by a generous enthusiasm, will burst forth in spite of the rustic garb and the insignificant circumstances which, persons environ and obscure it; although capricious fortune has thrown numerous obstacles of poverty, want of education, and want of patronage around it.

The exquisite paintings of a mind, and the nature to the mental enjoyment of vivid impressions of imagery,

or

or of fine and illimitable prospects of imaginary existence,—the bursts of feeling and of sentiment which gains utterance,—not perhaps in the chastised and measured flow of eloquence, which distinguishes the man of extensive intellectual cultivation, and refined habits of thought,—which attends the periods of the student long inured to polished numbers and academical honours,—but rather in the simple, but plaintive language and thoughts which is understood in every age and every nation, which commands respect and admiration among every class of society whose “mind’s eye” is capable of opening to pleasure beyond those of sense,—of feeling a sympathy with passion and sentiment abstracted from mercenary views and sordid joys,—these artless but fervid emanations of a mind alive to “gentlest beauty” must be ever read with peculiar interest and avidity, by all descriptions of mankind, who can appreciate the generous flow of a heart cast in a fine mould, and fired by emotions far above those of his own level and occupation.

Whether it is that the child of Nature, in her rude unlettered character, has peculiar appeals of his own, and that his beauties, from their intrinsic pleadings, find their way at once to the hearts of all;—or from the benevolent wish to foster and animate, to still greater things the humble but aspiring swain, in whom dawns the fire of Genius,—it is certain, that all ranks feel a sudden impulse within them (although that impulse may possibly never realize any active or permanent display of patronage), to eulogize, and render honours and assistance to him whose productions gild with a new radiance, the intellectual horizon.

The appearance of these literary phenomena of ornament in the moral and mental world, may be said to give birth to speculations to their existence and formation.

The philosopher investigator on the subject of mind—its laws, its component principles and its stimulative medium, might perhaps, find scope for theories variously connected with the openings of the human faculties.

Whether from his birth, the peasant who rises to literary eminence and immunities, possessed of great power

and propensity, which led him to poetry and to song; or whether certain associations in early childhood or infancy opened, at once, his perceptions and his taste to a range of thinking vastly superior to the standard of his ordinary compeers, has been a question, which, in the opinions of many, is still undecided.

Whatever be assumed as the operative cause, or whether there be any cause which may be termed operative or secondary, (thus referring this disparity to the immediate decree of the Deity,) the fact has repeatedly of late been sufficiently evident to the world,—of Genius, in the more refined studies of the human mind, rising, as it were, from the clods and the dunghill, and attaining, from its own native stores of imagery and force of sentiment, eminence, and justly-merited fame among the productions of those higher lucubrators, who, from the appointment of nature, or certain favourable circumstances connected with their moral being, retain, in general, an exclusive dominion in the empire of mind.

It is certain that the powers of mind or of understanding are as unequal among subordinate and labouring classes, as among those where mind is cultivated, and endowments carefully expanded.

Observe two peasants of equal birth and fortune, perhaps the one appears stupid and dull as the clods which his industry attempts to fertilize and animate, and his sordid soul revolves in a narrow circle of gross enjoyments, whilst the other enjoys his faculties in far brighter vigour,—thinks with greater precision and correctness, and looks upon men and things with more acute and aspiring views.—Each may be equally far from seeing nature, and nature’s scenery, through the delightful medium of poetry; or of measuring the fitness of things material and immaterial, through the subtle and profound theory of metaphysics.—His faculties, so far as the finer operations, necessary to render him a proficient in these pursuits, were concerned, remain equally barren, and deaf to every outward solicitation.

Many instances have occurred in which talents have evinced an acuteness and capacity in mechanical inven-

tion,

tion,—have made discoveries far beyond any thing which their rank and level would warrant an expectation of, but still the association of mind here argued, are of a subordinate description to the mental standard of thought which shall view nature and mankind as the common materials by which its Genius should rise to the attainment of new truths, or by which it should create fresh systems of intellectual delight.

This vast disparity, however, in the thinking conceptions of individuals of the same rank and occupation, must be assumed to militate very powerfully against the hypothesis of Helvetius, and others, who have taught that it is education alone, combined with certain favourable circumstances and moral temperaments, which constitutes the sole difference between the understandings and capacities of men.

The passions, which the French philosopher speaks of, as the constant excitements to Genius, can hardly be reconciled with a sober examination of facts, as clowns may be often observed, whose animal passions and temperaments are ardent, and easily excited, whose mind and imagination seem, yet, wholly dead to the finer intellectual passions, incapable of exercising abstractions, and of creating, in idea, an associated thought, or a poetical image,—while, on the other hand, those who have drawn the eyes of their contemporaries from their extraordinary conceptions and endowments of mind, have often been of a retiring disposition, and have been by no means distinguished by the warmth or impetuosity of their animal passions.

The capabilities, in this last case, seem to depend, not upon the passions or the moral temperament, although these are often useful in aiding the flow of mind, and although certain circumstances, often, considerably facilitate their expansion,—but, rather upon a decided, and peculiar pre-disposition implanted originally by the Author of Nature, for these pursuits, and these associations. Indeed it may be thought that sufficient grounds exist for concluding that, although the intellectual perceptions are often elicited and determined by extrinsic means, a settled bias for this or that pursuit is

always originally latent in the human mind previous to its actual developement.

The Literature of our Island may be said to have, of late years, exemplified the truth of reflection of this nature, as it may also be said to have been fruitful in generating Poetical talents, of no inferior order, emerging from plebeian rank and station, and the actual progress which they achieved in polite literature and sciences, when this genial principle of mental emancipation has struggled into birth, surrounded by poverty, and by every other deteriorating circumstance in the shape of coarse and sordid minds in those to whom they would naturally look for example, for patronage, and support.

Generous and emulative spirits,—emulative of that high and heaven-born genius which disdains to be fettered by the dull range of thoughts, which circumscribes the souls of those among whom they were bred,—they have, at length, risen to a standard of excellence which has exerted the suffrage of honourable eulogium, even from the fastidiousness of criticism.

This may, perhaps, be said with justice of Chatterton, of Burns, of Bloomfield, of Drew, of Gifford, of Clare, and of Kirke White.

The fate of Chatterton,—his advantages in early youth,—the wonderful powers which could, whilst so young and so destitute of every gift, except alone that of Nature, imagine the poems which, it is generally acknowledged his genius had a great share in composing,—together with the standard and merits of his labours,—have long been before the public, and have, perhaps, been sufficiently analyzed to enable criticism, in all after ages, to form a fair and correct judgment.

Burns has likewise passed his ordeal;—flatterings, on the whole, it must be said to be, since almost every author of eminence and of weight, has joined in eulogizing his powers, and the delicacy of his sentiments. Sprung from obscurity, he rose to distinction and notice by the strength and variety of his poetical conceptions, and quickly drew the patronage and flattering caresses of the rich; and, if his career had not been tarnished by profligacy of life,
and

and a course of vices, unworthy, at once of the resources of his mind, and the reputation to which he aspired, might have sustained a character correspondent to his mental rank. The variety and copiousness of his genius will not be disputed; the beauty, the vigour, and the grace of his Muse have, generally, likewise been the subjects of the highest encomiums, especially of late, since, as it seems, the fashionable suffrage of criticism has discovered that high rank which Scottish phraseology and thinking ought to occupy in human literature.

Bloomfield has had a large share of public acknowledgment,—his productions have been favourably received at the tribunal of criticism, whilst all who could feel, and all who could appreciate pathos of sentiment, and simplicity of description, have admired that mind which, having submitted to the menial drudgery, and all the servile offices of a rustic, could enroll them in the annals of Harmony and Song.

The two next whom we have mentioned are Gifford and Drew, although their class and character of genius are widely different,—the one a Poet, and a man of polite literature, and the other a Metaphysician, they were yet, in their birth and origin, pretty similar to each other. Of mean parentage, and, during the period of childhood, not only destitute of the common means of instruction, Gifford, however, afterwards experienced the advantages of education, and was admitted to the immunities which letters afford, and has proved, by the ardour with which he attached himself to these pursuits, and the works he actually accomplished, that there was originally implanted in him a native sympathy for the more refined exercises of intellectual converse.

Drew, although characterized by similar circumstances of life, wanted perhaps the advantages which distinguished Gifford. Condemned to labour with his hands for his subsistence under the controul of a sordid and ignorant master, he at length, as he tells us, accidentally, in his boundless thirst for imbibing literary knowledge from any thing in the shape of books which fell in his way, met with Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. Upon beginning

to read, he was struck with utter astonishment. It seemed to treat of subjects of which, before, he had no conception, and to endeavour to fathom matters beyond the bounds of human comprehensibility. Filled with a train of new ideas, which seemed altogether above the standard of his former thinking,—his energetic genius received an additional stimulus, and, although before turned to the pursuit of knowledge, they were now prompted by a curiosity and ardour which knew no bounds. Having, at length, surmounted the obstacles which seemed so formidably to oppose themselves in this new science, he, at length, thought deeply for himself, and crowded his labours by the production of the "*Essay on the Immortality and Immortality of the Human Soul*," a work which, without pronouncing its critical rank in lucubrations of this class, certainly argues a depth of thought, a patience of investigation, and a display of talents considerably above the common standard of those who have written on these abstract subjects, who have, nevertheless, enjoyed the early advantages of education.

Of the genius of Clare and Kirke White we may, without incurring the charge of tediousness, go a little into detail.

The Poems of Clare, a Northamptonshire peasant of the lowest order, which have recently been given to the world, may be thought well calculated to generate the reflections in which we just now indulged. It is not too much to say that the genius of their author, for poetic imagery of a genuine class and character, stands high among his contemporaries, while his means of intellectual culture were unprecedentedly low;—such indeed as, without very extraordinary energy of mind and imagination, aided by every parsimony of time and attention, he could not have succeeded in giving his embryo conceptions intelligible utterance to the world.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

THE Parish Church of St. Dunstan in the East having been lately rebuilt, in the Pointed style of
Architect-

Architecture, the following remarks on its Architecture will, perhaps, not be unacceptable to your intelligent Antiquarian Readers.

The plan is a nave and side aisles, with a chancel of small proportion, and a porch, vestry, and another attached apartment on the North side. In consequence of being built on the foundation of the old Church, the side aisles are broader in the centre; an irregularity which has rendered the building disproportionate, and greatly injured the harmony of the design.

The windows shew two different designs: those in the aisles contain each two mullions with upright divisions in the head of the arch, common to buildings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The clerestory have also two mullions, the arches containing circles with six turns: a bad imitation of the tracery of a period, at least two centuries earlier. The buttresses are narrow and perpendicular, projecting but little from the building; have but two breaks, and are then carried up pilaster fashion to the parapet, where they terminate in angular shafts, supporting pinnacles, resembling Grandison's at Exeter (1327); or Wykeham's at Oxford (1380), and Winchester (1390). The parapets are finished without battlements, the absence of which is not supplied by the pinnacles, which in consequence of their elongated shafts, appear no part of the buttresses; and are elevated so high above the parapet of the aisle, as to be but little ornament to it.

The East end contains a magnificent window of five lights, similar in design to the aisles, and divided by a transom into two stories; its sweeping cornice rests upon corbels, representing the busts of his late Majesty, in an antique crown; and his Grace the Abp. of Canterbury, mitred. The angles are strengthened with double buttresses, but narrow and perpendicular as the others, and surmounted with similar pinnacles. To render the design uniform, the angles of the aisles should have been buttressed in the same manner. The pediment is ornamented with a range of small trefoil arches; and in the tympan is a cross, the usual introduction of modern Architects, unsanctioned by any antique precedent. This holy emblem,

if introduced, should have been elevated upon the summit of the pediment; it would then have been an appropriate ornament, agreeable to antique practice and the most correct insignia of a Christian Church.

The North aisle is in seven divisions. The first from the East is occupied by a heavy porch; with buttresses at the angles; and entrance (from the East instead of that side, opposite to the main building, as may be seen in almost every old Church) through a large square-headed doorway with sweeping cornice; the spandrels enriched with the Royal arms, and those of the Archbishop: the headway is more acutely pointed than either their form, or the age when these door-ways were invented, will warrant. The door is carved with mouldings in unison with the general design: the North and West sides contain windows of similar design with the clerestory. The sixth division contains an apartment corresponding with the porch. The favourite cross loop-hole is here and in the porch several times repeated. The next division, which runs parallel with the tower, is the vestry. It is of similar workmanship with the other parts of the building, and is no addition to the appearance of this side of the Church, already defaced by the other additions.

The chief fault of this building is, a want of uniformity in the style, which in its general appearance is that which prevailed in the sixteenth century. But the pinnacles and windows in the clerestory and porches are poor imitations of at least two centuries earlier: a fault which modern Architects always fall into, though usually in a greater degree than in the present instance. But this, however, is not the only defect. The Architects of old times abhorred a space of dead wall, but here, not content with a cornice above the aisle windows, where, with the addition of battlements, the elevation should have terminated, the architect has added several feet more of wall, and finished it with a second cornice or coping, making an unnecessary expanse of plain masonry, broken in upon alone by the pilaster termination of the buttresses: the lower cornice consists only of horizontal mouldings, instead of the ornamented blocks,

blocks, invariably met with in ancient designs: and the windows in the aisles do not fill up the space between the buttresses: all which are defects so entirely modern as to destroy in the exterior that resemblance of the buildings of antiquity, to attain which should have been the chief aim of the Architect. The height of the aisles also greatly hides the clerestory. How different was the ancient arrangement! where the pitch of the aisle roofs, however high, always admitted a bold and uninterrupted view of the clerestory; to which circumstance is in a great measure owing, that idea of height and magnificence, which is always attached to the appearance of an ancient Church.

I now proceed to the interior; and entering by the West door, the view is grand and impressive, and most agreeably terminated by the beautiful East window, a scene which none can behold without the most pleasing emotions. The Church is entered through a beautifully carved door, forming part of a screen of open carved work, occupying the whole breadth of the Church; it consists of a series of pointed arches, separated by buttresses, and filled up with tracery mouldings, the spandrels all richly carved: the front of the organ gallery is a continuation of the screen, and divided into pannels, filled with shields in circles, and other minute ornaments, in unison with the grand design, and resembling the embellishments of Henry VII.'s Chapel. The aisles are divided by pointed arches springing from cluster columns, which from the tasteful and judicious pew-arrangement, are seen from their bases. The clerestory windows internally, have their arches inserted within the segments of others, as in Wykeham's work at Winchester; which conveys this absurdity, that the upper part of the building appears older than its supporting arches.

From the capital of the internal column in the cluster, rises another, as a support to the groining of the roof; which is composed of numerous ribs, contracting with a tasteful and elegant sweep, and adorned at the intersections with bosses, the centre one containing the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Chancel is not, as usual, divided from

the body of the Church by an arch; but is only indicated by the groining being discontinued; and its place supplied by a coved ceiling, formed into pannels, with trefoil heads, of very inferior design; and for the sake of uniformity, the same alteration appears over the organ, not adding in the least to the beauty of the design, but greatly detracting from the simplicity of the groined work.

The East window is filled with stained glass: in the five lights in the lower tier is represented the altar of incense, worthy of little attention, between the effigies of Moses and Aaron, under canopies, which, though of an earlier period than any of the ornaments of the building, are not inelegant. The upper five lights contain whole-length portraits of our Saviour, and the Evangelists, under similar canopies; and the compartments in the head of the arch are filled with the arms of the Archbishop, twice repeated, and those of his Majesty, and the City of London; with other devices in an inferior stile to the figures, and out of character here, where all the ornaments should have been religious, as angels bearing implements of the Passion, &c. Though this window may suffer in comparison with the work of antiquity in the same material, how preferable it is to the modern Heathenish personifications of the Virtues, or the Graces; or an open pointed arch, containing a Scriptural representation, degraded by a Jack o' Lantern contrivance, attracting the surprise, but never gaining the admiration of the spectator!

The altar-screen is not in a good taste; it is of wood, and has in the centre a large hexagonal canopy, a poor design; sided by four upright arched pannels, containing the Decalogue, Creed, and Pater Noster; and two others, corresponding with the screen at the West end. The altar table and rails are elegantly carved, in harmony with the surrounding building! What an opportunity has here been lost, of more appropriately embellishing this sacred part of the building. If, instead of the wainscoting, which now appears more as a vehicle for receiving the inscriptions upon it, the place had been occupied by an elegant stone screen, without the useless accompaniment

companiment of the Commandments, &c. and which omission I should hope would not have been objected to; and in the place of the arm chairs, as seats for the officiating clergymen, carved stalls had adorned the side walls of the Chancel, as was the practice of old; the beauty of the building would have been increased, and the admiring Antiquary would receive a greater share of gratification.

The pulpit and reading-desk are ornamented with niches, and mouldings, of different ages, indiscriminately mixed, and, with the addition of their stairs, occupy more room than necessary; they are placed on each side of the Church, interrupting the view of the altar, which should always be clear. This would not occur if the pulpit was formed on the ancient model, and placed close to a pillar, and the reading-desk beneath it, according to the usual Church arrangements. The pews, and seats for the poor, have appropriate mouldings; and the different panelling is adorned with trefoil heads, and together with the organ case, and the minor furniture of the Church, harmonize with the grand design, though bronze ornaments are not appropriately introduced in a building in this style.

Owing to the disproportionate breadth of the aisles, instead of being groined, the roof is coloured in imitation of timber, and divided by ribs, and other beams into panels; and which, as groined work was impracticable, was perhaps the best expedient the architect could adopt. The great width of the piers between the windows, a fault I noticed in the exterior, is here a very glaring defect, which might have been avoided had the windows been larger. The entrance from the porch is through a pointed arch, filled with a door of open carved work, glazed; as is the screen at the West end, with plate glass. The roof is groined more elaborately than the body of the Church, the groins springing from columns in the angles. The font, of a very mean design, and unworthy the Church, stands in a pew in the South aisle; and to the credit of the parish, the monuments from the old Church

have been repaired, and set up in their respective situations in the present.

Upon the whole, this Church presents a more correct specimen of our ancient national style of architecture, than we are usually indulged with. It does great honour to its ingenious Architect (D. Laing, Esq.), and to the Parish, for their liberality; it evinces the attention paid to this style in the present day, and of the improvement professional men have made since the last century; and it encourages a hope, that we may one day have the pleasure of witnessing a building, in as pure a style as that which prevailed in the reign of the Third Edward.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15.
HOWEVER doubtful the consanguinity of the Wyndham family to the noble House of Chandos may appear at the present era, they seem to have attached no small importance to it in their day, and to have taken every opportunity of publishing the fact to the world.—The following Inscription from a monument in St. James's Church, Taunton, co. Somerset, has recently been communicated to me by a friend; and as it bears so intimate a relation to the Epitaphs at Winchester and Hursley*, I again beg the favour of Mr. Urban's pages to give it perpetuity.

Arms—in a lozenge—Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads crested Or.

"In memory of Maria Wyndham, the daughter of Sir Charles Wyndham, and Dame James his wife, who departed this life the 19th of January 1759. Her father was the son of Sir Edmund Wyndham, Knight, Marshal of England. Her mother was the daughter of Major General Young, and grand-daughter of the Lord Chandos.

"Awake my soul,
Awake and sing,
Eternal praise
To Heaven's King.

"This Monument was erected by two of her sisters, Frances White and Beata Hall."

Yours, &c. DUNELMENSIS.

* Vol. LXXXIX. part ii. p. 322.—Vol. XC. part i. p. 412. ii. p. 231.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 16.

MR. RICARDO's plan is known, in substance, to be simply this—a forced loan of very large amount, by which several millions of stock shall be purchased. There are two objections to this plan: one, that it is a sacrifice of capital; and another, that the money requisite for the purpose could not be procured.

That some measure, and that a strong one, will soon be requisite, in relation to our finances, is manifest; for the Revenue is upon the decline. The system of forcing prices is illusive; and the relief to the people most advantageous, and to the Ministers most gratifying, is the reduction of Taxation.

Now, Sir, though I am fully aware of the force of the term *Project*, I beg to propose a commutation, which will be absolutely beneficial, and attack no capital whatever. It is the method similar to that by which estates are recovered from mortgages during minority of the heir; and, in principle, though not in form, daily practised by prudent persons.

The object of the plan is to establish a *powerful* sinking fund, which implies no additional taxation; and, only *once* during life, a forced loan, not out of capital, but income. That it would be efficient, I know, from the following instance. About thirty-five years since, a Gentleman left an estate (about three or five hundred a year, I do not recollect which), to a College, because it was so mortgaged that to his heirs it would be worth nothing. The Society immediately applied a thousand pounds from the College funds to commence the redemption of the estate; and by judicious management ever since, without any further advance, have not only cleared the estate, but with the proceeds have bought some valuable livings at least, if not made other accessions to their income.

I propose, then, that every heir, upon acceding to the property of a father, or other relative (whether such property be in lands, funds, or mortgages, or other real securities), shall give up to the State one half of a year's income, payable either at once or by instalments within three years; and that every placeman and beneficed Clergyman shall also give, if the income be a thousand a year, a fourth;

if nine hundred, a fifth; if eight hundred, a sixth; and so on, in scale, of *one year's* income. All sums so accruing to the State to be absolutely applied to the purchase of four and five per cent. stock, in preference, if the market proves purchase in such stocks to be equally advantageous to the State.

My next proposition is equally simple. Gentlemen of landed property do not commonly receive more than two and a half per cent. from their estates. I therefore propose, that they shall, for a certain number of years, pay one half of their annual income to Government; and receive for every 100*l.* sterling, 100*l.* 3 per cent. consols.; by which exchange they would gain a bonus of 10*s.* per cent.: those who refused such commutation to be subject to a property-tax of ten per cent. upon their whole income; a measure absolutely necessary, because a lawyer would suggest, if you are obliged to spare one half of a year's income, I will get you security on mortgage at five per cent. If, however, one half be thought too much, it might be mitigated, but the reduction of taxation would be slower, and also the rise of rents in consequence. Of this subject further on.

Government having a power of paying off the four or five per cents. at par, it is evident, that for every 100*l.* sterling, they must, at least, save 1*l.* interest per annum; but, as the four or fives would, in the event of this or a similar measure, advance to this 100*l.* by an unnatural aid of the market, absolutely factitious, it would be but fair that one half of such gain should be contributed to Government; e. g. when the three per cents. are at 69, the proper market price of the fours is 92. If, therefore, the price is forcibly elevated to 100, it is evident that the eight pounds are created by artificial circumstances; and that, if 4*l.* of it be contributed to Government, the other four is an absolute bonus to the stockholder, which, in the present state of things, he could not obtain at all.

As, upon reduction of the stock, the remainder would, according to the common course of things, rise in value, an estimate might be taken of the price of every 100*l.* 3 per cents. on the first of January every year; and,

and, if such stock had risen in value, on the same day, in the following year, a contribution might fairly be demanded by Government, which contribution, as to amount, might be formed on a scale adapted to the quantum of the rise during the year.

It has been said, that the stockholder ought also to contribute; but the mode of doing this, without embracing the ineligible form of a property-tax, or reducing the interest, is not easily to be discovered. The principle of the present essay is commutation with a bonus; except in one instance during life of a contribution from income. Much might be done by a proper consideration of what are, and what are not, the consequences of fixing a legal standard of interest, or leaving it to take its free course. When stocks are at 42, the interest paid for every 100*l.* is 7*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; when at 69, only 4*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; if at 81, only 3*l.* 14*s.* The latter never ensues but under excess of capital. As a measure of security to Government, the standard of legal interest, in regard to mortgages and private securities, should be the quantum of interest paid by the funds for every 100*l.* at the time of signing such mortgage deed or security; and so follow the progress of the funds, as the interest rises or falls; for nothing can be more plain than that, when the three per cents. are at 81, and the annual interest only 3*l.* 14*s.* the mortgagee, who offers five per cent. bids against Government, 26*s.* per cent; and it is equally clear, that when the three per cents. are at 42, and interest for every 100*l.* 7*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* the mortgagee loses 2*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per cent. These facts are plain, and show that a permanent standard of interest, in reference to an article of variable value, mutually injures both parties. In time of War, more can be made of capital than in time of Peace; and a man who lends 100*l.* in the former state of things for 7*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* interest, loses more interest than he does by lending the same 100*l.* for 3*l.* 14*s.* in time of Peace; because, in the War period, he can acquire an indefinite profit, by contracts and commerce in other articles of sure demand, in such quantities as to baffle competition; but he has no such advantage in time

of Peace. The high price of the funds, when interest is therefore low, acts in favour of the mortgagee; and Government, whose interest it is to raise the funds as high as possible, by fixing a legal standard of interest at 5*l.* per cent., actually presents the mortgagee with a bounty of 26*s.* per cent. against itself, when the funds are at 81, and pay only 3*l.* 14*s.* per cent annual interest. If, therefore, the standard interest should continue at 5 per cent, Government might in future equitably demand, as a property-tax, at least one half of all such sums as, in virtue of the enactment of 5 per cent. exceed the interest paid for 100*l.* sterling in the funds; that is to say, stocks pay 5 per cent. at 60 in the 3 per cent. consols; but when they exceed that sum, the interest falls, and the mortgagee becomes a double gainer. When these stocks are at 60, the value of land is only 20 years purchase; but when they are at 81, then the value is 27 years purchase. Thus the security is improved considerably, and the interest forced up to 5*l.* from 3*l.* 14*s.* in times of peace, when money is absolutely of less value, because less can be made of it. Thus a premium, inviting capitalists to vest their money in mortgage is unwisely held out by Government, in abatement of their own securities.

These ideas are only, to be considered as hints, improvable, it is trusted, in the hands of skilful financiers. They are intended, if possible, to suggest a mode more palatable and practicable than that of Mr. Ricardo, to whose high talents in political economy the Author owes the base of his ideas.

Yours, &c.

ACTUARIUS.

Mr. Urban,

Jan. 18.

ACCIDENTALLY looking into Mr. Bourn's Gazetteer, I saw that Farinelli, for the first ten years of his residence in Spain, used to sing every night to Philip the Vth, the same four airs.

Can you, Mr. Urban, or any of your intelligent Readers inform me what these airs were?

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations, in Egypt and Nubia, and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the Antient Berenice; and another to the Vasis of Jupiter Ammon.* By G. Belzoni. 4to. pp. 483. Murray.

IN our former Numbers we have frequently mentioned the enterprising Discoveries of this indefatigable Traveller; and we now undertake, with considerable pleasure, to introduce this valuable and most interesting Publication to the notice of our Readers. The name of Belzoni is well known to the whole world; Europe was perhaps never more indebted to any one individual, for skill and persevering research in Egyptian Antiquities, than to the celebrated Author of the present Work, and we sincerely hope that his labours will not pass unrewarded.

Previous to entering upon the merits of the Volume before us, it may be gratifying briefly to notice the principal incidents of Belzoni's early life, which are not so generally known.

Signor Belzoni is a native of the Roman States, but he is not a stranger to this country, or its language. Having early imbibed a wandering spirit, he visited England, Ireland, and Scotland, about nine or ten years ago.—He was then about 28 years of age, of very handsome and colossal appearance, his stature being upwards of 6½ feet in height, remarkably straight and well formed; his head and upper part of his body not exceeding the ordinary size, but from his hips downwards his figure was truly colossal. He had early imbibed some of the elementary parts of science, but he more particularly devoted himself to the study of Hydraulics. Shortly after he came to this kingdom, at the period we have mentioned, his circumstances became straitened, and with the independence and ardour which have ever characterised him, instead of resorting to his friends abroad, or to foreigners at home for assistance, he determined to draw upon his own re-

sources, and become a candidate for public favour. With this view he went to Edinburgh, and commenced an exhibition of Hydraulics, in which he was a perfect adept. He shewed the various fantastic forms into which water might be drawn by the power of machinery.

From Scotland he repaired to Ireland, and recommenced his hydraulic exhibitions at the theatres of some of the populous cities of that country. Finding the resources of the mind not sufficient to feed the curiosity of his visitors, he determined to call to their aid the prodigious strength of his body, and between the acts of the hydraulic experiments, Mr. Belzoni was doomed, like some of the noble animals of lower nature, to bear upon his colossal frame not fewer, if we mistake not, than 20 or 22 persons. Thus he has been seen at the Cork and Cove theatres lifting up this human weight of individuals strapped around his hips, shoulders, and neck, and moving across the stage as stately as the elephant with the Persian warriors.

After being for some months in Ireland exposed to the vicissitudes of this wayward life, Mr. Belzoni set sail for Lisbon, where he again exhibited hydraulics; but after a short stay, not meeting, we presume, with suitable encouragement, he bent his way to the place of his nativity, and a year or two after the period to which we have referred, he again commenced traveller, and went to Egypt upon the speculation of some employment from the Pacha at Alexandria, in preparing hydraulic engines for the gardens of the Seraglio. Disappointed in this speculation, he embarked in those researches among the stupendous ruins of ancient Egypt, which will immortalize his fame. These researches took place between the years 1815 and 1819. The works which by his means, and mostly by the persevering efforts of his own herculean strength, were dug from the sands, and which are now on their way to the British Museum, are unique

unique and invaluable. A remarkable instance of his strength is recorded in his book just published, which contains a fund of valuable information, simply but expressively told. He had been employed for several days with a party of Arabs in up-lifting out of its sandy bed the statue of "Young Memnon," (as the antiquaries term it,) and having laid open in the work several massive fragments of pillars, he handled them about with such ease in the presence of the astonished and comparatively feeble Arabs, that they fled from him in dismay, and said, "the Devil" had got among them.

We will now introduce a few extracts from the work itself.

When our traveller was conducted to the place where the sarcophagus was to be found, the account is very curious and romantic. He entered with two Arabs and an Interpreter, whilst a Janissary remained without. He thus relates his subterranean adventure:

"Previous to our entering the cave, we took off the greater part of our clothes, and, each having a candle, advanced through a cavity in the rock, which extended a considerable length in the mountain, sometimes pretty high, sometimes very narrow, and without any regularity. In some passages we were obliged to creep on the ground, like crocodiles. I perceived, that we were at a great distance from the entrance, and the way was so intricate, that I depended entirely on the two Arabs, to conduct us out again. At length we arrived at a large space, into which many other holes or cavities opened; and after some consideration and examination by the two Arabs, we entered one of these, which was very narrow, and continued downward for a long way, through a craggy passage, till we came where two other apertures led to the interior in a horizontal direction. One of the Arabs then said, 'this is the place.' I could not conceive how so large a sarcophagus, as had been described to me, could have been taken through the aperture which the Arab now pointed out. I had no doubt but these recesses were burial places, as we continually walked over skulls and other bones; but the sarcophagus could never have entered this recess; for it was so narrow, that, on my attempt to penetrate it, I could not pass. One of the Arabs, however, succeeded, as did my interpreter; and it was agreed, that I and the other Arab should wait till they returned. They proceeded evidently to a great distance, for the light disap-

peared, and only a murmuring sound from their voices could be distinguished as they went on. After a few moments I heard a loud noise, and the interpreter distinctly crying, 'O mon Dieu! mon Dieu! je suis perdu!' After which a profound silence ensued. I asked my Arab, whether he had ever been in that place? He replied, 'Never.' I could not conceive what could have happened, and thought the best plan was to return, to procure help from the other Arabs. Accordingly, I told my man to show me the way out again; but, staring at me like an idiot, he said he did not know the road. I called repeatedly to the interpreter, but received no answer; I watched a long time, but no one returned; and my situation was no very pleasant one. I naturally returned through the passages, by which we had come; and, after some time, I succeeded in reaching the place, where, as I mentioned, were many other cavities. It was a complete labyrinth, as all these places bore a great resemblance to the one which we first entered. At last, seeing one which appeared to be the right, we proceeded through it a long way; but by this time our candles had diminished considerably, and I feared that if we did not get out soon, we should have to remain in the dark; meantime it would have been dangerous to put one out to save the other, lest that which was left should, by some accident, be extinguished. At this time we were considerably advanced towards the outside, as we thought; but to our sorrow we found the end of that cavity without any outlet. Convinced that we were mistaken in our conjecture, we quickly returned towards the place of the various entries, which we strove to regain. But we were then as perplexed as ever, and were both exhausted from the ascents and descents, which we had been obliged to go over. The Arab seated himself; but every moment of delay was dangerous. The only expedient was, to put a mark at the place out of which we had just come, and then examine the cavities in succession, by putting also a mark at their entrance, so as to know where we had been. Unfortunately, our candles would not last through the whole; however, we began our operations.

On the second attempt, when passing before a small aperture, I thought I heard the sound of something like the roaring of the sea at a distance. In consequence I entered this cavity; and, as we advanced, the noise increased, till I could distinctly hear a number of voices all at one time. At last, thank God, we walked out; and, to my no small surprise, the first person I saw was my interpreter. How he came to be there, I could not conjecture. He told me, that in proceeding with the Arab along the passage below, they came to a pit, which they did not see; that the Arab fell

fell into it, and, in falling, put out both candles. It was then that he cried out '*Mon Dieu ! je suis perdu !*' as he thought he also should have fallen into the pit ; but, on raising his head, he saw at a great distance a glimpse of day-light, towards which he advanced, and thus arrived at a small aperture. He then scraped away some loose sand and stones, to widen the place where he came out, and went to give the alarm to the Arabs, who were at the other entrance. Being all concerned for the man who fell to the bottom of the pit, it was their noise that I heard in the cave. The place by which my interpreter got out was instantly widened, and in the confusion the Arabs did not regard letting me see that they were acquainted with that entrance, and that it had lately been shut up. I was not long in detecting their scheme. The Arabs had intended to show me the sarcophagus, without letting me see the way by which it might be taken out, and then to stipulate a price for the secret. It was with this view they took me such a way round about."

Such are the difficulties our adventurous traveller encountered in his various researches. He describes, in the most forcible manner, the deplorable miseries to which the traveller is exposed, in passing over the arid sands of the Arabian wilds. As this is a subject which has ever excited the most intense interest in our minds, even from our earliest years, the account which Belzoni gives will be perused with the most sympathetic emotions. The miseries of the Desert are thus forcibly described :

"Many perish victims of the most horrible thirst. It is then that the value of a cup of water is really felt. He that has a *zensabia* of it is the richest of all. In such a case there is no distinction ; if the master has none, the servant will not give it to him ; for very few are the instances where a man will voluntarily lose his life to save that of another, particularly in a caravan in the desert, where people are strangers to each other. What a situation for a man, though a rich one, perhaps the owner of all the caravans ! He is dying for a cup of water—no one gives it to him—he offers all he possesses—no one hears him—they are all dying—though by walking a few hours farther they might be saved ; the camels are lying down, and cannot be made to rise—no one has strength to walk—only he that has a glass of that precious liquor lives to walk a mile farther, and perhaps dies too. If the voyages on seas are dangerous, so are those in the deserts : at sea, the provisions very often fail ; in the desert it is

worse ; at sea, storms are met with ; in the desert, there cannot be a greater storm than to find a dry well ; at sea, one meets with pirates—we escape—we surrender—we die ; in the desert they rob the traveller of all his property and water ; they let him live, perhaps, but what a life ! to die the most barbarous and agonizing death. In short, to be thirsty in a desert, without water, exposed to the burning sun, without shelter, and no hopes of finding either, is the most terrible situation that a man can be placed in ; and, I believe, one of the greatest sufferings that a human being can sustain ; the eyes grow inflamed, the tongue and lips swell ; a hollow sound is heard in the ears, which brings on deafness, and the brains appear to grow thick and inflamed ; all these feelings arise from the want of a little water. In the midst of all this misery, the deceitful mirages appear before the traveller at no great distance, something like a lake or river of clear fresh water. The deception of this phenomenon is well known, as I mentioned before ; but it does not fail to invite the longing traveller towards that element, and to put him in remembrance of the happiness of being on such a spot. If, perchance, a traveller is not undeceived, he hastens his pace to reach it sooner ; the more he advances towards it, the more it goes from him, till at last it vanishes entirely, and the deluded passenger often asks where is the water he saw at no great distance ; he can scarcely believe that he was so deceived ; he protests that he saw the waves running before the wind, and the reflection of the high rocks in the water.

"If, unfortunately, any one falls sick on the road, there is no alternative ; he must endure the fatigue of travelling on a camel, which is troublesome even to healthy people, or he must be left behind on the sand, without any assistance, and remain so till a slow death come to relieve him. What horror ! What a brutal proceeding to an unfortunate sick man ! No one remains with him, not even his old and faithful servant : no one will stay and die with him ; all pity his fate, but no one will be his companion. Why not stop the whole caravan till he is better, or do what they can for the best, till he dies ? No, this delay cannot be ; it will put all in danger of perishing of thirst, if they do not reach the next well in such a time ; besides, they are all different parties, generally of merchants or travellers, who will not only refuse to put themselves in danger, but will not even wait a few hours to save the life of an individual, whether they know him or not.

"In contrast to the evil, there is the luxury of the Desert and also its sport, which is generally at the well ; there one enjoys all the delight of drinking as much water

water as one likes, which tastes not unlike cordials or other precious liquors, with the others in that situation."

In passing up the river Nile, our traveller witnessed one of those terrible calamities to which the natives of particular districts of Egypt are occasionally liable. The river, in 1818, rose three feet and a half above the highest mark left by the preceding inundation, and with such rapidity that many villages, with their inhabitants, were entirely swept away.

"I never saw," says M. Belzoni, "any picture that could give a more correct idea of a deluge than the valley of the Nile in this season. The cottages, being built of earth, could not stand one instant against the current, and no sooner did the water reach them, than it levelled them with the ground. The rapid stream carried off all that was before it; men, women, children, cattle, corn; every thing was washed away in an instant, and left the place where the village stood without any thing to indicate that there had ever been a house on the spot."

It was one vast Ocean, out of which arose numerous Islands and many magnificent ruins.

"On our right," says Belzoni, "we had the high rocks and the temples of Gournon, the Memnonium, the extensive buildings of Medinet Abou, and the two Colossal statues which arose out of the water like the light-houses on some of the coasts of Europe. On our left, we had the vast ruins of Carnak and Luxor; to the East of which, at a distance of eight miles, ran the Mokattum chain of mountains, forming the boundaries of this vast lake as it appeared from our boat."

Such, however, is the bounty of Nature, that the damage in this country is speedily repaired.

"On our way down," he observes, "it was pleasing to see the difference of the country; all the lands that were under water before, were now not only dried up, but were already sown; the muddy villages carried off by the rapid current were all rebuilt; the fences opened: the felahs at work in the fields, and all wore a different aspect: yet, it was then only fifteen days since the waters had subsided."

As our limits will not permit many more extracts from this valuable work, we will close with Belzoni's account of the Locusts.

"These animals I have seen in such clouds, that twice the number in the same space would form an opaque mass, which

would wholly intercept the rays of the sun, and cause complete darkness. They alight on fields of corn, or other vegetables, and in a few minutes devour their whole produce. The natives make a great noise to frighten them away in vain; and, by way of retaliation, they catch and eat them when fried, considering them as a dainty repast. They are something like the grass-hopper in form, about two inches in length. They are generally of a yellow or gold colour, but there are some red and some green."

2. *The Huntingdon Peerage*, by Mr. Bell. (Continued from Vol. XC. p. 522.)

HAVING nearly thirty years ago travelled over a considerable portion of the important investigation which Mr. Bell has so successfully terminated; having explored the monumental records, the family pedigrees, and such other documents as were within our own reach; we are more competent than most of our Critical Brethren to appreciate the value and the extent of his laborious researches. Our objects, however, were of a different nature from those of a Claimant to Nobility. Our primary motive was, to render as perfect as possible the "History and Antiquities of Leicestershire;" and in that work will accordingly be found the groundwork of the Biography of the Earls of Huntingdon, from the remotest ancestry of William Lord Hastings, grandfather of George the first Earl, to the death of Francis the tenth Earl in 1789; interspersed with monuments, epitaphs (and occasionally portraits) of the collateral branches.

The origin of this illustrious and antient family, their successions, their chivalrous deeds, their pedigrees, &c. &c. may be found under the parochial histories of Ashby de la Zouch and Castle Donington. A Pedigree of Hastings of Humberstone and Lutterworth is given, from George the fourth Earl, second son of Francis the second Earl, to Richard Hastings, great-grandfather of the present Earl. Under Kirby Muxloe, also, is given a Pedigree of Hastings of Braunston, the lineal representative of Walter sixth son of the second Earl. With the descendants of Richard, we were then wholly unacquainted; though, as we now find, we had actually described them, in a few months after the death of the last Earl, in the following brief article, the most authentic

tic we could at that time obtain. After noticing that the Earldom had fallen into abeyance, it was added :

"The late Earl was certainly not without collateral relations of his name. Colonel Hastings [the present Earl's father] who lived some time in *The Old Place*, a building adjoining to Ashby Castle [and then supposed to be dead, without issue], left an elder brother [Theophilus-Henry], living at Bolton, a very respectable Clergyman. Also Mr. Robert Hastings, Rector of Packington, one of the family livings [1783—1792]. A branch also went over to Ireland at the end of the seventeenth century. And there is now living [1790] at Folkestone, Mr. William Hastings, who is generally considered as the presumptive heir to the title, being lineally descended from Francis the second Earl of Huntingdon."

The descent of William Hastings was unquestionable; as was his right to the title, had the failure really occurred of the issue of the above Colonel George Hastings; whose claim was derived from the second son of the second Earl; whilst that of William Hastings was from the sixth son of the same nobleman.

Having said this, the extinction of the Braunston Line shall here be briefly given. William Hastings, Esq. of Folkestone, who had been bred in the army, obtained late in life the honourable retreat of a Veteran Officer in the humble but not lucrative appointment of Governor of Folkestone castle in Kent; where we saw him not long before the death of Earl Francis, with his aged wife, happy in their station, with an only son, George, then about sixteen, when the mother strongly recommended him to our notice as an honest steady youth, with a solicitation that we would either take him into our service, or help him to some useful employment in London. This was the identical young man, whom Selina the celebrated Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, almost immediately after the death of her son the late Earl, took entirely under her patronage, as the undoubted heir to the title, and placed him at the Methodist Academy, which she had founded, at Hackney. The unfortunate youth soon sickened of the small-pox; and died March 13, 1790 (see vol. LX. p. 372.) The aged father, content with his title of "Governor Hastings," and not ambitious of an

Earldom shorn of its substantial acres, did not long survive; and thus ended the claim of the Braunston branch.

This long but not irrelevant digression shall be closed by an extract from one of the most important documents exhibited by Mr. Bell,—a Letter from Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Moira, sister to the late Earl of Huntingdon, and his successor in the Baronies of Hungerford, &c. dated April 18, 1808, and addressed to her kinsman Archdeacon Hastings, of Newton Butler, Ireland; in which that Lady gives a succinct history of the family; thus noticing the branch which has just been mentioned :

"The descendants of Walter I was well acquainted with. The grandfather of the line of that race was first Captain in my grandfather's regiment, and was one of those who threw up their commissions sooner than serve under the man who had behaved to his relation and benefactor as the Lieutenant Colonel had done. He lived with my grandfather till the time of his death. His wife (a woman of very good family, who was related to my grandmother, and was her companion,) had married him for love, and being a woman of an independent spirit, after my grandfather's death, wanted her husband to go into business. As he would not consent to this, she undertook that task herself, and thereby brought up and educated a large family. Her eldest son she put into the army; another in the law; and others into trade; all behaving respectably, and succeeding in their different pursuits, except one dying at an early period. The son of her eldest son pretended to the heirship, and, getting among the Methodists, and supposing that my mother, the late Lady Huntingdon, would support him on that account, he attempted to set up a claim to the title. I have seen a small Methodist Work, entitled, 'The Godly End, and Dying Words, of George Lord Hastings.' Some of his family applied to me to support this claim by my evidence. I informed them I wished well to that branch, more so than to that of the true claimants; but my information would go to show, that they could not have any manner of right, till it was first proved, that all the descendants of Edward Hastings, and Francis Hastings, fourth and fifth sons of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon, were extinct; the eldest son, named William, supposed to have died young."

The subject must now be continued from the pages of Mr. Bell; and it is but justice to his professional skill
and

and unwearied industry to say, that no man could have accomplished the arduous task which he had to encounter, more dextrously or expeditiously; and that, like *Cæsar*, he has given the world a faithful picture of his own heroic exploits.

In the early portion of the Volume, the history is well condensed; and several interesting particulars, collected from authentic sources, are properly interwoven; and one of these may serve as a curious specimen.

"Henry the fifth Earl of Huntingdon succeeded to the family estates and honours, at the age of eighteen; having, the preceding year (June 1603,) married Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters and co-heirs of Ferdinand Stanley, Earl of Derby; 'a worthy lady,' says Burton, 'descended of royal blood, and adorned with all the beauteous ornaments of nature and honourable parts.' Some time after, in honour of the first visit of his mother-in-law, the Countess Dowager of Derby, to Ashby Castle, and according to the custom of the Court and Nobility in those days, a splendid Mask was represented, written by Marston for the occasion, and entitled 'The Lorde and Ladye of Huntingdon's Entertainment of their right noble mother, Alice Countess Dowager of Derby [who at that time was the wife of Lord Chancellor Egerton].'"

"An outline of this unpublished Mask, as a specimen of that species of dramatic composition, the performance of which was then fashionable at Court, and at the private houses of the nobility, and to which custom probably we are indebted for so exquisite a production as the 'Comus' of Milton, cannot fail to be acceptable to the reader of taste."

Agreeing in opinion with Mr. Bell, we have transplanted this poetic gem into the previous pages of the present month.

But the most important part of this publication is, "the Investigation of the Claim." After the title had remained in abeyance nearly thirty years, when the difficulties attending the proofs of a voluminous Pedigree through a period of three centuries is considered, the result is truly astonishing. In less than nine months from the commencement of the pursuit, in the midst of unexampled impediments, Mr. Bell so fully established the claim of his Noble Friend and Client, as to obtain an unqualified Report from the Attorney General to the Prince Regent; and consequently (without the intermediate

process of the Committee of Privileges) a Writ of Summons for his Lordship's attendance as a Peer of Parliament.

We now resume the Pedigree. Richard Hastings of Lutterworth, with whom our previous enquiries had stopped, was afterwards of Welford, and had an only son, Henry, who died in 1786, at the age of 85. He had three sons, Theophilus-Henry, George, and Ferdinando.

Theophilus-Henry, born in 1728, was presented in 1763 to the Vicarage of Belton, and in 1764 to the Rectory of Osgathorpe, both in Leicestershire; and resigned them in 1795, on being presented to the Rectory of East and West Leke in Nottinghamshire. He was generally considered as the presumptive heir to the Earldom; and, as Mr. Bell informs us,

"For some time after the Earl's death, he assumed the title of Earl of Huntingdon; and there is a stone pillar standing in front of the Parsonage House, at Leke, on which there was a plate bearing a Latin inscription, stating him to be the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, godson of Theophilus, the ninth Earl, and entitled to the earldom by descent. This plate covered another Latin inscription, stating that it was erected by Theophilus the second Earl of Huntingdon of that name."

"In his religious principles Mr. Hastings was a zealous supporter of the established faith, and a constant and animated opposer of the sect of Methodists, by which last application of his talents he incurred the severe displeasure of the Countess Dowager Selina, and probably the loss of a great part of her fortune, which might otherwise have been bequeathed to him, or his brother's family."

George Hastings, the next brother, born in 1735, entering the army, obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He resided for some time at Ashby, and died at Belton, Feb. 6, 1802, leaving four sons, of whom the present Earl was the youngest, and is now the only survivor.

Hans-Francis (now Earl of Huntingdon) was placed as a midshipman in the Navy, under the brave sir John Borlase Warren, and distinguished himself in several engagements; but in 1809, he was placed by his kinsman Lord Moira, at Enniskillen in Ireland, in the office of Ordnance Storekeeper of the Garrison, on a salary of 150*l.* a year. There he resided, highly esteemed by the neighbouring gentry; and

and though well aware of his right to the Peerage, never seriously ventured to claim it till urged by the friendly importunities of Mr. Bell: he thus hesitatingly consented:

"My dear Nugent,

*Enniskillen,
July 1, 1817.*

"I will pay you all costs in case you succeed in proving me the legal heir to the Earldom of Huntingdon. If not, the risk is your own, and I certainly will not be answerable for any expense you may incur in the course of this investigation. But I pledge myself to assist you, by letters and whatever information I can collect, to the utmost of my power; and remain ever sincerely yours, &c.

"F. HASTINGS."

"Nugent Bell, Esq. 3, Moland-street, Dublin."

In the following month Mr. Bell set out for England; and the narrative of his various adventures, which are fully detailed, is so highly amusing, that (if the facts were not verified) they might almost pass for a Novel. His accidental meeting on the road, indeed, with an old woman, who many years before had been a servant in the Huntingdon family, is nearly bordering on *Romance*.

Much, however, that is told by Mr. Bell had long since come under our observation. We had frequently taken up head-quarters both at the White Hart at Ashby, with mine host of the Turk's Head at Donington, the Three Crowns at Leicester, &c. &c. and have explored and described the monuments in St. Helen's Chapel, and the massy ruins of the Castles at Ashby and Donington. We can bear ample testimony to the courteous manners of Dr. Hardy, rector of Loughborough; and the uncommon intelligence and readiness to oblige, of his worthy old Clerk Mr. Webster.

Though not so adventurous as to encounter ghosts or braying animals at midnight, we had long ago decyphered the fragments of the dilapidated tomb at Humberstone, and transcribed the more perfect epitaphs at St. Mary's in Leicester.

After expressing our admiration of the adroitness with which Mr. Bell succeeded with two of the most intelligent and independent Lawyers of their time—Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Bell's first and only confidential Counsellor—and Sir Samuel Shepherd, then Attorney General, whose integrity is

proverbial;—we shall conclude with Mr. Bell's triumphant climax:

On the 28th of October, the Report of the Attorney General was completed, and presented to his present Majesty, then Prince Regent.

"This day," says Mr. Bell, "was a proud and joyful one to me, and only exceeded by one other happier day in my life, the fourteenth of January following. The crisis was deeply interesting, and even awful; but the tone of the Report was decidedly favourable, and I had room for no feeling but confidence, when I considered the exalted and impartial hands in which it was now placed. It is true, we had some temptation to suspect an obstacle in that high quarter. Previous to the presentation of our petition, and frequently during the progress of the business, many persons had endeavoured to inculcate a belief on Lord Huntingdon's mind, that the intimate friendship so long known to exist between the Prince and the Marquis of Hastings, would prepossess his Royal Highness, and operate powerfully, if not fatally, against his Lordship's success. Such officious persons had formed, or seemed to have formed, a most erroneous, and most unworthy estimate of the august Personage in question—an estimate, which both Lord Huntingdon, and I myself, always treated with absolute contempt. These insinuations never gave us a moment's uneasiness, convinced as we were, that in so truly Royal a breast, no personal or private feeling, however dear, could be suffered to mingle itself with the sacred duties of a Sovereign, in any other way, than to give greater *ecart* to an act of public justice. The result fully and nobly realized our confidence. From the commencement, whenever reference was necessary to the Prince in his high capacity, his Royal Highness facilitated the proceedings as far as in him lay, with a zeal and anxiety for the ends of truth and justice, which excluded all subordinate considerations. The nation, and posterity ought to know and appreciate this conduct, so worthy of the Regal character, and of the illustrious individual himself. When the page of History shall record, that through his wise counsels, and steady and uncompromising policy Kingdoms have been preserved, and Thrones restored, the present signal act of impartial justice occurring, under the peculiar circumstances, during, as I may say, his Reign, may be fairly allowed, as his name descends down the stream of time, 'to pursue the triumph and partake the gale;' and ought to endear him even more to every honest and loyal heart."

Finis coronat opus!—and Mr. Bell, who is a keen sportsman, is ready for a similar View Hollow.

3. *Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of Scotland, through Perthshire, Argyleshire, and Inverness-shire, in September and October, 1818; with some Account of the Caledonian Canal.* Lond. 8vo, 1819. pp. 352. Baldwin and Co.

THIS Tour has much of a statistical character, relieved occasionally by digressions. Tours are so various in kind, that this specific denotation of the form of the Work is essential. It is a Survey in the manner of an engineer, making minute geographical descriptions, for the purpose of aiding or suggesting improvement; and guiding travellers.

It is observed in page 22, that the erection of weirs in salmon rivers occasions fewer salmon to frequent the rivers.

In page 40, we have a long account of the dwellings and agriculture of the Highlanders, before modern innovation had assimilated them to the plans of their more civilized neighbours.

"One principal cause of the rapid and extensive improvements in this district (Strath-Tay), and other parts of the Highlands, is the advantage long possessed by Scotland, with respect to the division and inclosure of lands, without the necessity of resorting to the Legislature. Every proprietor had it in his power, by a summary legal process, to compel such a division and inclosure.....In the Highlands of Scotland, the expense and difficulty [of Acts of Parliament] would have been an insurmountable bar to the most valuable improvements." P. 58.

The same remark may be applied to all barren countries. Lawyers, in their proper professional zeal for the preservation of rights, upon which zeal depends their character for integrity, do not consider that they are men who keep an old house in good condition, but never improve it. But by exalting law, over the first principle of all law, the public good, they forget that, *in foro conscientie*, the observation of it may be no longer a duty; and that the said law is degraded into a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance. They people our common lands with spectres of quibbles, whom the Red Sea of Parliament can alone prevent from annoying their rustic neighbours by their grim appearance; whereas, by simple agreement alone, among the claimants themselves, an immense portion of our lands had

been reduced to private property; to the great reduction, no doubt, of geese, but to the vast increase of corn, cattle, and timber.

In commemoration of Druidical Stone circles, we find (p. 72) that "*stones* is, in the language of the old Highlanders, a common designation at this day for the church, or place of worship."

The following remarks upon scenery are profound and philosophical:

"Scenery of extraordinary magnificence forms one of the great features of a country; and, like those local situations which are associated with the memory of events of national importance, possesses somewhat of a public character. In these, every one, as a part of the community, feels himself interested, and as far as the bare facility of inspection is concerned, has an interest of the enjoyment of which he cannot in justice, using the word in the largest sense, be deprived, although such places should be the property of a few individuals. It would be, besides, most impolitic, with reference both to the private proprietor and the public, to discourage that opinion of common interest in such situations, which binds by so many agreeable ties, every individual to the soil of his country, and to the rest of the community, and stifles the envy which the appearance of vast possessions and wealth in the hands of an individual is apt to generate. For the inspection of splendid and extensive scenery of this description around a mansion house, the points of a public road are of all others the most convenient. The traveller gratifies his curiosity, while he pursues his journey, without further attention or trouble; the temptation to general and improper trespass is diminished, and the pretence for it taken away. The privacy of the proprietor, and preservation of his grounds are equally consulted, while the public taste and curiosity are indulged in the easiest and most commodious manner." pp. 75, 76.

In page 85, we have some important remarks concerning pruning timber trees. It appears that the branch ought to be cut close to the body of the tree, and some composition applied to assist Nature in curing the wound. It seems too, that excessive pruning injures the quality of the timber, and that one-third of the whole length of the tree ought to remain unpruned.

Upon the whole, this book is instructive. The description is close,
too

too close, occasionally bearing too much an air of detail, but to persons on the spot this minuteness renders the work more acceptable and useful.

4. *An Account of the Improvements on the Estates of the Marquess of Stafford, in the Counties of Stafford and Salop, and on the Estate of Sutherland. With Remarks.* By James Loch, Esq. 8vo. pp. 226. *With an Appendix of 128 pages, and 40 engraved Plans.* Longman and Co.

THIS is a Monument to the noble Marquess more honourable than Brass or Marble.

Mr. Loch, in a manly Dedication to the Marquess, thus accounts for the publication :

"It was incumbent on me to give some account of the nature and progress of those measures (now that they are completed), which your Lordship and Lady Stafford had adopted for the improvement of the estate of Sutherland, in order to contradict, in the most positive and direct manner, the unfounded and unwarrantable statements; or, perhaps, I shall be more correct if I were to say, the artful perversions of the truth which have been circulated in regard to this subject;—statements which were not more calumnious to your Lordship and to the respectable gentlemen and other individuals who occupy that estate, than unjust to the people themselves, whose orderly conduct and excellent behaviour cannot be too highly commended, and which approbation is particularly due to those whose removals have been carried into effect in the month of May; in spite of all that was done during the course of the last year to inflame their passions, and mislead their judgments."

In a concise and luminous Preface Mr. Loch observes, that in the Work he now presents to the Publick,

"The consideration of the more general questions, as to the propriety of the policy of permitting or encouraging emigration, and of converting small occupations into large farms, with the consequent effects of accumulating a large portion of the population of the country into villages and large towns, has in some degree been taken for granted, as matters upon which the public mind seems to be in a great measure made up; at least as far as the practice of the whole nation can be supposed to be a proof of their acquiescence in the truth of these once strongly contested points. At the same time, it is true, that it is too much the case in all questions of political economy, to agree, with-

out hesitation, to the truth of every general principle, but immediately to set up so many exceptions to the rule, as utterly to destroy the effect of this gratuitous admission*.

"In the following pages, however, the truth of those general principles being taken for granted, it will be shown, that they apply as well to Lord Stafford's English estates, and to the county, or rather to the estate of Sutherland, as they do to the rest of the kingdom.

"In doing this, it will be pointed out, how it should have happened that these estates should only now be undergoing that change, which began to operate in England, as far, back as the reign of Henry VII."

Mr. Loch then proceeds to state what passed in England in consequence of a Statute of Henry VII. and of another 39 Eliz. intitled,

"An Act that arable land made pasture since 1 Eliz. shall be again converted to tillage, and what is arable shall not be converted to pasture, &c." attended with as little effect as another Statute of this Sovereign, enacted to prevent the enlargement of London.

"The outrages of the people, and their open defiance of the laws, in regard to these measures, continued to a much later period.

"The arrangement of the Northern counties was naturally suspended, as long as the island obeyed two monarchs, but during the period which elapsed between the union of the Crowns and that of the Kingdoms, the same system was essentially carried into effect in the Border districts of both countries, except that the land thus freed of people, was applied to the rearing of sheep, and not to the cultivation of grain. The attachment to the Stuart family, and the hereditary jurisdictions, still maintained in full force the former arrangement of society, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. But the discomfiture of the adherents of the Pretender, and his own defeat in 1746, with the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747,

* It is universally conceded, that it is from large farms alone that a surplus produce can be obtained for the maintenance of our artisans and manufacturers. It is conceived, that there is as little doubt that such an arrangement also, rather increases than diminishes the agricultural population of the country. Nor can there be much hesitation in admitting that a sober, well-doing farm labourer, feels less want, and experiences fewer hardships than the poorest class of tenants, formerly the occupiers of the soil of England.

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having brought the Highland chieftains within the pale of the law, and placed them on the same footing as the other gentlemen of the land, they began rapidly to acquire the same tastes,—to be occupied with the same pursuits,—to feel the same desires,—and to have the same wants as their brethren in the South. In order, however, to indulge these propensities, and to be able to appear in the capital with due effect, it was necessary that they should convert their estates to that mode of occupation most suited to their circumstances, and from which they could derive the greatest income. Luckily in this, as in every other instance in political economy, the interest of the individual, and the prosperity of the State, went hand in hand. And the demand for the raw material of wool by the English manufacturers, enabled the Highland proprietor to let his lands for quadruple the amount they ever before produced to him. These arrangements continued to be carried into effect from time to time, in the Southern and central Highlands, up to about the commencement of the French Revolution war; not always, however, without serious resistance on the part of the people.

"The demand for soldiers, after the commencement of the war, to recruit fencible regiments, for a time influenced the progress of these changes, but as the supply of men became more equal to the demand, and as the Highlanders have never enlisted cheerfully by the ordinary means of recruiting, these arrangements never ceased altogether to be acted upon.

"The Northern Highlands still remained to undergo that change which the rest of the island had already adopted. In this district it naturally began to be followed in the counties situated nearest to those into which it had already been introduced. In Rosshire, accordingly, it was undertaken on a great scale in 1792. The dissatisfaction produced was so great, that the most serious affrays took place, and the military had to act, and blood was shed before quiet was restored.

"Between that time, and about four years back, the greater portion of the county of Sutherland, not belonging to Lord and Lady Stafford, was arranged according to those plans, so universally adopted. Why this ancient condition of society should have prevailed longer on the estate of Sutherland, than in any other part of the island; and why the proprietors of this estate, notwithstanding they have afforded the people advantages which no other owner ever gave the people they moved, should have been the object of animadversion, while others have passed without notice, it is the object of the following pages to explain."

"For the sake of accuracy, it is also ne-

cessary to mention that eighteen families have left the Barony of Assynt this season. Eight of these, deceived by the delusions of the Transatlantic Association, entered some time ago into an agreement with the master of a vessel, who insisted on its being fulfilled, notwithstanding their wish to remain and settle on the lots they had at first refused. The other ten families had long been established fishermen on the coast, but having attached themselves to the doctrines of a fanatical blacksmith, they followed him to the other side of the Atlantick—the only schism which ever occurred in Sutherland—a fact which reflects no small credit on the worthy and zealous persons who compose that Presbytery, and who, by the diligent exercise of their pastoral duties, do honour to the Church of which they are members.

"It has been omitted to be stated, in its proper place, that about twenty houses have been built on the coast by the proprietors, for aged widows, who had it not in their power to do so themselves."

This is a truly valuable publication; and contains much useful information on the subject of the excellent roads and bridges recently constructed in the Highlands—on the cultivation of land—and on the erection of convenient inns and farm-houses.

The improvements on the English estates are not less important; but we have only room for one very short extract:

"Upon the Shropshire estates there have been planted, within these few years, above half a million of trees, and nearly three hundred thousand quicks. At Treutham about two hundred thousand trees, and in Yorkshire about three hundred thousand."

5. *Summary of the Mahratta and Pindarree Campaign, during 1817, 1818, and 1819, under the Direction of the Marquess of Hastings, chiefly embracing the Operations of the Army of the Deccan, under the Command of his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B. With some Particulars and Remarks. 8vo. pp. 362.*

THERE are few who think that the success of the British arms in India confers a real blessing on the natives, but no fact is better established. India was divided among wretched petty tyrants, under which neither life nor property was secure; and no law, human or divine, could check their despotism and extortion

on their subjects. Our writer is supported by high authorities, when he says,

“Every subject of a native government is exposed not only to the imposition and severity of one ruler, but to every intermediate step between his humble post, as a peasant, and the foot of the throne, and to the throne itself. Has he a horse, the State requires it without compensation; is he able-bodied, he is called into service, without subsistence or provision left for his family—he must himself look to plunder for his own support; has he a family, the fairest will be selected for the prince, and the next possibly for the minister; if he has money, he must take care of his life; and should he have rent to pay, and not the means, he may be put to the torture: in short, in the code of native Governments, the Prince is every thing, and all, and the subject nothing. It is no wonder, therefore, that these princes, seated upon their sandy thrones, and observing the advances and blessings diffused by the British, and dreading them as a contagion to their States, should have trembled at the sound of such a form of laws as one of impartial justice, and tried as the last resource to combine and shake off such an unwelcome connection. In all the reduced provinces we have seen amongst the inhabitants this feeling of general pride and gratitude to Heaven at their release from the bondage and insecurity of their own governments, and at their falling under ours. The natives now say, ‘We can wear our own clothes; we can now decorate our wives and children with the buried ornaments of their ancestors; we can now call our house our own; no petty tyrant of the village can now molest, no minister of lust can any longer pollute our families or our dwellings. We have long since heard of the Company, and all we fear is that they may again withdraw from the country, and leave us to our former masters.’” P. 277.

Such being the just character of our Indian Government, the next important question is the probable prospect of its permanency. The first and most serious danger would be the appearance from any quarter of a power or arm like our own (p. 295). There is little to be apprehended from the natives; for

“The Madras and Bombay Native corps are generally composed of men who are as fit for boxers as they are for soldiers; many of them not equalling in muscular strength an European boy of 12 years old, and scarcely able to stand the shock of their musquet. The whole of the Native cavalry on these establishments are subject to the same observation; many of

whose accoutrements, sword and dress, would nearly equal the weight of the man himself.” P. 301.

We are sorry to say, that, according to our Author, there are very important defects in the Military establishment, but the judgment of King’s officers is disputed. Native officers of family and respectability will not enter into our service, because they are precluded rising except from the ranks (p. 305), and our English officers are in the habit of obtaining extraneous situations, so that, when a regiment is called into action, there are few or no officers attached to it.

“With nearly 400 men [of the 1st Madras Infantry], there stood alone three lieutenants to their whole charge, each of them with two companies to look after, and the whole of the staff duties of the corps to be discharged and sustained by them in like manner.”

This speaks volumes, as to the system in the Company’s army: it may answer in a dead calm, but there is no need of remark, as to its total inefficiency, should there be any thing to be done.

Now, with the number of well-educated youths in the mother-country, who want situations, there can be no sound reason for a deficiency of officers, in the manner described.

Ignorance of the native language, very serious defects in the medical and camp departments, and a load of non-effectives, are among other very pressing evils which require reform. In short our Author considers the Sepoys, as, in the main, unfit for military life; and recommends (p. 323) the

“Introduction of another class of troops, to be composed of Seedees or Abyssinians, Arabs, Mukrannees, natives of Madagascar, of the Malay and French Islands, and even those remote in the West Indies.”

This is said, to be mere opinion of a King’s officer.

We have given these remarks a prominent aspect, in order that they may meet with attention in the proper quarters; and be divested of any party statement.

We have often thought seriously of the maxim of St. Paul, “to do good unto all men, especially those who are of the household of faith,” as a maxim fit for the consideration of all, who burn with zeal for the conversion

version of Heathens, and are lukewarm concerning the education and instruction of their fellow-countrymen. We are satisfied, that they are beginning where they ought to end; and that European habits and sciences ought to be first introduced. "The prejudices of the natives will then gradually shift off of themselves. This, however, must be a work of time; and, unless by the interposition of Providence, cannot come about for centuries, in that country, but with loss and deterioration to the little moral character at present among them." The Hindoo is, at present, a harmless, simple, quiet character; by converting him to a nominal christian, we make him dissolute, drunken, and ungovernable; and form a banditti of dangerous vagabonds." P. 288.

The following is the manner in which pence, shillings, and pounds, extracted from the pockets of good people who can ill afford it, are shamefully wasted. The money raised, answers no better purpose than that anciently given to images and shrines:

"The zeal of the Missionaries will not be restrained by natural impossibilities. They seem to think, that the dispersion of the Gospel in the Chinese, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, or Malay, amongst the people, is sufficient for the proposed object; and, as they deal out these to the Presidents and Magistrates of the different places, they consequently set down their converts and their work, in proportion to the number dispersed. We have ourselves observed, at more Presidencies to the Eastward than one, where scarce a vessel arrived without bringing a box or package of the above books, in the Chinese language, to the President, who was requested to disperse them, and did so far as was in his power. He sent them to all quarters, by bundles of hundreds at a time. The Chinese looked at them, and said they had finer stories of their own; for there was no person amongst them to describe the intention or purport of these books. They did not know, why they were sent, whether for entertainment or moral improvement; and seeing so many copies, they latterly threw them aside altogether, and the above President could disperse no more. Nevertheless, the fervid zeal of the Malacca Missionary heaped them on him ship after ship; and they at length acquired such a mass in his office, that he was compelled to remove them to an out-office, and several thousand copies of that description were handed over to the Dutch authorities, in whose hands we are sure

they will never bear much fruit. *This was the Missionary of whom we read in an English paper, a few years ago, as having written home to the Missionary Bible Society for three hundred millions of Bibles, or copies of the Acts!!! In the above manner he could easily get rid of even that number, by delivering them, as ballast, or turning them out of doors without an index or monitor to explain them.*" Pp. 286, 287.

The Pindaree campaign was a mere war against banditti; and having thus taken grand points, we recommend the work to our Readers, as an instructive book.

6. *A Practicable Plan for manning the Royal Navy, and preserving our maritime Ascendancy without Impressment; addressed to Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, K. G. B. By Thomas Trotter, M. D. late Physician to the Grand Fleet, &c. &c. Newcastle, 8vo. 1819, pp. 90. Longman, &c.*

Dr. Trotter observes (p. 4), that impressment is the cause of more destruction to the health and lives of our Seamen, than all other causes put together. This general datum he exhibits by various luminous details; and recommends, instead of the present system of impressing men, a requisition founded upon the same principle, as Mr. Pitt's well-known Parish Bill. We know, that the impress plan would be gladly abolished, if any other could be substituted, which would supply men with equal speed upon emergency; and we also know, that seamen dislike the King's service, probably on account of the inferior pay, and the necessary discipline, which in merchant-vessels they escape. We beg to suggest to Dr. Trotter, in addition to his plan, the supply of boys from parishes, who should, by a power of law, be placed for nautical education, during peace, on board our merchant-ships, the number being regulated according to tonnage, such persons being transferable, till a certain age, to his Majesty's service in time of war.

"A Seaman's duty," says Dr. Trotter, "cannot be learned in less than seven years, or after twenty-one years of age. He must be accustomed to it from boyhood, for no adult being can ever be brought to endure the privations, dangers, and hardships, which are inseparable from a sea-life." P. 38.

We also think, that it would be an inducement for seamen to enter as volunteers,

volunteers, if service for a certain number of years, on board a King's ship, was an exemption for life; except under the circumstance of an enemy's fleet upon the coast, with intentions of invasion.

7. *On the Amusements of Clergymen, and Christians in general. In three Dialogues between a Dean and a Curate.* By Edward Stillingfleet, Lord Bishop of Worcester. 8vo, pp. 181. Sherwood and Co.

WHEN Dr. Josiah Frampton's library was sold in London (in 1729 or 1730), his divinity books were classed in seven lots, one of which was purchased by Dr. Edwards. The catalogue of this lot mentioned a parcel of MSS. Among them Doctor E. found one in Dr. Frampton's own hand-writing, which is here given to the publick. It consists of three Dialogues between that truly venerable man Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, then Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Frampton, at the seat of Sir Roger Burgoin, in Warwickshire. Mr. Frampton, then a very young clergyman, was fond of country diversions, hunting, a ramble in the woods with his gun, or a game of cards, and a dance in the evening. This was observed by the worthy Dean, who was friendly enough to give him hints with regard to his conduct, which were not lost upon him; more particularly in the three Dialogues which are here published, as they were committed to writing at the time by Mr. Frampton.

The First Dialogue is an excellent dissuasive from riotous and cruel Amusements.

The Second Dialogue is aimed against the trifling and seducing ones of Cards and Gaming; the Theatre, as it was then (and indeed is now) conducted; Assemblies, and Dancing.

The Third Dialogue speaks of the lawful Amusements of Clergymen.

The following extract shews the worthy Bishop's ideas on the proper dress of a Clergyman, a subject which has been a good deal discussed by some of our Correspondents:

"I think it an argument of great lightness in a Clergyman to endeavour, as far as he can, to adopt the lay habit. He shows he has embraced his own profession only for reasons of convenience, and in his heart dislikes its restraints. I should wish to have every Clergyman, especially when in full orders, obliged to appear

always in a short cassock, under his coat. He could not then so easily adopt improprieties in his dress, and might be more upon his guard also against improprieties in his behaviour. His Clerical habit would be a continual call upon him for decorum, as he durst not, in that garb, do many things which, dressed like a Layman, he might be tempted to do. Besides, it might tend to keep such young men out of the Church, as, when in it, are a disgrace both to it and to themselves."

"When I was a young man," says the Bishop, "and could go among my neighbours, I had three employments at the same time:—visiting my parish—studying—and using exercise. I have made, in these excursions, many a sermon. The greatest part of this book* was first rudely composed in the fields, and when I came home I always digested what had occurred in my walk—consulted my authorities, and wrote all fair over."

These Dialogues contain many valuable hints which may be useful to all, but particularly to Clergymen, as tending to make their amusements—their habits—their company—their dress—and their profession, all agree.

3. *On the Excellence and Mismanagement of Friendly Societies. A Sermon†, preached at Fenny-Stratford (Bucks), on Whit-Monday, 1818. By the Rev. Richard Pain, A. B. 8vo, pp. 16.* Manning, Newport Pagnel.

FRIENDLY Societies form one of the strongest links that unite the lower orders in friendship and goodwill; but, like all institutions, are open to misconception and mismanagement. Little benefit can arise to the people from their meeting merely to celebrate a festival, and the publicity of their assemblies, by which the original plan of the Society is rendered of no effect. Mr. Pain has, therefore, stepped forward to correct abuses, arising from benevolent intentions, with a care for their prosperity not always compatible with such amendments.

"The following pages (he says) were hastily drawn up, in fulfilment of a duty I had to perform some days ago, at the meeting of a Friendly Society at Fenny-Stratford: and the readiness which immediately appeared to correct the abuses animadverted on, has induced me to make them more public, solely in the hope, that what has been useful in one instance,

* The *Origines Sacree*, which the Dean had just been correcting.

† Text, 1 Cor. i. 10.

may be so in another; and that the good example of these poor men may have an influence in similar establishments, and even have the good fortune to interest some person of abilities to direct his attention to these mismanaged but excellent institutions." P. iii.

The advocates for Banks for Savings are numerous, and many excellent treatises to that effect have appeared in print; but the welfare of Friendly Societies has been an object to few not immediately connected with them. Besides, they are frequently established under the guidance of persons, well-meaning, but not calculated to direct the economy of parishes or towns; for want, therefore, of some superior inspection, abuses creep into these beneficent institutions, of which its members are either not aware, or unable to amend. We consider great praise as due to Mr. Pain, for thus stepping forward, and endeavouring to remedy those abuses without altering the institution, and (as frequently occurs) nullifying the original system.

Few of our Readers, we believe, are acquainted with the system of Benefit Societies; they know that such establishments exist, and the late *mania* for addressing has brought some of them into notice: they know, from the instance alluded to, that they have been made the vehicle for disloyalty, and such transactions are apt to convey ideas very different from the actual truth. The state of morals in the London populace is such, as to require these excellent institutions, and much good has arisen from them; but they may be perverted in a manner, of which people in the country have no idea. After stating the objections to the Poor Laws, our Author proceeds to the question, why so little encouragement is given to Benefit Societies?

"Neither Charity nor Religion could have been present at the formation of your articles, which seem to have been framed in the bar of a public-house, for the benefit of the keeper of it, and the enjoyment of a few members in the neighbourhood. Threepence a month from every member to be spent—in affording the means of an idle and sottish indulgence to a few members who live near where the meeting is held.—These monthly meetings are the source of every thing irregular and disorderly. They have given disgust to the real friends of the poor, and

to the willing supporters of every measure that can tend to their welfare or improvement. Abandon them, without hesitation, a rule that has so pernicious a tendency. Apply the three shillings a year to the purchase of some necessary article for your families, or let them be added to increase the general fund." Pp. 12, 13.

The 'most loose calculation will shew how large a sum has for several years been wasted in this manner; as well as in the allowing of a guinea to such as attend the funeral of a member: he deprecates not only this unnecessary expence, but the custom itself, which he considers as answering no good purpose. In this point alone, we beg leave to differ from him, for we consider the reverence thus paid to the memory of the deceased, as one of the strongest links of the Society, although we think the allowance or remuneration as unnecessary and wasteful.

In the preface, he thus states the good consequences of his advice:

"The monthly meetings in the Society, to which I allude, have been abolished; a resolution has passed to discontinue the attendance of members at funerals; and every disposition has been shown, to confine within moderate limits, the expenses of the annual meeting. With such regulations, the union of poor men deserves every encouragement." P. iii.

We take leave of Mr. Pain and his labours, with the gratification that naturally arises from perusing any excellent plan for the bettering of the lower orders; he can scarcely be said to have addressed himself to the world, as this Sermon was drawn up for a small circle, and is uninteresting to such as do not enter into his wishes; but as he has planned the comfort of the poor, his reward must be such as is not in the power of criticism to confer.

9. *Vision of the First; Hades, or the Regions, inhabited by the departed Spirits of the Blessed.* 12mo, pp. 110. Rivingtons.

THE Address of Christ to the Penitent Thief, "this day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," has been considered as irreconcilable with any other doctrine than that of an Intermediate State. Setting aside the Popish Purgatory, as a Heathen hypothesis, adopted from ideas of lucrative quackery, Broughton first led the way two centuries ago, by stating that *Hell*, in our translation of the Creed,

Creed, meant the *Grave*; whereas *Hades*, is not the grave, or terrestrial receptacle, on one hand, or the Gehenna of Scripture, the final place of Torment on the other, but a region distinct from both. The Saxon Mythology and Language supplied no proper word for the Asiatick Paradise, or Grecian Hades; and the Heaven of Odin, was suited to the ideas of his followers,—luxurious viands, and hard-drinking. Of animated, perfectionated Being, abstracted from sensual, feeding, or decaying matter, they had no idea; nor could they have a conception of pleasures of the ear and the eye, and a delighted imagination personified and self-existing, though they felt that Musick, Vision, and Fancy, were pleasurable things. Of course, *Hell* was the sole word in use, conveying one simple idea—that of the final place of suffering.

The Work before us is learned and able, and comprises all that can be known of the intermediate state; and, if Hope gives us no more than the flower in bud, Faith may, in its holy anticipation, present it to the mind's eye in its full growth. To the discussion in p. 86, concerning the Soul, we object, as scholastical and metaphysical. It proceeds upon a manifest psychological error, the confusion of animation, conferred upon matter, with inert matter, the musical sound with the calgut string, a superinduced quality with the subject, which does not contain it.

10. *Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political*, by Owen Feltham. Second edition, revised, with some account of the Author and his Writings. By James Cumming, Esq. F. S. A. 8vo, Lond. pp. 454. Hatchard.

IN the days of Owen Feltham (17th cent.) it was not unusual for Casuists, real or pretended, to advertise in the Newspapers their ability to resolve Cases of Conscience; and thus, without feeling any qualms on account of the obvious variety of such annunciations, to invite Clients to take their opinions, like those of Counsel learned in the Law. From the necessity of such a knowledge in Confessors under the Romish religion, and the numerous subdivisions and splitting of hairs in the Sermons of our early

Protestant Divines, it is plain, that Chaplains and men of knowledge, who were domesticated with our Nobility and Gentry, were expected to possess the science alluded to; and it is probable, that to the study of this science we owe this book, and to the public taste of the day its passing through so many editions.

The manner of treating moral subjects, in these aeras, is not philosophical, nor the style classical. To the moderns, there is a quaintness of expression, which often renders the matter not intelligible without study, and very often there is exhibited only an obscure comprehension of the idea stated. This is a common failing, where the ideas are not simply drawn from nature, but from a mind peculiarly tinctured with certain studies; and these were Polemicks, the Fathers, School Divinity, Cicero, and, more rarely, some other classicks. In clearness of head, and soundness of judgment, and conclusive reasoning, and masterly deduction, Hooker stands supreme. Milton, though of far more powerful genius, and more brilliant associations, does not, in his Prose-works, interest, or even instruct; and from the simplicity and plainness, which often appears in the Epistolary composition and Minor Poetry of this æra, it is evident, that an elaborate and artificial construction was especially consulted, in works like those now before us. What was the colloquial style of any æra, may be best inferred from the private letters of the age; and the toil and art, betrayed in books of the kind under discussion, would not have found readers, unless they had been considered books of study; of which the contents were not purposely formed for intuitive acquisition, but for "reading, learning and inwardly digesting;" and making "good Casuists."

This is the reason, in our opinion, why in Jeremy Taylor, and other divines of this æra, we see such ingenious compounds of subtlety, acumen, felicitous illustration, and metaphorical confusion. Such Authors may be denominated Lawyers in Theology and Moral Philosophy. They have a technical bearing and manner in addressing their readers, as if they were a Jury, who required not simple elucidation

elucidation of the subject, or satisfactory impression, but professional information.

We have made these remarks, from knowing that old Authors are best explained by the writings of their contemporaries, and that Casuistry was a favourite study of the age.

The book before us is a Cabinet in the fashion of the day; full of gorgeous ornaments of mother of pearl and shells; and is curiously carved, braced, and hinged. Of the singularity and richness of the work, we shall now give some specimens.

"Of Contentment.. Those who preach contentment to all, do but teach some how to dwell in misery; unless you will grant Content desire, and chide her but for murmuring. Let not man so sleep in Content as to neglect the means of making himself more happy and blessed; nor yet, when the contrary of what he looked for comes, let him murmur at that Providence which disposed it to cross his expectation. I like the man who is never content with what he does enjoy; but by a calm and fair course, has a mind still rising to a higher happiness. But I like not him who is so dissatisfied as to repine at any thing that does befall him. Let him take the present patiently, joyfully, thankfully; but let him still be soberly in quest of better—and, indeed, it is impossible to find a life so happy here, as that we shall not find something we would add to it, something we would take away from it." P. 199.

Now we seriously believe, that no man can be contented with the present, who has not hopes of better for the future; and that the stationary satisfaction, which we commonly preach up under the name of contentment, is an absurd impossibility.

The following passage is both curious and excellent:

"Of Memory. Of all that belongs to Man, you cannot find a greater word than memory. What a treasury of all things! what a record, what a journal of all! As if provident Nature, because she would have man circumspect, had provided him an account-book to carry always with him; yet it neither burdens nor takes up room. To myself it is insensible. I feel no weight it presses with. To others, it is invisible; for when I carry all with me, they can see nothing that I have. Is it not a miracle, that a man, from a grain of sand to the full and glorious sun, should lay up the world in his brain; and may, at his pleasure, bring out what part he lists, yet never empty the place that con-

tained it, nor crowd it, though he should add more?" P. 248.

From these premises, he then draws, upon the principles of comparative anatomy, the following very ingenious inference:

"If putrefactive man can, undiscerned and unburthened, bear so much about him; if so little a point as the least tertia of the brain, the cerebellum, can hold in itself the notions of such an immeasurable extent of things; we may rationally allow omniscience to the great Creator of this and all things else. For, doubtless, we know what we do remember; and, indeed, what we remember not, we do not know." P. 250.

But the principal characteristick of Feltham's writing, is the singular poetical ingenuity which he uses to illustrate his ideas. The imagination of Lord Byron has been justly elevated to admiration; and modern writers, in general, are very short of stock and variety in this kind of goods. Not so Feltham. His similitude and allusions are inexhaustible; very rarely common-place, and generally as *à-propos* and felicitous, as they ingeniously dovetail with the other matter. Take the following specimen, out of numbers. He is speaking of an envious man.

"As a desert-beast, the day's brightness drives him to the dulness of a melancholy cave, while darkness only presents him with the prey that pleases him. As a negro born of white parents; it is a sordid sadness, begot at another man's joy." P. 339.

As Cocknies may not know, that Cattle resort to the shade when oppressed by heat and flies, it is necessary to make this observation, or they would lose the beauty of the figure, in which an envious man is finely assimilated to a beast, feeding in a forest, who cannot bear the glory of the day, through being harassed with insects.

We shall conclude our remarks with the following excellent ideas upon *Libelling*.

"Certainly it is an ungenerous thing to publish that to all, which we dare not own to any. It is a serpent, that bites a man by the heel, and then glides into a hole. A libel is *filius populi*; having no certain father, it ought not to inherit belief." P. 327.

The Editor has got up the book very well, *con amore*.

11. *The Brothers; a Monody, and other Poems.* By Charles A. Elton. Foolscap 8vo, pp. 118. Baldwin, Cradock, &c.

WE are of opinion that Rhyme, understanding by the term a jingle of similar sounds at the end of lines, is so far from being an essential, to *real* Poetry, that it is quite the contrary, injurious; i. e. powdering a fine head of hair.

There are two evils attached inevitably to Rhyme. It compels, generally, a close of sense with the line, and an expletory and feeble phraseology. How it can, in any sense, be consistent with the Epick, must only be the feeling of those, who think that it would not be bad taste for Hercules to appear in the costume of a Dancing Master! that a Hero is not to march, but to spring upon the toe. Now, in the true style of blank verse, there is a fine poetical inflexion of language, accompanied with a masculine character of features, which not only exhibits the idea with superior effect, but shows, that Rhyme would destroy the charm. The misfortune is, that few people read Poetry with any feeling of impropriety, if they pause at the end of the line; whereas, if they were to read the verses as blank-verse ought to be read, by placing the pauses only where the stops and sense required, they would soon see, that the jingle adds nothing to the effect; on the contrary, may be injurious, and that metre is requisite. We must, however be considered, as confining these remarks to our English Decasyllabicks, in chiming couplets, a measure, not only in the best making a minuet of a march, but a bastard sort of production *in se*, a puerile trick played with the gamut, to substitute an echo for harmony.

Our Odes and lighter pieces are never written in this measure; and could not, it is plain, without palpable injury.

We have made these remarks, because we have been much pleased with the following blank verse. Mr. Elton is depicting a Lover's dream :

— " reality itself
Scarcely equals that dear moment, when
he grasps
The hand so long withheld, that trembles
Within his trembling pressure; when his
eyes

Drink in the lucid languishment of look,
That thrills the shivering nerves; the
mystic glance

Agowing all unutterable things,
And kindling hope to madness. Rise not
yet,

Unwelcome Sun ! for never shall he know
So sweet a moment : never, though he clasp
The idol object, feel an hour like that
When ev'n impossibility gave way,
At Fancy's adding, and the leaning cheek,
The lip's warm fragrance, and the whisper
low,

First felt and heard in credulous ecstasy ;
Mingled the zest of mystery with bliss,
The tumult of amazement." P. 59.

We apprehend, that no rhymes could improve these lines.

Mr. Elton's Translations of Hesiod, and Specimens of the Classic Poets, have been deemed worthy notice in the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews: and the paraphrase of the 19th Psalm in p. 84, is very good.

12. *Poems and a Meditation.* By S. Spence. (Widow of the late George Spence, sen.) Author of a Musical Catechism, a Fragment on Prophecy, &c. Baldwin, &c. pp. 19.

" SOME suppose that the desirable change alluded to in Isaiah ii. 2, 4, is to be produced by political revolutions, or the increasing wisdom of the human race. Others are of opinion, that the universal spread of the Gospel will be the means of subduing unruly passions, and leading men in every part of the globe, to pursue the paths of peace, holiness, and virtue.

" The Millenarian takes a still more extensive view of this glorious event; to him the effect appears great, but not greater than the cause which produces it; since he believes, that Christ shall visibly descend, and with elect Saints, reign a thousand years on the earth; under whose government, War, Injustice, Cruelty, Oppression, and all kinds of wickedness shall be driven from among men, or completely subdued.

" The perusal of Lectures on this grand subject, occasioned the lines on the Millennium to be written, and during the years that they have been consigned to oblivion, the dawn of the predicted Event seems to have shed a benign twilight on the distant horizon. That its meridian splendor may make the most rapid progress, is the sincere wish of the Writer,
SARAH SPENCE."

This is, indeed, a grand and an awful subject—to be touched by no light or unskilful hand. It has called forth

forth the powers of some of our most eminent Scholars and Divines.

To Mrs. Spence we willingly give the praise of pious feeling, and good intentions.

13. *The Tour of Africa, containing a concise Account of all the Countries in that Quarter of the Globe, hitherto visited by Europeans; with the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. Selected from the best Authors, and arranged by Catherine Hutton. Baldwin, 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 458, 531.*

IN a well-digested plan, Miss Hutton offers to the publick a Tour in Africa, very ingeniously selected from the Works of Travellers of rote, who have visited those parts. So that in two octavo volumes, the Reader may glean the substance of many elaborate publications, by Authors whose names are given in proof of the veracity of remarks here introduced. In order to increase the interest of such remarks, the whole is given as the relation of an enterprising Tourist; which fiction we can readily pardon for the amusement derived from the Work. The First volume contains an account of Egypt, Fezzan, Dar Fur, Abyssinia, and Sennaar. The First volume met with so favourable a reception as to encourage Miss Hutton to proceed with a Second, containing an account of a part of Abyssinia, Mozambique, South Africa, Benguela, Angola, Congo, Caongo, Loanga, Benin, Dahomy, Ashantee, The Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Fouta Jallon, pre-faced by the following observations:

"In pursuance of my plan, I now offer to the Public a continuation of The Tour of Africa; and I here repeat my former affirmation, that, though the Traveller be imaginary, all he relates is strictly true, as far as the most accredited Authors can be relied on."

A third volume, we rejoice to hear, is in some forwardness, which will complete the Tour.

14. *The Sharpshooter's Stratagem; or, Love and Reform. A Dramatic Sketch. By "One of the Corps." 12mo, pp. 23. Printed at Glasgow. Sold by Longman and Co.*

THIS Bagatelle, the fruits of three hours leisure, on a rainy morning, when the bugle had sung the "Retreat to Blankets," is inscribed by the Author to his Comrades, the Glasgow

Volunteer corps of Gentlemen Sharpshooters; who will doubtless be pleased (as we were) with its sprightly wit and loyalty.

The Characters are,

"Old Boroughmend, a disappointed Deacon, turned Radical Reformer—Henry Thomson; a Merchant's Clerk, betrothed to Eliza; and member of the Corps of Glasgow Gentlemen Sharpshooters—Tom Fun'ove, Jack Pullicate, Sam Simple, and David Doubtentry, brother Clerks, and Sharpshooters—Eliza, Boroughmend's Daughter—Gizzy Gunanglow, Boroughmend's Doornet—Katty Carrylover, Eliza's Maid.—Scene, Glasgow.—Time, Twelve hours."

15. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. *An Historic Play, in Five Acts. 8vo. pp. 65. Longman and Co.*

TO those who are conversant in the events of the last years of the reign of Queen Anne, this "Historic Drama" will bring back many recollections of facts which actually occurred—and to the attentive observer of our own times, the parallel of the Heroes of Blenheim and Waterloo will not be uninteresting. The characters are all of eminence,

"The Queen—Duchess of Marlborough—Mrs. Masham.—Marlborough—Shrewsbury—Harley—St. John—Atterbury."

A few lines from Marlborough on his landing at Greenwich will shew the language:

"Safe am I landed on my native soil,
If England's safe for me;
For thee, my country, gave I toil'd and fought, [try]

Advancing still thy glory.—Gracious count-Haply not ungrateful.

The monster peril, glory has subdu'd,

Glory! the sister-born of safety,

The bright Bellona of the god of war!

Two hideous monsters has she then subdu'd, [growth.—

Envy and Faction—of still crescent Sweet is this scene, how welcome to my eyes!

Here peace should dwell, estranged from camps and courts. (looks around him.)

O favour'd isle! if well thou estimat'st heav'n's grace: [cious influence,

Nor less under heav'n, and heav'n's auspice

The tenant of thy soil, high fam'd for enterprize;

Others by arms have much achiev'd,

Advancing still thy welfare, state pre-eminent.

Thyself, alas! war-vaunted Marlborough, Agitated man, that bear'st a war within thyself,

Fear'd—but still fearing not a foreign force,
But

But treachery domestic, hast done thy
country service,
Not by arms alone,

By counsels more,—
Counsels and arms, so heav'n will'd, suc-
cessful."

There is some humour in the Dia-
logue of the Mob, who were waiting
the Duke's arrival:

"1st Mob. They say this is the day
Elizabeth was born in this town.

2nd Mob. Aye, in this town, where I
was born myself. (*looks big.*) The old
Queen hated the Pope and the Spaniard.

3d Mob. The Spaniard! I hate the
French.

1st Mob. Who was Elizabeth? Was
she the mother of King Charles the second,
and James the old dragon?

2nd Mob. No, man; Elizabeth was
not the mother of King or Queen; she
was a great Queen, who detested the
Pope, and scorned the Spanish Dons who
came over the seas to enslave us to the
Pope."

16. *Wortley and the Exile of Scotland*;
in three vols. cr. 8vo. Lond. Whiteley
1819.

The useful bearing of this *Novel* is
the exhibition of two excellent
young people in the Hero and He-
roïne; and of valuable hints, how the
condition of the poor may be im-
proved, at a very trifling expence,
by wise and benevolent country gen-
tlemen.

We shall not, however, enter into
the usual details of love-stories, how-
ever pleasing. Our Readers, we pre-
sume, had rather have a dinner than
a dessert; and rather take the former
at a tavern than at a pastry-cook's or
a fruit-shop. We shall, therefore,
proceed to more solid diet. The
work contains a very savoury dish of
America, and we shall give from it
an account of the infamous frauds
practised concerning the sale of lands,
as a luminous explanation of Mr.
Birkbeck's auctioneeral puff.

"This iniquitous traffic (land-jobbing)
is not confined to sharpers only, but men
of exalted situations in society, and who
presume to value their reputation, are
concerned in it. Specious titles have been
made out, and fanciful maps wrought,
of portions of lands, described as the most
fertile, abounding with large timber-trees,
the indices of a good soil, intersected with
gentle rivers and creeks, with excellent
waterfalls for mills of every description,
and in the midst of flourishing settlements:
though, on examination, they will be found

to be raw pine sand, that will bear no
other crop, or the rocky sides of hills in a
North-western aspect, whose tornadoes
sweep from their surfaces every fragment
of vegetation."

"Ofentimes these estates offered for
sale, are of the *terra incognita*, mapped by
the land-jobber's imagination from the
mist of a mountain, or vapour of a river,
and which never existed upon earth.

"It frequently has occurred, that lands
of a good title have been sold three or four
times to different persons; and, through
the dread of litigation, have been lost to
all the purchasers, leaving the prize to the
enjoyment of the triumphant villain." Vol. i. p. 215.

Our Author thus describes the ora-
tory of Mr. Maddison:

"His voice was low and hoarse, disa-
greeably so; his gestures very ungraceful,
and confined to his right hand, which he
constantly twitched, shaking his shoulders
and head. He was a little yellow man,
rather muscular; he was brought up to
the bar, a class of men that monopolize
all the honours of America." Vol. i. p.
236.

We should have supposed the fol-
lowing Lady's Latin to have been
mere typographical errata, if the mis-
take had not twice occurred. We
felt the singular barbarism, somewhat
like spraining an intellectual ancle.
In p. 262, we have *Eulogium* for
Eulogium; and p. 308, *Elysiun* for
Elysium.

We will, however, give the Author
an *Eulogium* for the following inge-
nious appellations:

"Ostler—Knight of the Straw and Oats.
Farmer—Knight of the Barley-fields.
Innkeeper—High Priest of Bacchus.
Ditto, loquacious one—Vat Orator.
Auctioneer—Willing of the Hammer.
Porter—The obsequious vassal of inter-
est."

To our utter astonishment we find
(vol. ii. p. 267) that "the vicar was
a Pyrotechnist." Now this said vicar
was a fellow of a College, generally a
stiff and dignified sort of person, not
apt to meddle with squibs and sky-
rockets. This is like a mythological
confusion of Saturn with Mercury.

Upon the whole, this is a pleasing
Novel, inculcating good example;
and besides the interesting account of
American manners, before alluded to,
contains some curious descriptions of
various natural phenomena, atten-
dant upon a voyage in certain lati-
tudes.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Dec. 30.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz.:—For Latin Verses, "Eleusis."—For an English Essay, "The Study of Modern History."—For a Latin Essay, "De Auguriis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos."—The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: For the best Composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Under Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"Pæstum."

Welsh Literature.—The members of Jesus College, Oxford, have offered the under-mentioned Prizes, for compositions on the following subjects:—For the best Essay in the Welsh language, on "the advantages likely to accrue to the principal from a national Biography," 20*l*.—For the best Translation into the Welsh language of the first of the Sermons on the Sacrament, by the Rev. John Jones, M. A. of Jesus College, Archdeacon of Merioneth, Bampton Lecturer for the present year, 10*l*.—For the best six Englynion on the words of Taliesin, "Cymru fu, Cymru fydd," 2*l*.—To the best Welsh reader in Jesus College Chapel, 6*l*.—To the second best Welsh reader, 4*l*.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 5.

The Norrisian Prize is adjudged to Mr. Kenelm Digby, B. A. of Trinity College, for an Essay, showing from a review of the civil, moral, and religious state of mankind at the time when Christ came into the world, how far the reception which his Religion met with is a proof of its Divine origin.

The Hulsean Prize is adjudged to the Rev. Robert Brough, B. A. of Bene't College, for a Dissertation on "The importance of Natural Religion."—The subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year is, "The expedients to which the Gentile Philosophers resorted, in opposing the progress of the Gospel described, and applied in illustration of the Truth of the Christian Religion."—The Rev. C. Benson, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, is continued Hulsean Lecturer for the present year.

Jan. 11.—SIR WILLIAM BROWNE'S MEDALS.—Subjects for the present year :

For the Greek Ode—Ὀμιλῶντες ὁ Ὑπερβόλιος.

For the Latin Ode—*Maria Scotorum Regina.*

For the Epigrams—Ἐπειεῖν ἀμὰ σπουδαίων.

ORSON PRIZE.—The passage fixed upon for the present year is from Shakspeare's *Othello*, Act 1, Scene III. *Othello's* Apology, beginning with—

"And till she comes, as truly as to Heaven."

And ending with—

"Here comes the lady, let her witness it."

The metre to be *Trochæum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.*

Ready for Publication.

Discoveries of the North-West Expedition. By Capt. PARRY.

A new Edition of Mr. HARRIS's Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, considerably enlarged and improved.

Two Sermons; I. On the Duty and Reasonableness of Loyalty. II. On the Duty and Reasonableness of that Medium in respect to Christian Faith and Practice, which lies between the extremes of apathy and enthusiasm. By the Rev. RICHARD PEARSON.

A new Method of solving Equations with ease and expedition; by which the unknown quantity is found without previous reduction; and a Supplement of two other Methods from the same concise principle. By THEOPHILUS HOLDRED.

Italy and the Italians in the Nineteenth Century; or Letters on the Civil, Political, and Moral state of that Country, written in 1818 and 1819; with an Appendix containing extracts from modern Italian Literature. By a foreign Officer in the British service.

Letters from the Havanna, containing a Statistical Account of the Island of Cuba, Climate, Manners, Customs, Trade, Amusements, present state of the Slave Trade, progress made in its Abolition, &c. By an official British Resident.

A Letter addressed to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, on the subject of the Queen. By PAUL HARTFORD, Esq.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. By Miss BENDER, Author of "Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton," &c.

What is Life? and other Poems. By THOMAS BAILEY.

Metrical Legends of exalted Characters. By

By JOANNA BAILLIE, Author of "Plays on the Passions," &c.

The Vision of Judgment, a Poem. By ROBERT SOUTHBY, Esq.

Helen de Tournon, a Novel. By Madame de Souza, Author of "Adèle de Sénaugue," &c. Translated from the French.

Precaution, a Novel.

The Fall of the Crescent; Buccaneer; Rosalind's Bower; Sacred Melodies, &c.

The Gentleman's Mathematical and Poetical Companion for 1821, containing Answers to the last year's Questions, Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, &c.; also new ones proposed for the next. The whole selected from an extensive Correspondence.

Preparing for Publication.

History and Antiquities of several Parishes in the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, Oxfordshire, illustrated by numerous Engravings of Churches, Crosses, and ancient Edifices, compiled from original documents in the several parish Archives, the public depositories in London and Oxford, as well as those in the possession of Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, bart. and other private collectors. By JOHN DUNKIN, Author of the History and Antiquities of Bicester, &c.

Church of England Theology, in a series of Ten Sermons, separately, and beautifully printed in Manuscript Character. By the Rev. R. WARNER, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, &c. &c.

Compendium of the Evidence of Christianity, with Portraits and Vignettes, to be completed in Six Monthly Volumes. This Publication is designed for that numerous and important class who are equally removed from the sphere of cheap Tracts, and from the ability of purchasing works suited to their growing intelligence.

Intimations and Evidences of a future State. By the Rev. T. WATSON.

A Selection of the Correspondence of Linnæus, and other Naturalists, translated from the originals, and never before published.—There has lately been discovered, among the papers of a shoemaker in Sweden, a biographical account of Linnæus, written by himself, and since continued to his death. The autograph MS. which is in the Swedish language, has been sent to Upsal, and will speedily be printed.

A new Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, with Notes and Annotations, and Corrections of the errors and misstatements of the learned and eloquent Judge; as also of his less favoured editors. By J. WILLIAMS.

A Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, and 1819; illustrated by Maps and Topographical Plans. By

Lieut.-col. BLACKER, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Quarter Master General of the Army of Port St. George.

Narrative of the Campaign of the left wing of the Allied Army under the Duke of Wellington, from the passage of the Bedasso in 1813, to the end of the war in 1816. Illustrated by a Plan of the theatre of war, and twenty Views of the Scenery in the Pyrenees and South of France. By Capt. BARRY.

An Itinerary of the Rhone, including part of the Southern Coast of France. By JOHN HUGHES, esq. M. A. of Oriel College, Oxford.

An Attempt to analyse the Automaton Chess Player of M. de Kempelin, with an easy Method of Imitating the Movements of that celebrated Figure. Illustrated by Plates, and accompanied by a copious Collection of the Knights' Moves over the Chess-board.

Mr. Cooper has issued Proposals for publishing, by subscription, A New Choral Book for the use of the Established Church; containing a Selection of the most valuable and useful Compositions for that service, by the most celebrated German composers of the last four hundred years; enriched by a number of choice Melodies, of the best English masters of the last century.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE*.

His Majesty has intrusted the formation of this Institution to the learned and eminent Dr. Thos. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's. Other branches of the Royal Family have become subscribers; Ministers give their aid; many of the most distinguished among the Clergy concur in promoting the plan; and the leading members of both Universities are among its friends. The funds are already considerable; and his Majesty may be considered as the *personal* as well as Royal Founder and Patron of the Society. The first Prize Questions to be proposed are as follows:

Premiums for the Years 1821 and 1822.

1. The King's Premium of *One Hundred Guineas*, for the best Dissertation on the Age, Writings, and Genius of Homer; and on the State of Religion, Society, Learning, and the Arts, during that period, collected from the writings of Homer.

2. The Society's Premium of *Fifty Guineas*, for the best Poem on Dartmoor.

3. The Society's Premium of *Twenty-five Guineas*, for the best Essay on the History of the Greek Language; of the present Language of Greece, especially in the Ionian Islands; and on the Difference between Ancient and Modern Greek.

* See vol. XC. ii. 442.

A Berlin Artist, Mr. Charles P. Kummer, has recently published a globe with the mountains boldly executed in relief. This method impresses the subject more forcibly upon the mind than the mode hitherto adopted, and is consequently admirably calculated for geographical instruction.

M. Gau, an Antiquary and Architect of Cologne, is returned from his travels in Palestine, Egypt, and Nubia, where he has ascended to the second cataract. He brings a very valuable collection of drawings of remarkable monuments; many of these have been taken for the first time, and others have been executed in a more correct manner. There will be about sixty plates on Nubia, of which there are none in the great French work, and twenty additional plates on Egypt and Jerusalem; the explanations to be in French and German. A specimen of five or six plates will appear very shortly, representing buildings and bas-reliefs.

In 1818, a printing press was set up in Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, New

Holland. The first book from this press is the History of a fugitive exile, named Michael Howe, who at the head of twenty-eight other run aways, disturbed the tranquillity of the colony for six years. The work derives importance from the singularity of the circumstances, and from the story.

M. Graner, a Major in the Swedish service, who set out last year to explore in the South Sea, a new route for merchant vessels from Chili to the East Indies, has discovered in that ocean a group of islands hitherto unknown to mariners. To the largest of them he has given the name of Oscar. It is to be regretted that the Swedish journals, from which this intelligence is extracted, furnish no details relative to the position of these islands.

The Museum of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, among other curiosities, contains a bulrush, cut in Nepal, 84 feet in length, a serpent with two heads, specimens of mosaic from Agra and Golconda, crystals from Nepal, and sculptures from Persepolis, Java, &c.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

FINE ARTS.

An Institution is about to be established at Birmingham, on the principle of an academy for the study of the Fine Arts, in which are to be placed, for the use of the students, a collection of the best casts from the antique.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The progress which this art has made at Hamburgh exceeds in neatness, elegance, and finish of execution, those of all the other Lithographical establishments in Germany. The artists are liberally encouraged there: without mentioning the great number of maps of every description which they have produced, equal in beauty to those executed on copper, we will merely point out some very superior productions, chiefly by Grogers and Aldenrath. A landscape with cattle, from a painting by Herterich; a Holy Family from another by Haysdorff; a whole-length portrait of Luther; and several landscapes executed in a particular style, and possessing great elegance and force: these are by Benedixen, who has employed both lines and dots. Bunsden, of Altona, has produced many subjects of Gothic architecture. But the most admirable of all, are three heads of Christ, one after Carlo Dolce, by Herterich; another by Grogers, from a design of his own; and the third from Albert Durer, by Benedixen.

Mr. Martin, Lithographer, has favoured us with the following remarks on this useful

art:—"Stones, both English and foreign, are used, but the latter are preferred; one side of which is polished, or granulated, and made susceptible of receiving on its surface the most delicate traits of *Drawings*, &c. delineated with chalk, composed of shellac, wax, lamp black, and a coadunition of oleaginous substances. The *Writing* from prepared paper, and ink, is transferred to the stone by means of a slight pressure occasioned by passing the given subject under the scraper* of the press. The face of the stone on which the *writing* or *drawing*, &c. has been transferred, or executed thereon, is then washed with water mingled with *nitric acid*, which makes the writing, &c. adhere so firmly, that it cannot be erased but by repolishing the stone. When it is wished to take off an impression, the stone is fixed into the press, and the surface of it wiped with a damp sponge, in consequence of which the lines that constitute the *writing* or *drawing*, having been made with grease, reject the wet, and remain perfectly dry. A roller of a cylindrical form, covered with leather, which is blacked with printing ink, composed of oil, lamp black, and indigo, is then passed over the stone: any colour might be used by finding a substitute for lamp black, &c. The wet parts reject the colour, and the *greasy* ones, that is to say, the *writing* or *drawing*, receive it. The other parts of the process are

* A scraper press seems better adapted for the process than one with a cylinder.

con-

conducted in a manner analogous to that of letter-press printing, and with little or no disparity in the expence of its execution."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, &c.
AT CAEN.

A new discovery in the Fine Arts was communicated to this Academy in the sitting of the 10th November, of which the following announcement is given in the *Moniteur*, dated Caen, 12th Decr.

"An interesting discovery for the Arts has just been made in our department. It is a new process for producing, *ad infinitum*, a design traced on a plate of porcelain. In this respect it is a method analogous to lithography: but it has many advantages over it. By means of tablets of porcelain, impressions may be taken of the finest and most delicate sketches of the crayon or pencil; and long use of the plate will neither efface nor spread the touches, as too often happens in the processes of mezzotinto and lithography. We will not undertake to describe exactly the new process. We can only say that the lines traced with a particular metallic composition on the polished surface of porcelain become incrustated there by a second baking, without forming any indentation or relief, and without being in the least enlarged or deformed. The parts drawn have acquired a sort of asperity not sensible to the touch, but which retain the ink perfectly, while that substance slides off the rest of the plate. It will be seen from this, that the design is *indefinitely fixed*. On the contrary, in lithography a thousand accidents, the action alone of the press, may stretch and render blurred the lines traced upon a stone, which, being porous, must remain always more or less permeable to an ink of the same nature as that with which the sketch is first made."

Mr. Tilloch, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, observes on the above discovery. "I strongly suspect that the writer of the foregoing letter knows nothing whatever of the discovery which he attempts to describe, excepting only that porcelain tablets are to be substituted for the stones now used in the lithographic art; and this I take to be the real discovery, namely, that porcelain plates may be used instead of stone, and the tracings be made with vitrifiable materials, instead of wax or resinous. Every person acquainted with printing, knows that printers' ink will attach itself to any smooth surface (even to glass), unless the material be pervious to and imbibed with water. It is the water that prohibits the adhesion of the ink. Contrary to what the writer insinuates, it seems likely that the porcelain plates are used in their *unglazed state*, and that the only

glazed parts are those which exhibit the lines of the design. If this opinion be correct, it will follow that the porcelain plates are to be preferred to stone; because, should they get injured at any time with the touch of a greasy finger (which often ruins a lithographic design, by rendering the part adhesive to the ink, when the ball is applied to it), they may be perfectly restored to use by baking again in the kiln."

RESTORATION OF PAINTINGS.

The white used in oil-painting is, generally, prepared from lead, and forms the basis of many other pigments; and is extremely liable to turn brown or black, when affected by sulphureous vapours. M. Thénard, of Paris, has restored a painting of Raphael's, thus injured, by means of oxygenated water, applied with a pencil, which instantly took out the spots and restored the white. The fluid was so weak, as to contain not more than five or six times its volume of oxygen, and had no taste.

ELECTRICAL LIGHT.

Professor Meynecke, of Halle, has invented a method of producing a beautiful illumination, by means of electrical light, with the help of artificial air enclosed within pipes of glass. As electrical sparks may be generated *ad infinitum*, a possibility exists, that by means of an electrical machine, and such an apparatus as M. Meynecke has invented, a whole city may be thus illuminated, and with very little cost.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The late eclipse, contrary to the calculations of astronomers, was annular at Florence for the space of 1' 44". The end of the eclipse took place in that city at 4h 26' 6", that is, 32" after the time predicted by the astronomer Carlini, and 28" after that calculated by Professor Linari.

A CURE FOR THE ASCARIDES.

A Constant Reader gives the following recipe as a cure for the Ascarides. "Mix a dram of powder of tin in a tea spoonful of honey, or currant jelly if preferred, and take it twice a day for six days successively, making, altogether, 12 drams. The particles of tin act as a file upon the tender bodies of the ascarides, which it destroys. A little rhubarb, or any mild aperient medicine, should be taken every other night during the time of taking the tin. As the powder of tin does not act upon the bowels, the writer of this is not aware that the above quantity would be too much for a child, but it would be prudent to inquire of the chymist where it is purchased, respecting this circumstance."

ANTI-

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

DURING a long and eventful period our Publication has been unremittingly devoted to the pursuit of Antiquarian and Topographical knowledge. On commencing our Ninety-first Volume, it may not appear unreasonable to notice the successful result of our labours.

In taking a retrospective view of the numerous Volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, we cannot but experience the most pleasing satisfaction, on perceiving the abundant stores of valuable information on this interesting subject. We may confidently assert that no periodical Work extant can display so ample a field of antiquarian lore; neither does any Miscellany of the day possess resources sufficiently ample to compete with the persevering researches and useful discoveries of our numerous and learned Correspondents; to whom we return our grateful acknowledgments, for many curious papers and important communications on this abstruse, though curious department of Literature.—It shall be our unceasing study to merit a continuance of their favours; and whilst we enjoy the support and approbation of the Publick, in so liberal a manner, our labours will receive the most ample reward. We still solicit the contributions of our erudite Correspondents in this particular Science; as we feel conscious that accurate and minute information, respecting Antiquarian discoveries, can only be obtained through the medium of indi-

viduals immediately connected with the spot where antient relics may exist. No pains or expense shall be spared in elucidating the curious remains of “the times of yore;” so that they may prove gratifying to the Antiquary in particular, and interesting to the Publick in general.—We shall always adhere to facts and historical statements in preference to long, and laboured Essays “signifying nothing,”—a fault too common with many contemporary Magazines, whose contributors are remunerated according to the extent of their Articles!—Thus we ardently hope to render this Publication a valuable store-house of useful knowledge, instead of allowing it to become a tedious *mélange* of theoretical opinions. We have superior means of ensuring our pre-eminence over every literary Thersites of the day, by our ample resources. We have witnessed many who, for a short time, have “fretted their hour away,” and then sunk into their primitive obscurity; whilst SYLVANUS URBAN has stood like towering Atlas, when conflicting elements thunder over his head, and oceans break their billows at his feet.

We observe some nascent Productions, the mere ephemerals of a day, aspiring to a rivalry with our own, that have emerged from the ruins of their predecessors, as the fabled Phoenix of old sprung from its own ashes; but they also are ready to “give up the ghost,” and will soon “be gathered unto their fathers.”

ARMS OF BOURCHIER, EARL OF ESSEX.

The annexed is a drawing made from the back pannel of a carved Armed-Chair, purchased lately of a broker in the county of Nottingham, who was unable to give any account of its former possessors, or even of its last owner, further than that he was a poor cottager of a neighbouring village.

Our Correspondent thinks he has been able to trace out with some exactness for whom the Chair was originally made. The Arms can belong to no other person than to Henry, the last Earl of Essex of the name of Bouchier, who broke his neck by a fall from his horse in the year

1529 (31 Hen. VIII.); having been elected a Knight of the Garter in the preceding reign; and whose only child (Anne) married William Lord Parr of Kendall, who was made Earl of Essex in her right, and died in 1571.

The Arms are quarterly; first, Bouchier; second, Bohun; third, Woodville (or Widdewile); and fourth, Louvain: they can belong only to the before-named last Earl of Essex of the name of Bouchier, in this obvious manner:

William de Burgo-Caro, or Bouchier (created Earl of Ewe at Maut in Normandy, by Henry the Fifth), married one

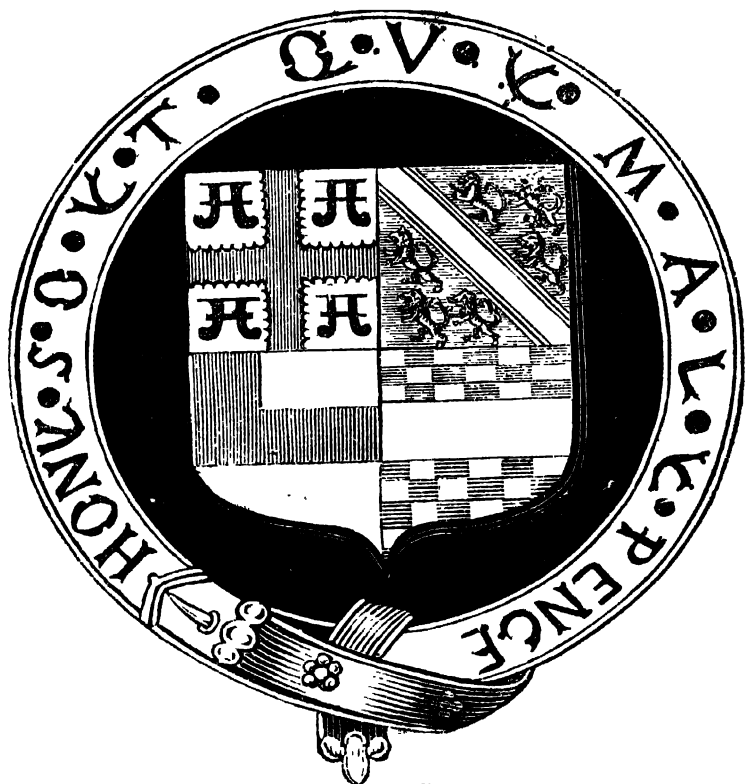
of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, by Eleonor his wife, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Humphrey de Bohun, the last Earl of Hereford and Essex.

Henry de Burgo-Caro, or Bouchier, was the eldest son of the said William, and was created Earl of Essex; and in the 13th of Edw. IV. was Keeper of the Great Seal. He married Elizabeth, the sister of Richard Duke of York.

William Lord Viscount Bouchier, the eldest son of this marriage, married Anne, the sister and co-heiress of Richard Wood-

vile, the last Earl Rivers (executed at Pontefract), and died in the life-time of his father, leaving a son Henry (who succeeded his grandfather), and a daughter called Cecily, who married Sir John Devereux, whose great grandson Walter was made Earl of Essex by Queen Elizabeth, in right of this marriage with Cecily Bouchier.

This Henry Bouchier (who succeeded his grandfather in the title) was the last (of that name) Earl of Essex, and is the person for whom the Effigy was made, as is evident from the Coats of Arms shown in this Drawing.



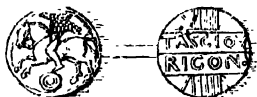
The first quarter is Argent, a cross engrailed Gules between four water bougets Sable, for Bouchier (his paternal Arms); the second Azure, a bend Argent between two cotises and in lions rampant Or, for Bohun (which belonged to him in right of his great great-grandmother, one of the two co-heiresses of Humphrey de Bohun above mentioned); the third Argent, a fesse and canton Gules for Wid-

deville (which belonged to him exclusively as the son and heir of Anne the co-heiress of the last Earl Rivers); the fourth chequy, Argent and Azure, a fesse Argent, for Louvain, but how derived to him it cannot be discovered, nor which of his ancestors first bore it. It can only be found that in Wright's History of the County of Rutland, an engraving of the Arms of Bouchier, quartering Louvain, is given at

at page 101, as then remaining in the window of the chancel of Oakham Church (together with the Arms of Thomas of Woodstock, impaling Bohun.)

The Chair (thus appropriated) is a curiosity, and is doubtless upwards of three hundred years old; the owner being a Knight of the Garter prior to the accession of Henry VIII. in 1509. The pannel is too small for the carving to show the heraldic colours, and the bearings are all strongly given; but lines are added distinguishing the colours, for greater accuracy. The corners of the square are filled by heads of cherubs and other ornaments.

ROMAN AND BRITISH COINS.



MR. JOHN BARNARD, of Harlow, Essex, has favoured us with a British Coin which is not in Mr. Ruding's Work; nor in Pegge's "Essay on the Coins of Cunobeline." It was lately found near Epping; the metal is electrum; its weight 5 dwts. 10 gr.; on one side is represented a man in armour on horseback, on the reverse, TASCIOVANICON *.

Near Harlow, Essex, are the remains of a Roman station, not yet noticed by Antiquaries. The *castellum*, or place of strength, appears to have been in the neighbouring parish of Latton, on an elevated field which was formerly almost surrounded by the waters of the river Stort. The works are not now visible, but a few feet below the surface are the foundations of very strong walls.

It is not improbable that this was one of the forts formed by the Romans, to defend the Trinobantes from the Cateuchani; as the Stort here, and, for some distance up its course, divides the counties of Essex and Herts. This conjecture is rendered more plausible by the appearance of four of these stations on the Essex side of the river, in the short space of nine miles; viz. this at Harlow, or Latton; one at Hallingbury, called *Wallbury*, distant four miles; one at Bishop's Stortford, three miles; and another at Standed Mount Fitchet, two miles further.

Perhaps some of our Antiquarian Readers can assist in discovering the Roman

name of this Station at Harlow; it is distant from London 23 miles, from Cheshunt 12 miles, and from St. Alban's or Verulam 24 miles.

Among the antiquities found here (most of which are in Mr. Barnard's possession), are, a small bronze head of Silenus, of very good workmanship; a large bronze brooch, and fragments of a cup of highly polished red ware, on the outsides of which are figures of a cock and a triton, found in a grave eight or ten feet deep.

British Coins.—A helmeted head with CYNOBELINI; reverse, a hog †, and TASCIOVANIT. — Another, with a head on one side; on the other, a man striking upon an anvil;—one with a star, between the rays of which are the letters VERLAMIO; reverse, an ox ‡;—another similar, except that the head of the ox is turned the contrary way;—and two or three others not intelligible.

Roman Coins.—Silver, of Sabina, Faustina the elder, and Constantinus jun. — Brass various sizes and various Emperors, from the first Claudius to Valentinian, in all upwards of 200.

ROMAN COINS.

The Rev. M. D. DUFFIELD, of Caston, near Watton, in Norfolk, (who has undertaken the History and Antiquities of the county of Cambridge) has supplied us with an account of the following discovery.

On the 18th of Oct. 1820, as some labourers were digging in a clay-pit in the North-west part of this parish, they found, about five feet below the surface of the ground, a silver ring, and nearly 200 Roman coins, chiefly silver. It is most probable that they had been buried in a purse or box, as no vessel was found with them. M. D. has nine of the silver coins in his possession, which have these inscriptions:

1. "Imp. Otho Caesar Arg. Tr. P." Caput Othonis sine lauræ. — Reverse, "Secvritas P. R." Fig. mulieb. stans dext. lauræolam, sin. hastam tenens.

2. "A. Vitellius Germ. Imp. Avg. Tr. P." Caput Vitellii laureatum. — Reverse, "XV. Vir. Sacr. Fac." (Quindecim vir sacris faciendis.) Tripos cum Delphino supra & avicula infra seden. The tripos was a table in the temple of Apollo, to which Deity both the Dolphin and the Crow were sacred. Vitellius was one of those whose office it was to keep the Sybill's books, and make certain sacrifices.

3. "Imp. Cars. Vesp. Avg. P. M. Cos. IIII." Caput Vesp. laureatum. — Reverse, "Victoria Avgvsti." Victoria stans

† Engraved in Ruding, Pl. 5, fig. 23.

‡ Ibid. fig. 3.

* "In consequence of the connexion between the names of Cunobeline and Tascio, those coins which bear the latter name, without the former, are usually attributed to that Monarch."—Ruding on Coinage, vol. 1. p. 200.

sin. palman, dext. lauream signo militari imponit.

4. "Trajano Avg. Ger. Dac. P. M. Tr. P." Trajani caput laureat. — Reverse, "Cos. V. PP. SPQR. Optimo Principi." "Dac. cap." (Dacia capta) Dacus insidens spoliis, dextra manu caput sustinens. There were several other coins of Trajan, and many of Hadrian and Sabina.

5. "Antoninus Avg. Pivs. PP. TR. P. XV." Caput Anton. laur. — Reverse, "Cos. IIII." Fœmina stans dext. ampullam, sin. statum. There were several of Antoninus with different inscriptions.

6. "Avgvsta Favstina." Caput Favstinae. — Reverse, Sæculi Felicit. "Duo pueruli (Commodus & Antoninus, gemini) sedentes in lectulo.

7. "Favstina Avgvsta." Cap. Faust. — Reverse, "Jvno." Juno stans dext. pateram, sin. hastam tenet.

8. "Diva Avg. Favstina." Caput. Faust. — Reverse, "Pietas Avg." Adstat Pietas aræ.

9. "Diva Favstina." Caput Faust. — Reverse, "Avgvsta." Fœmina stans in sinist. hastam tenet."

Of the Coins here found, the oldest which Mr. D. has seen or heard of is that of Otho; and the latest, those of *Faustina*. — About seven years ago, a little to the South-west, an urn and some coins were found, among which was a gold one. These discoveries seem to prove that here was a Roman station, from which the village took its name, Caston [Castrum].

COIN OF TITUS.

A silver coin of Titus was found in the rubbish of an old house, which was lately pulled down in Eastgate-street, in the city of Chester. In digging the foundation for the new building, a pavement was discovered at about eight feet below the present level of the street. This gives strength to the prevalent opinion, that the level of the city was originally that of the floor of the Cathedral, to which persons have now to descend by several steps.

HUMAN SKELETONS.

The workmen of Mr. Stevens, surveyor, of Bury St. Edmund's, whilst raising gravel in the hill, near the Priory, have discovered at a small depth from the surface of the earth, the skeletons of 24 human bodies, of rather gigantic size, but in every respect perfect. Numerous persons have been to view them, and it is supposed they are a part of the bodies slain in the bloody battle fought on that spot during the reign of Henry II. and when the differences existed between that Monarch and his son, when, to aid the latter, the Earl of Leicester was marching through Farnham, from Framlingham, with an immense army of Flemings (principally artificers and weavers); but were attacked by the King's troops, who dispersed them in an instant, and put 10,000 of them to the sword, and took their Commander prisoner. This engagement took place in 1174, upwards of 600 years since.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRIES.

COL. MACDONALD, ON THE NORTH-WEST MAGNETIC POLE.

I rejoice to see it announced, that the Discovery-Ships are to proceed again to explore the Polar Basin, to the West of Baffin's Bay. — From accounts, as far as they have been as yet published, it does not appear to me that the vast accumulation of thick ice will admit of proceeding Westward on the parallel of latitude of the newly-discovered Georgian Islands; which, however, ought to be completely explored, in order, if possible, to ascertain the precise position of the North-west Magnetic Pole; and also to find what advantages the Whale Fishery may derive from these discoveries.

It has not been made manifest that there is no passage from Repulse Bay, into the Polar Basin. This would be the shortest course to the Hyperborean Coast, along which alone, there seems to me to be the best chance of getting to Behring's Straits; and this on nearly the parallel

of 70°. — Should the ice oppose a Western progress along this inhospitable coast of about 85 degrees of reduced longitude, no resource will remain but to achieve the object by land. As the Country is inhabited by several tribes of Indians, whose dispositions are unknown, a certain cautions mode of procedure is indispensable. — Under these circumstances, European nations, interested in the object to be accomplished, should join in the expense of establishing a chain of small posts of the blockhouse description, as otherwise, progress, combined with safety, would be quite impossible. — The Posts (as distant as possible from each other) might be constructed of such materials as the country afforded. — It is probable that the Fur trade might be materially benefited by this measure, requiring time and resolute enterprise. — Even if a North-west Passage is effected by sea, through Buering's Straits, navigation will derive little advantage from it, as far as regards the

the comparative duration of Voyages to distant quarters.

Any person may be convinced of this by applying a thread to a ship's supposed course on the projection of the Sphere, called a Chart. By this simple trial, a line to Bengal, passing through Baffin's Bay and Bhering's Straits, will be to a line from England to Bengal, by the Cape of Good Hope, in the proportion of 45 to 33.—Again, a line from England to China, by a North-west Passage, and the same by the Cape and Straits of Sunda, will be in the proportion of the lengths of 39 to 32, nearly.—Here we have, independent of the great risk of the navigation, a great addition of run.—The North-east Passage round Nova Zembla and Cape Taimuin, the most Northerly of Russia, has not yet been clearly ascertained; and there is reason to think that there is land to the N.E. of this Cape, towards Bhering's Straits. But even supposing a North-east Passage practicable, a line from England by it, and through these Straits, to China, and the common line through the Straits of Sunda, would be, in relative lengths, nearly in the proportion of 44 to 32. Two persons in making this decisive experiment of comparative measurement, may not go over precisely the same course; but any arising difference will not amount to 1, or $1\frac{1}{2}$, and consequently will not militate against the resulting conclusions.

In addition to the celebrated Magnetic Authors, mentioned in my former Communication, I omitted the name of Dr. Gilbert, who, in his "*Physiologia Nova de Magnete*," and in other publications, has displayed experimentally and theoretically, more knowledge of this occult and obscure science, as far as it has arrived, than all the other authors put together. He also adopted the notion of different Magnetic Poles. In necessarily abandoning the supposition of a South-east and South-west Magnetic Pole, on account of finding no adequate variation contiguous to their imagined sites, the existence of a moving Magnetic Cause round the South Pole also, will remain dubious, till a continued trial of the variation during a series of years, on the nearest *Terra Firma* to that Pole, shall indicate such conclusion as may be satisfactory to Philosophy. I throw out the idea, because certain anomalies of variation in South latitudes, require some such supposition.

I am aware, Mr. Urban, that the solidity of the earth may be urged against the possibility of a moving Magnetic cause; but what proof have we that the Sphere we live on, is solid beyond the degree of thickness requisite to preserve its form from being materially altered by its rapid motion round the Sun; by its diurnal mo-

tion round its axis; and by its motion round its common centre of gravity with the Moon? Newton in his chair, proved by science, what the French Philosophers confirmed by actual measurement; viz. the difference between the Equatorial and Polar diameters of the Earth, arising from the projection of the Globe at the Equator, by its rotatory motion. Were the Earth a solid to its centre, this motion on an imaginary axis, would not give it the ascertained form of an oblate spheroid; as a hard solid moving in empty space, cannot be supposed to yield into that shape, by any law of action as yet unfolded by science. The planet Jupiter is above thirteen hundred times the bulk of the Earth; and Saturn, independent of his double ring, is about a thousand times the bulk of our globe. These dimensions are made out by the clearest rules of science. If we apply to these prodigious bodies the reasoning of Newton relative to plastic forms moving variously, there is no ground for concluding that they are solid substances to their centres. If they were, their vast weight would require infinitely more attraction than probably even the sun could furnish. True, nothing is impossible with the Deity, whose laws of Nature are as simple, as they are beautifully efficient, but we honour his name by following such reasoning as Newton's, inferior as he was to infinite beings:

"Superior Beings, when of late they saw,
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law;
Admir'd such wisdom in an earthly shape,
And shew'd a Newton as we shew an ape."

It is difficult to write on such a subject; but still we are certainly more warranted in concluding that the earth is not a solid throughout, than the reverse.

During the next voyage, I take it for granted, that the requisite scientific preparations will be made for commencing to discover whether or not the newly-ascertained Magnetic Cause has a movement; and this can only be made out in due process of time. The Dipping Needle to be used should be of a very light construction, and might in its plane carry a very light card, marked as usual, with the whole turning on a point. By means of a graduated circumference round the exact meridian to be laid off, and a scale of minutes on one of the extremities of the needle, this whole contrivance would shew the variation-dip and diurnal variation, while the observations of subsequent periods would mark the alteration or stability of the North-west Magnetic Pole. The whole compass of Science hardly offers a subject of higher interest.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland-place, Exeter, Jan. 9.

VARI-

VARIATION OF THE SEASONS.

It is a generally-received opinion, that the Seasons of this Country have of late years undergone a great revolution; that our climate has lost much of its former temperature, that our Winters are more severe, and our Summers much colder than formerly; and as we possess no register of the weather previously to the invention of the thermometer, we have no positive data upon which we can rely for determining the question; those, however, who entertain this opinion, adduce various facts in support of it, and, amongst others, they mention the circumstance of our formerly having had our vineyards, from which we manufactured our own wines; and they go so far as to assert that our orchards are beginning to fail from the same cause, and that we shall probably be as destitute of apples as we now are of vineyards, and be obliged to import them from other countries; and, taking all this as a thing not to be questioned or doubted, they endeavour to discover the cause, which they find in the extension of the Polar Ice to the Southward. As one proof, they tell us that formerly the Danes had their colonies in Greenland, where the climate was then of so mild a temperature, as to afford abundant sustenance for man and beast, and that the whole had perished in consequence of the Ice of the Pole having extended itself to the coast, by which all communication was cut off with the interior of the country, and which, by causing a diminution of temperature, had rendered it a barren waste; this certainly is a powerful argument in their favour, indeed we believe the strongest they can adduce, for not only History, but some recent discoveries, in consequence of this barrier of ice having lately given way, render the fact of Colonies having formerly been established there unquestionable, for the remains of their habitations have been found.

We are now told that the great Arctic basin has broken up, and drifted into the warmer regions of the Atlantic, and hence they predict that we shall have milder seasons, and a return of our former temperature; now we confess that we are by no means satisfied, nor convinced, either by the arguments or opinions of these gentlemen; on the contrary, we believe that our climate has lost nothing of its former temperature, and that it is at this moment just what it was in the days of Tacitus. That Historian describes Britain in his time as liable to frequent vicissitudes; whether he ever visited it himself, we believe, is unknown, but if he did not speak from local observation, his information was probably derived from Agricola, his near

relation, who commanded the Roman legions here for several years, and made a conquest of nearly the whole of this Island, which he circumnavigated completely, as History informs us; and what does that Historian say? he tells us expressly, that it was peculiarly liable to these frequent change; that there was much more fog and rain than on the neighbouring Continent; that we had less frost and snow, and our summers were considerably cooler than was experienced in Gaul or Germany: this we know from our own experience to be the case at this day.

The writer of this article is a Septuagenarian, consequently old enough to have witnessed many of the vicissitudes of our inconstant climate; and perhaps has paid more attention to the weather and seasons than most men.

We shall proceed to give some remarkable instances of these within the period of more than half a century.

In the year 1761 we had an uncommonly dry spring and summer, very much like 1818; the meadows were burnt up, and in many parts of the country the hay failed intirely. The weather changed about the end of July, with some heavy thunder storms, which greatly refreshed the earth, and restored vegetation. An unusual harvest followed, and they were reaping wheat, even in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the latter end of July or the first week of August.

The succeeding winter had nothing remarkable to distinguish it from our ordinary winters, but that of the following year, 1762-3, was uncommonly cold, severe, and long; it set in attended with much snow early in November, without a break, or any symptom of thaw, till late in February.

The next winter was a mild one, but that of 1764-5, was yet more so; there were some few days frost about Christmas, and a little about the middle of February, after which we had constant open weather, with heavy rains and frequent storms from the South-west and West, which continued till the 14th of April. It might naturally have been expected that such a winter as this would have been followed by an early spring. No such occurrence, however, took place; it was kept back by a series of cold rains and tempests, which put a complete check to vegetation.

The year 1790, was ushered in with weather unusually mild, and an early spring; the gooseberry bushes were in bloom, the elms had begun to show forth their leaves. We witnessed the elder in complete leaf on the 6th of February, and gathered the blossom of the hawthorn in our own grounds on the 10th of April that year. But the year 1794 was, perhaps, the most remarkable of any that had occurred for centuries; for that year we seemed

seemed to have changed our climate for that of Italy or Spain.

Many instances of these vicissitudes of our climate have since taken place, and must be in the recollection of many individuals which it would be superfluous to quote. Some years ago, we had such a succession of cold summers and backward harvests, that the shooting season was postponed from the first to the middle of September, ~~by~~ Act of Parliament, and continued in force till the seasons came round to their ordinary course. The summers of 1816 and 1817, were so cold, bleak, and wet, that the harvest did not commence till late in September, even in the more Southern parts of the island; and in several places the corn never ripened at all, particularly in Scotland.

The summer of 1818 was remarkable for drought and heat, scarcely a drop of rain falling from May till late in September; and the face of the country was so completely scorched by the Sun, that it presented a spectacle more like the arid plains of Hindostan than the verdant fields of Britain.

We have adduced the above observations, in order to show how far the opinion entertained of the deterioration of the temperature of our climate is well founded or otherwise. The Roman historian says, it was such in his time; and the Monkish historians of the middle ages assure us it was the same in their day, and thus confirm their assertions. They relate various instances of rigorous winters; one mentions a winter which commenced in November, and continued till the middle of April: and another tells us of a severe frost at Midsummer, which destroyed the corn and fruits, and produced a famine. The weather and seasons seem to depend entirely upon the prevailing winds: if Easterly winds predominate during the winter months, we are sure to have severe frosts and backward springs; if they occur at later periods, we experience cold summers and backward harvests; but if Southerly winds prevail, we then experience the reverse, when the continent becomes heated by the powerful influence of a summer's sun. If the wind comes from the South or South-east, then we feel oppressed with extreme heat, as was the case some few years ago, when the thermometer rose for two successive days to $92\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; the wind was from the South-east, and if its course could have been traced, would probably have been found to have been an emanation of the Sirocco of the Mediterranean, which is well known to be a hot blast from the African deserts, somewhat diluted and softened by blending itself with the more temperate atmosphere of the European continent.

Our insular situation too, doubtless, is

another, perhaps the principal cause of these variations of seasons and climate, and subjects us to more humidity than the countries of the Continent more distant from the Atlantic ocean. Accordingly, when a Westerly wind predominates in winter, we have heavy rains and stormy weather; and when, unattended with these, we have a mild temperature, and nothing to remind us of winter but the shortness of the days: whilst in the same latitudes, upon the neighbouring Continent, the rivers and waters are bound up in ice.

At the sea side, the weather in the month of January 1817 was so unusually mild, that the thermometer ranged the greater part of the month between 50 and 58, and on one day rose to 60. The wind was from the South-west, and it probably came from the vicinity of the Tropic.

Such appear to be the real causes of the varieties of season we so frequently experience; but why these only occur occasionally, and are not uniform, would puzzle the wisest to account for. The two cold and wet summers of 1816 and 1817, have by some been imputed to the disruption of the Arctic ice, which by drifting by the tides and winds down the Atlantic, had chilled the atmosphere to a great extent, and extended its influence to us. This, however, appears perfectly visionary; for had that been the cause, how will they account for those varieties in our seasons for the last fifty years and more, when no such event was known to have taken place. We can easily believe, that these immense bodies of ice might lower the temperature of the air in their immediate vicinity, but this would be too inconsiderable to have any influence upon the atmosphere of our Island. Besides, it is to be observed, that these have been found nearer to the American continent than the British shores, and yet we have no information that any change has taken place in the temperature of America; but after all, great as they are said to be, the largest of them are mere specks, minute points floating and drifting in that vast body of water the Atlantic, too insignificant to operate any sensible change on its surrounding atmosphere. That these have proceeded from the Arctic regions, is unquestionable; they may be part of the ice which had so long barred all access to the coast of Greenland, or they may be fragments detached from the main body of the Polar ice, by storms and tides, or both. But the two expeditions of 1818 have fully demonstrated, that the main body of ice has sustained no sensible diminution, that it was found compact and united in every part, as before, all the way between Spitzbergen and Greenland, presenting every where an insurmountable

surmountable barrier not to be passed; nor indeed, were they able to penetrate so far to the Northward as many former navigators. What then, let us ask, becomes of the fancied amelioration of the climate of Britain, which certain Northern Philosophers predict, and would persuade us to look for from this supposed disruption and dispersion of the ice of the Polar regions? It is allowed, likewise, that all these islands of ice have been encountered by late navigators far to the West. Now experience teaches us, that our hottest weather proceeds from Southerly winds, not from the West or North-west, where these have been generally discovered; and it was from this quarter the wind came during the dry and hot spring and summer of 1818. Yet most of these floating islands of ice, the supposed cause of our two cold summers and late harvests of 1816 and 1817, must still exist; for it would take years to melt them under the Tropick.

But we are told, that we once had vineyards, which no longer exist, and that our orchards have become less productive. With respect to the former, as we do not admit any diminution of temperature to have taken place in our climate, we consider that we are equally capable of having them at present. We know that the common grape ripens with us in most years: and will any one say, that we could not have made our own wines in 1818 if we had had vineyards? But the loss of them must be sought for in other causes. From the changeable nature of our climate, the produce of our vineyards must have always been uncertain, and their culture hazardous and expensive. And when we had obtained considerable acquisitions in the Southern parts of France, it was found that we could always obtain our wines cheaper and of better quality, and in any quantity, from that part of our empire, than we could afford to raise them at home; and to that cause alone do we impute the neglect and ultimate loss of our vineyards, which were grubbed up to make room for a more certain and more profitable culture: nor have we the smallest doubt, but that if due encouragement were given, they might be again established. The present high price of foreign wines strongly encourages the attempt; but no encouragement is to be expected from Government, which would not countenance a measure so highly detrimental to the revenue. Besides, we all know there is a fashion even in wines, and the public taste has been so long habituated to those of France and other countries, that it might be long before the public prejudice would yield to the produce of our own vineyards.

There are anomalies of Season in all

climates of the earth, and in all countries where the Seasons are most regular.—The periodical rains sometimes fail in Tropical countries, and famine ensues, as happened in Bengal, in the years 1768 and 1769, when they failed partially the first, and almost totally the second; the famine of 1770 was the consequence. There are likewise certain current opinions, both as to climate and weather, which, however generally admitted, are quite unfounded, and have long since classed with many other vulgar errors which require to be eradicated; for there is nothing more difficult than to combat long-established prejudices.

W. Y.

March 16, 1819.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

At the recent Anniversary of the Whitehaven Philosophical Society, two specimens of meat cured with the pyroligneous acid were exhibited. They were prepared on the 7th of September, 1819. One was hung up at home, and the other sent out by a vessel to the West Indies, to try the effect of climate upon it, and brought back on the return of the ship to that port. Both specimens were pronounced by all present who tasted them, to be perfectly fresh, sweet, and fit for use after a lapse of 15 months.

PLANET VESTA.

The recently-discovered planet *Vesta* may now be perceived with a telescope of moderate power, in the constellation of Cancer; it appears like a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude.

GEOCENTRIC AND HELIOCENTRIC TABLES.

“The Chevalier Theodore Carezzini, a Piedmontese, has invented two kinds of round tables, which he calls geocentric and heliocentric tables, and by their aid, a person without any knowledge of mathematics can, in a very short time, thoroughly observe the course of the stars, and explain the celestial phenomena. Ladies and youths, whom the inventor has instructed in his method, have, without much previous knowledge of astronomy, satisfactorily solved various problems respecting the sun, the moon, the planets, fixed stars, eclipses, &c. By means of these instruments, you may, in the open air, obtain a meridian line in a few minutes; and, in a journey by land, never miss the direction to the North. You may also learn the hour during the night without a watch. It is remarkable, that in the country the geocentric table may appear in the shape of an astronomical garden, of whatever size you please.”

SELECT POETRY.

THE LAMENT OF WOBURN*.

HAIL! sepulchre of mighty dead,
 Congenial to the Poet's tread;
 Thine is the glen I love to pace,
 Thine is the vale I love to trace;
 Dear are thy walls, thy thronged town,
 Remembrance of thine old renown,
 And though thy Names have pass'd away,
 They leave behind a beamy ray.

Yes, *Woburn*, tho' thy cloister'd pile,
 Thy groined roof, thy fretted aisle,
 With holy Abbots, great and just,
 Are mingled in one common dust!
 Yet hast thou glories—thou canst claim
 The memory of unsullied fame:
 Strange turn of fate! the orphan child
 O'er thine obscurity had smil'd,
 Nor could'st thou the glories yet they tell,
 That rose but as his parent fell.

Peace gilds that roof, yet once that wall
 Hath known the stern oppressor's thrall;
 The moon that set on *Pingrith's* bower
 Saw *Woburn* sadden'd in that hour;
 The sun that rose on *Kymbles* hill
 Beheld her children weeping still.
 'Woe' might each native voice exclaim,
 For *Woburn* was a ruin'd name.

It was a sad, a dreary day
 That saw thy warrior ride away,
 It was a sadder, drearier noon
 That saw his steps retrac'd so soon:—
 From *Leighton's* vale, in martial throng,
 Yon black battalion moves along.

Where was the *Russell* in that hour,
 Or *Duncombe* with the *Brickhill* power?
 Say—did not *Luke's* broad pennon beam,
 Sent not his helm its wonted gleam;
 Withheld'st thou, *Pingrith*, aw'd by fear,
 Thy battle-pride—thy *Boteler's* spear?
 Yet as the fearless eagle flies,
 Swift to her post did *Woburn* rise;
Kaye to the front of battle came,
 And the young hope of *Staunton's* name.

'Tis past—the trumpet's martial tone
 Brac'd thee with valour scarce thine own;
 Unequal to her foemen's might
 Pale *Woburn* bore the shock of fight.
 Vain were her hopes—some new dismay
 Stamps ruin on the well-fought day;
 Lo *Staunton* writhing quits the field,
 Death strikes his dart at *Kaye's* broad
 shield,

And as a torrent o'er the corn
 Through *Woburn's* streets is ruin borne!

Farewell, proud hopes—around her wall,
 Her children fight, and bravely fall;

* This effusion is principally founded
 on a lamentable event during the civil
 war.

He comes—the Victor comes—his eye
 Beams the wild of clemency,
 While mindful of his arms' renown,
 He prances through the yielding town;
 Borne onward by the rushing horde,
 Still bade he Conquest sheath her sword:
 And grateful thousands yet had blest,
 The generous flame in *Bridges'* breast,
 Vain was his wish—an hostile spear,
 Hath reach'd him in his proud career.

Weep, *Woburn*, weep, that dying sound,
 Shall spread destruction's signal round;
 Lo, where the scorching, ruthless brand,
 Glares in each soldier's madden'd hand!
 And he, whose voice had bid them spare
 The vanquish'd town, lies bleeding there!
 Discord, who shrinks from *Pity's* breath,
 Hath stopp'd his quivering tongue in death.

I will not paint the woes, the shame
 Impending o'er a foeman's name;
 Suffice it, that no soldier came
 To work thy fall; some lawless band,
 The terror of a peaceful land,
 Snatch'd at the dark occasion's call,
 And sought their prize in *Woburn's* thrall.
 Such sorrows were—those sorrows past,
 Confer a deathless fame at last.

And while such joys her name can shed,
 Through *Woburn's* shade I love to tread;
 There flows the voice I love to hear,
 There lives each reminiscence dear.
 Ah—shut from valour's deathless beam,
 I court Love's transitory dream:
 And what are joys like these to me
 Or the proud gift of Poesie,
 If I through life am doom'd to prove
 The pangs of unrequited Love?
 Vain would the laurel wreath adorn me,
 Did she for whom I prize it, scorn me.

J. T. M.

TO THE RAINBOW.

By T. CAMPBELL.

TRUMPHEANT arch, that fill'st the sky

When storms prepare to part,
 I ask not proud philosophy
 To teach me what thou art.

Still seem as to my childhood's sight
 A n. always station given,
 For happy spirits to alight
 Betwixt the earth and Heaven.

Can all that optics teach unfold
 Thy form to please me so,
 As when I dream of gems and gold
 Hid in thy radiant bow?

When Science from Creation's face
 Enchantment's veil withdraws,
 What lovely visions yield their place
 To cold material laws!

And

And yet fair bow, no fabling dreams,
 But words of the Most High,
 Have told why first thy robe of beams
 Was woven in the sky.
 When o'er the green undeluged earth
 Heaven's covenant thou didst shine,
 How came the world's grey fathers forth
 To watch the sacred sign?
 And when its yellow lustre smil'd
 O'er mountains yet untrod,
 Each mother held aloft her child
 To bless the bow of God.
 Methinks, thy jubilee to keep,
 The first made anthem rang,
 On earth deliver'd from the deep,
 And the first Poet sang.
 Nor ever shall the Muse's eye
 Unraptured greet thy beam:
 Theme of primeval prophecy,
 Be still the Poet's theme.
 The earth to thee its incense yields,
 The lark thy welcome sings,
 When glittering in the freshen'd fields
 The snowy mushroom springs.
 How glorious is thy girdle cast
 O'er mountain, tower, and town,
 Or mirror'd in the ocean vast
 A thousand fathoms down.
 As fresh in yon horizon dark,
 As young thy beauties seem
 As when the eagle from the Ark
 First sported in thy beam.
 For, faithful to its sacred page,
 Heaven still rebuilds thy span,
 Nor lets the type grow pale with age
 That first spoke peace to man.

THE BARD'S WISH.

OH were I laid
 In the green wood shade,
 Beneath the covert of waving trees,
 Removed from woe,
 And the ills below,
 That render life but a long disease.
 No more to weep,
 But in soothing sleep,
 To slumber on long ages through;
 My grave turf bright
 With the rosy light
 Of eve, or the morning's silver dew.
 I ask no dirge—
 The foamy surge
 Of the torrent will sing a lament for me;
 And the evening breeze,
 That stirs the trees,
 Will murmur a mournful lullaby.
 Plant not—plant not,
 Above the spot,
 Memorial stones for the stranger's gaze;
 The earth and sky
 Are enough, for I
 Have lived with nature all my days.
 Oh were I laid
 In the greenwood shade,
 Beneath the covert of waving trees,
 GENT. MAG. January, 1821.

Removed from woe,
 And the ills below,
 That render life but a long disease. Δ.

LORD BYRON TO MR. T. MOORE.

MY boat is on the shore,
 And my bark is on the sea:
 But ere I go, Tom Moore,
 Here's a double health to thee.
 Here's a sigh for those I love,
 And a smile for those I hate,
 And, whatever sky's above,
 Here's heart for any fate.
 Though the ocean roar around me,
 It still shall bear me on;
 Though a desert should surround me,
 It hath springs that may be won.
 Were it the last drop in the well,
 As I gasp'd on the brink,
 Ere my fainting spirits fell,
 'Tis to thee that I would drink.
 In that water, as this wine,
 The libation I would pour
 Should be—Peace to thee and thine,
 And a health to thee, Tom Moore.

THE OXFORD NEWSMAN'S ADDRESS
 to his Worthy MASTERS and MIS-
 TRESSES.—CHRISTMAS, 1820.

POETS were scarce in former ages,
 At least so thought our ancient sages;
 "Three Poets in three distant ages born,
 Greece, Italy, and England did adorn"
 But in this age of worth and wit,
 All-bounteous Nature has thought fit
 To bless us with three bards at once,
 To whom each Antient seems a dunce;—
 Scarce Homer's self can stand his ground,
 Where BYRON, SCOTT, and MOORE are
 found:
 And, lest these sons of fire should quarrel,
 For Beauty's smile, or Phœbus' laurel,
 Kind Nature to prevent a wrangle,
 Has placed 'em in a fair triangle,
 Which place appears most right to me,
 As Wit should always pointed be:—
 The Northern point a Minstrel guards,
 Whom Scotia hails the first of bards;
 The Western point, green Ireland's shore,
 Enraptur'd hails the name of MOORE;
 The Southern point is England's Isle,
 Where BYRON wooes the Muse's smile,
 With phrenzied eye, and song divine,
 Bright favourite of the dark-haired line!
 Might one of these but condescend,
 This troublous year, to stand my friend,
 To touch with spark of seraph fire,
 Old JOHN TROTTER's bald and broken lyre—
 (Who still his arduous circle goes,
 Through Summer's heat, and Winter's
 snows,
 And News of every colour brings then,
 To Whigs and Tories, Queen's and King's
 men;)—
 Might one of these, with fluent strains,
 But irrigate his barren brains,
 And

And guide, with honied rhymes at will,
His slowly-moving gray-goose quill,
Then worthy Masters would I tip ye
Whole buckets-full of Aganippe,
Would crop like other tuneful asses,
The weeds that sprout on Mount Parnassus,
And your minds' appetite appease
With intellectual friacasées :—

But since, alas ! it is not mine
In themes of lofty rank to shine,
Let gifted Bards, and other men try
Their hands on matters Parliament'ry,
Pour the full tide of burning words
On BROUGHAM & DENMAN, QUEEN & LORDS,
And once again the whole rehearse
In living Chronicle of verse,
Of what befell the Royal Rover,
Since her first bubbling up at Dover,
Her gracious smiles and care exhausting,
On bowing WOOD and BILLY AUSTIN,
Until by various wishes tress'd,
Those thrilling words her ear accost,
"The Queen has won ! The Bill is lost !"
Such be their boastful aim, who try
On Pegasean nag to fly,
In stinging stanzas to assail,
Earls Donoughmore and Lauderdale,
Or in soft lullabies to rock ye
By mirthful ditties on Majocchi ;
On theme, so taking and bewitching,
Each hapless Anti-Queenite hitching,
In biting paragraphs, or bold rhymes,
In imitation of the *Old Times* ;
Whilst I, on rhyming crutch essay,
To plod my dark and dogged way,
Thro' London streets, both long and wide,
From Tyburn turnpike to Cheapside ;
Thro' thronging squads, and echoing brawls
Of heavenly-minded Radicals,
When the Queen sojourned to St. Paul's !
For having from my masters got
Leave both for self, and Mrs. TROTT,
To chase, for once, our cares away,
In sunshine of a holiday ; [bours,
And breathe, like other reckless neigh-
Some little respite from our labours,
As maggots—for there's little difference—
Gain from crack'd filberts jail deliv'rance,
We crawled it—(Mrs. TROTT, you know,
More nimble is of tongue than toe)—
To where in amplest tide the folly ran,
To London's city metropolitan.
And now the day of days arrives !
When each with other strongly strives
To rend the air with such mad cries,
As drive the birds from out the skies,
And shake, with earthquake of applause,
High-flying pigeons and jackdaws ;
Now the throng begins to pour—
Through the Minorities to the Tower,
From Spitalfields in crowds they come,
From Shoreditch and from Hackney some ;
All the lanes and alleys fill soon,
Headed by Sir ROBERT WILSON :
Haste, WAITMAN ! haste, my darling boy !
To greet, and give your Mistress joy—
The Bill's no more—old WOOD's no fool !
She's Queen in spite of Liverpool !

Hark ! the merry bells are ringing—
Happy mortals ! cheerful singing—
Cockades and laurel ! joyous sights—
Regiments of blazing mutton-lights,
Red-lettered day for Bergamites !
Mercy on us ! what a do !
"I've lost a cloak !"—"and I a shoe!"—
"Stop Chief ! pray stop that running fel-
low—

He's scampering off with my umbrella !"
See the rumpled lasses stand,
Lending each a helping hand,
Smoothing back dishevelled tresses,
Pinning up their tattered dresses,
Conglomeration now of tramps,
Closely packed, like figs in hampers—
Free as the wind in key-hole narrow !
Happy as toads beneath a harrow !
And now the grand procession comes—
Strike up, ye trumpets, and ye drums !
"The coach and six, all spick and span,
Containing QUEEN and LADY ANNE,
Their dresses glittering like the rainbow,
And elbowed close by WOOD, their main
beau ;

Next, fiercely mounted on highfliers,
JOE HUMR and PETER MOORE, Esquires—
Then capering horsemen, two and two,
Proudly present themselves to view,
In all their hats white favours glow,
Fit emblems of "the unsunned snow ;"
Though Love sometimes is apt to scotch,
And snow will melt in Cupid's torch !—
Amid the chariots that so mob us,
Lo ! one containing little Honnour,
In full Court dress, oh ! how well-bred !
And fine, like gilded gingerbread ;—
The Sheriff's strut before the Queen,
In civic robes of mazarine,
Obeisances successive warp
The plastic back of Lord Mayor THORPE,
(Like goose, which catching water-snail,
His head immersed, turns up his tail.)
Then meets her, with uncovered pate,
Alighting at the Church-yard gate.
Look up ! like tulip bed in May days,
See the balconies cramm'd with ladies—
Windows are choked with heads in piles,
And houses roofed with two-legg'd tiles ;
The jam below, so firm and fitting,
You scarce could thrust an iron spit in ;—
Then, "Oh !" cries Mrs. TROTT, "my dear,
Pray let us budge a bit from here ;
There's such a scrouging and such
squeezing,

The people's all so disobliging :
This mob—I'm sure we can't wag through
it—

St. Giles's Fair is nothing to it :
Oh ! how I long once more to greet
Our home in Penny-farthing-street ;
The horses kick and look so wild—
—I'm glad we did not bring the child ;—
Although poor Jackey cried to stomp it—
Well, he shall have some butter'd crum-
pet—

With all this *posse* in the street,
'Tis plain they'd tread him under feet ;

So that, for sure, I'm not to blame—
He'd better blubber than be lame.
La! how the buggaboos *do* splash,
They've all bedaub'd my best calash;—
I little thought to run such risks
With this here lute-string, bought at
Fisk's * :

Besides the streets *is* quite a hash—
Such heaps of mite—and *all* squish-
squash—

My flannel *dickey's* all in *quod*,
And smeared like any mason's hod—
Sure such a *serious* of ill *forten*
No other mortal e'er was caught in—
Oh lud! my sides!—Oh, Ma'am what
gribs!

—Just take your elbows from my ribs—
I beg you'll cease my back your whacks
on—

I've think I'm made of *putrefaction*?
Stay, John!—mishap upon mishap—
My very toes are smash'd to pap—
I ne'er at home saw such a rabble,
Not e'en when Town and Gownsmen
squabble;

My flounce is all begrimed (worse luck),
And stockings, too, as damp as muck:
That sauce-box, with his grinning jowl,
Says I am like a parboiled owl—
This noise, and racketting, and hurry,
Has put my nerves in such a flurry,
I shan't be well, 'till I can tickle 'em
To rest again, with cup of *Micklem* †;
Let us cross over—haste, be quick—
Pray, Sir, take care, your horse will kick;
And when a nag rears up and capers,
It always puts me in the vapours:
Oh me! how awkwardly he rides—
The saddle's all askew—besides
His foot in stirrup is but half in—
Well, *he's* no *gemman* by his laughing:—
Odzoos! as sure as eggs is eggs,
I've caught the cramp in both my legs;
And oh! *that* mud, I've just stepp'd flop
in—
—And now I feel my garters dropping!"

Sooner might you, my worthy Masters,
Cure broken hearts with issue plasters;
Sooner with cobwebs build a ridge
Against the tide at London bridge;
Sooner in bull-rush find a knot,
Than stop the tongue of Mrs. Trotter,
When once, with downhill speed, it goes
Along the path of her own woes.
So finding all my efforts vain,
To quell her ire, or heal her pain,
I gladly hook'd my arm in her's,
Sucking together close as burrs,
And led her gallantly along
Forth from the mud and maddening
throng,

To where from Hatchett's, Piccadilly,
Starts the *bang up* of *sable Billy* †.
Then glad and happy uot I've lost her,
I shoved her up outside of *Costar* §,
(Some drops of comfort in the flagon,
To keep the cold out as we wag on,)
Thus cheek by jowl, we posted down,
Revisiting, in Oxford Town,
(As folks of fashion say) our *Seat*
Bosomed in Penny-farthing-street;
No valet waiting there, or lackey;
Save, with extended arms, poor Jackey:
Yet quite content, if this our tour
Shall gently shake, for one half hour,
Care's aching wrinkles from your brow,
And light it up with pleasure now!
Determining henceforth to shun
Those plagues, which others nickname *fun*,
I'll fly the stir and anxious throbs
Of London politics and mobs;
"Leave Kings and Queens and things of
State

To quid nunc keen and learned pate;
And my attention solely turn all
To circulate old JACKSON'S JOURNAL.

At times and taxes some may fret,
And shudder at the Nation's debt;
I ne'er the fancied ills bemoan,
No debts disturb me but my own;
Only those zealots mad I call,
Who take the name of *Radical*,
Who burn to tear—their hearts o'erflowing
With hate, that Hell itself might glow in—
The bonds of Church and State asunder,
To bring all wealth and wisdom under,
That they may batten in the plunder.
But let another hope be our's!
Still may Britannia's sea-girt towers
The gauntlet of defiance throw,
To foreign and domestic foe—
May strife and factious clamour fly,
Like clouds that rack the morning sky,
Before the sun of loyalty!
May crowded harvests smile around,
And hot sirloins be ever found
To smoke upon the board of those
Whose heart with patriot ardour glows.
May draught of *Micklem's* best be there,
To toast the King in bumpers rare;
And tankards frothed above the brink,
To stop up each intestine chink;
To gird their nerves, and give 'em pluck
To thread life's varied maze with luck:
Nor while JOHN TROTTER his weekly round
Trips, like Camilla, o'er the ground,
Will you, my generous friends, refuse
To speed his progress with the News,
To stay the craving throes his stomach
feels,
And kindly grease the hinges of his heels!

† A first-rate *whip*, in the employ of Mr. Costar.

§ Mr. Costar, the obliging and opulent coach proprietor of Oxford.

* A celebrated tradesman in Oxford.

† An eminent brewer in Oxford.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *January 23.*

This being the day fixed by Proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, his Majesty, attended by the principal Officers of State and the Household, came down to the House about 2 o'clock, and opened the Session.—Sir *T. Tyrwhitt*, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the Commons, and on their appearance at the Bar his Majesty delivered the following Speech :

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

" It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of Peace.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honour and dignity of the Crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

" I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

" You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that, notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

" A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any

expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

" The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

" I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that in many of the manufacturing districts the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament have greatly abated.

" It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

" I well know that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom, and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

" In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects a respect for lawful authority, and for those established Institutions, under which the Country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a Nation.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The King of France has opened the Session of the Chambers. The ceremony took place in one of the halls of the Louvre, which was magnificently prepared for the occasion. On the right of the Throne was Monsieur, and on the left the Duke d'Angoulême. The Duke d'Orléans was on the right of his Majesty, next to Monsieur.—The speech was, upon the whole, an interesting document. Its tone is decidedly pacific in referring to the foreign relations of France, and to the general state of Europe. His Majesty presents a very flattering picture of the state of his kingdom; and, to prove the sincerity of the representation, he states that a diminution of the public imposts will be submitted to the Chamber.

Dec. 23. Louis XVIII. received a Grand Deputation of the Chamber of Peers, with their Address. His Majesty's answer was as follows:—

"I receive with deep sensibility this testimony of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers. I observe with real satisfaction the conformity of its principles with mine.

"I have said, and I repeat it, that if I wish to see my life prolonged, it is to consolidate the institutions which I have given to my people. But, whatever may be the decrees of Providence, let us not forget this maxim of our public law—"the King never dies in France."

NETHERLANDS.

The palace of the Prince of Orange, at Brussels, has been destroyed by fire.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The *Constitutionnel* gives an extract of a private letter from Madrid of the 5th inst. stating that the Cortes had been convoked for the 9th for the purpose of taking into consideration an invitation, in the name of the Allied Sovereigns, to Ferdinand VII. to proceed personally to the Congress of Laybach! It is added, that this intelligence had produced (as well it might) a great sensation. Upon this circumstance, which is confirmed by private letters received in this country from Madrid, there remains therefore no doubt.

A new conspiracy is stated to have been discovered at Saragossa; but which had been completely frustrated, and a number of individuals arrested.

The Portuguese Government has published a "Manifesto of the Portuguese Nation to the Sovereigns and People of Europe," enumerating to them the sufferings of Portugal for many years, describing the corrupt and debased administration by which that country had been go-

verned, the malversation that prevailed in all the departments of State, and ascribing the late changes to the pressure of all these grievances.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro contain information, that the King has forwarded his Royal acquiescence in the measures of reform now taking place at Lisbon; accompanied by an assurance, that when the constitutional restorations are completed by the Cortes, he will give them his cordial sanction, and send one of his sons to perform the offices of a Royal Chief Magistrate.

NAPLES.

We are informed by the French journals, that the King of Naples arrived at Florence on the 22d ult. from Leghorn. His Majesty quitted Florence the 27th, arrived the same day at Bologna, and on the 28th at Modena. The King was expected at Laybach on the 4th inst. The Duke de Gallo, the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, joined the King at Florence.

The following is a translation of a letter dated Dec. 20, which has excited considerable interest among the natural philosophers of Naples:—"Cosenza.—On the 29th of November last, about half past six in the evening (*un'ora e mezzo della notte*), there suddenly appeared on the West of the horizon a luminous body more brilliant than the moon at its full. This body had the figure of a dragon. After passing with great velocity across the horizon, it changed into a dark and thick cloud. After three or four minutes several violent flashes of lightning burst from the cloud, which, after playing awhile through the air, died away. In the moment of their disappearance a long and loud peal of thunder was heard, and a considerable motion was felt in the air. The cloud then took a triangular figure, and rolling rapidly to the East, disappeared. On the following morning the mountains to the East were found covered with snow, although the weather had been very mild. Where it exploded there remained a long *via lactea* near the cloud. My opinion is, that it was a meteor composed of the same materials as lightning. Neither it nor its precipitations fell in direct lines, because their specific gravity was less than that of the air. On the tops of the mountains it was met by winds which dissolved it into snow."—This luminous body was visible at Naples, but none of its characteristics were observed: in some parts of Calabria, and on the part of Sicily opposite, we have heard that its appearances were more singular than those described in the foregoing letter.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

A letter from Corfu states, that the famous Ex-Pacha of Janina, has obtained his pardon; having succeeded in gaining the party of the Harem by the sacrifice of two millions of sequins (1,000,000*l.* English sterling), and jewels to the value of half as much. His three sons, who had surrendered themselves to the Ottoman army, had been decapitated.

GERMANY.

German papers contain the following Declaration, addressed to the different Governments of Europe by the Allied Sovereigns at Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples. It was delivered to the Senate at Hamburg, by the Austrian Resident Minister Baron Hadel:—

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, has necessarily excited the cares and the uneasiness of the powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The same principles which united the great powers of the Continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the revolution, ought to set against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

"The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau, with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

"Without doubt, the powers have the right to take, in common, general measures of precaution against those States, whose reforms, engendered by rebellion, are openly opposed to legitimate government, as example has already demonstrated; and, especially, when this spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighbouring States, by secret agents. In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau have concerted together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the King of the Two Sicilies to repair to Laybach, to appear there as conciliator between his misguided people and the States whose tranquility is endangered by his state of things; and as they have resolved not to recognize any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the King that they can confer.

"As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is, to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns;

it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the Government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

The Berlin Government Gazette states itself *authorised to declare*, that no idea was ever entertained for a moment at Troppau, of negotiating with the party prevailing at Naples, or to make proposals to it to change the new order of things. This would be, in other terms, recognising the legality of an insurrection, the instigators of which were a secret political sect, and whose instrument was the army.

The typhus fever has broken out in the Austrian encampment in Italy; and has spread so widely, that in some regiments there are from 700 to 900 men laid up in the hospitals; and in all there were 16,000 men sick. The cavalry had also suffered considerable loss, attributed to want of forage; 1500 horses had died within a short time.

ASIA.

A proclamation has been issued by R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor of the Mauritius, granting the freedom of that port.

By accounts from Bombay, to the end of August, it appears, that his Excellency, Governor Elphinstone, had been obliged, in order to stop the depredations committed on British property by the pirates in the Arabian Gulph, to dispatch a squadron for the purpose.

A more serious disturbance has arisen, which all the exertions of the Most Noble the Governor General, and the Governor of Bombay, to settle amicably, have failed to accomplish. Some time in the month of June last, a Vakeel (or Ambassador) from the Sindians, a nation situated on the Indus, was proceeding to treat with the Government of Bombay, on some point, and who had a body of armed men with him; they were taken to be marauders, so common in that part of our territories (as a body of men called Cossacs and Jats had just been plundered in the district), and a scuffle took place, in which the Vakeel was unfortunately killed. It was entirely a mistake, as he had sent no account of his advance. The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone lost no time in explaining the matter, and the Sindians appeared to be satisfied; but, with the treachery that is their characteristic, they invaded Kutch, plundered a village, and wrote a most impudent dispatch to the Government of Bombay. In consequence of this, a force of 4000 troops was assembled in Kutch, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Lincoln Stanhope. Mr. Elphinstone then sent an agent to meet the Vakeels of the Euns of the Sindians, in the hope of an amicable

amicable termination, and stated to them the force with which he was resolved to prevent their further hostilities; but they thought lightly of our preparations, defied our power, and called in the aid of their neighbouring allies, and they stopped all commercial intercourse with the British Government.

The affair now assumed a serious complexion. The Sindians can muster a force of between 30 and 40,000 men, chiefly horse; and they threaten us with an invasion by the Balooches, whose country lies to the West of the Indus, and who are a terror to their neighbours. Lord Hastings is most anxious to preserve peace. The whole of the British territory under his command had assumed the most tranquil and flourishing appearance. The sense of security which the natives enjoy had every where given a spur to industry, and cultivation was making rapid strides. The Company's paper was at a premium, and every thing promised a continuance of prosperity and happiness before unknown to the Peninsula. Mr. Elphinstone cordially concurred with the Governor General in the desire of conciliating all ranks of the new countries of which we had gained possession, and it was gratifying to see the Pindarees and retired soldiers employing themselves in cultivating the fields. But it became impossible tamely to submit to this wanton aggression; and accordingly an army of 14,000 men is forthwith to be assembled, and by the month of October is expected to be in Kutch. The Commander in Chief is to be Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. and the second in command Major General Lionel Smith, two most gallant officers, who possess the entire confidence of the Bombay army.

AMERICA, &c.

The New York papers bring a deplorable statement of the American finances. The deficiency for the current year is estimated at near seven millions and a half of dollars; and the American Secretary of the Treasury recommends having recourse to a loan.

AFRICA.

The canal cut between Kamanich and Alexandria, by order of the Pacha, has been productive of great utility to commerce. This Work was completed in three months by 25,000 men; and, as far as regards the means employed to carry it into execution, will bear a comparison

with the undertakings of the antient Kings of Egypt.

LOSS OF THE ABEONA TRANSPORT.—It is with the most poignant regret that we communicate the melancholy fate of the Abeona transport of 328 tons, under the charge of Lieutenant Mudge, of the Royal Navy, which sailed from Greenock, in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope.—On the 25th of November, about noon in latitude 4 deg. 30 min. North, and longitude 25 deg. 30 min. West, the Abeona unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt, under circumstances of the most awful and distressing nature. Out of a crew of twenty-one persons, and one hundred and forty-one emigrants, men, women, and children, making a total of one hundred and sixty-one persons, only forty nine were saved. These are happily all safely landed at Lisbon, and have subsequently sailed in the Royal Charlotte, merchant brig, for Greenock, except ten orphan boys, whom the gentlemen of the British Factory, at Lisbon, have taken under their kind protection. The fire broke out in the after store-room, whilst the chief mate was occupied in some necessary business there; and such was the awful progress of the flames, that only three small boats could be got over-board, before the flames consumed the tackles, &c. necessary for hoisting out the long-boat.—In these three small boats forty-nine persons were received on board with so scanty a supply of provisions, that the consequences must have been almost equally dreadful with the untimely fate of those left on board, had not a Portuguese ship from Bahia, bound to Lisbon, most providentially fallen in with them at daylight next morning, and received them on board, in which they were safely and hospitably conveyed to Lisbon, after cruising about the fatal spot till noon, in hopes of describing some of the miserable sufferers who might have clung to part of the wreck, but without success. Of a crew consisting of 21 persons, 14 are saved, including Lieut. Mudge, the agent; Mr. Fisher, the surgeon; the Master of the ship, and Second Mate; the First Mate, in the most feeling manner, refusing to go into the boats, saying that he would abide the fate of those left on board. Of the emigrants, consisting in all of 31 men, 24 women, 55 boys, and 30 girls,—only 10 men, 3 women, 16 boys, and 6 girls are saved.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

One of the churchwardens and the ringers of *Charlton Mackrell*, Somerset, having denied the right of the Rector (the

Rev. Mr. Sharpe) to control the ringing of the church bells, the latter has consulted Dr. Lushington on the subject; and the following is given as the substance of the Doctor's opinion on the questions put

to him by the Rector:—"That the consent of the Minister (whether incumbent or curate) is necessary to authorize the ringing of bells in the church; and that the consent of either or both Churchwardens, without the Minister's consent, is not sufficient. That the Minister's consent to the ringing of the bells must *always* be had; if the two Churchwardens differ, the consent of the Minister and ~~the~~ Churchwarden would be sufficient; but the consent of the Minister against both Churchwardens would not justify the ringing, nor would the consent of both Churchwardens against the Minister authorize it. That the Minister has authority to limit the time of ringing, and that the ringers are bound to obey him. And that no person has a right, without the consent of the Minister (whether incumbent or curate) to place flags, garlands, or any thing else, either in or upon the church, or in the church-yard."

Letters from *Ireland*, of a very recent date, represent the state of that country as in a most melancholy point of view. Most of the farmers are ruined in consequence of their land being held at the war-rents; which, from the extremely low price of provisions, they are wholly unable to pay.

The Hawk, next to the Parrot, is said to be the longest-lived bird that flies; one of the former birds, of the buzzard kind, died lately, which had been in the gardens at *Bitkling*, in Norfolk, upwards of 50 years, and was an old bird when taken and placed there.

A Goose, the property of Mr. Hird, sen. of *Heapham*, Lincolnshire, laid the astonishing number of ten eggs on the 1st of November last.

A tenant of the Rev. M. Cutie, of *Warwick*, has just presented to him a part of the solid butt of an ash tree, containing within it the skull of some animal (unknown). It was in the part of the tree nine feet above the ground, and was perfectly enclosed in solid timber.

Jan. 4. At *Prickwillow*, near Ely, Mr. Gittan of Nordelph, Norfolk, undertook to skait a mile on the ice in three minutes, for a wager of one hundred guineas. An amazing assemblage of persons attended to witness the undertaking, and were agreeably surprised to see it accomplished with great apparent ease in fifteen seconds less than the given time.

Jan. 10. The severity of the frost was so extreme this night, that as Mr. Felwick, of *Tangier Mill*, Eton, was returning from Maidenhead Market, he was perfectly benumbed as he arrived near Dorney Common, and, falling from his horse, lay in the road quite insensible. No signs of life were perceived for three hours; after which time Mr. Felwick be-

came gradually aware of his situation. He describes, that he felt a violent and sudden chill seize his whole body as he was riding along, and he became almost instantly powerless, and fell from his horse. He had dined with some farmers at Maidenhead, but took no liquor whatever. Mr. Felwick is still very ill.

Jan. 15. A destructive fire broke out at *Thorpe Hall*, in Hertfordshire, the residence of Mr. Campbell Bowen, which burnt it to the ground in two hours, together with coach-house and stabling contiguous, and a rick of hay. It was occasioned by the negligence of a servant setting fire to the curtains in going to bed.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Thursday, Dec. 21.

At Bow-street, Mr. Frederick Accum, the well known lecturer on practical chemistry, was brought to the office by Bishop and Nicholls, the officers, from his house in Compton-street, Soho, where he has resided for about thirty years, charged with robbing the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street; to which the prisoner was a subscriber, and had been so for a number of years. He underwent an examination before R. Birnie, esq. the sitting Magistrate; from which it appeared, that the valuable library of the Royal Institution had been considerably deteriorated for some years past, on account of the books having been mutilated by some person who had torn out part of their leaves. This disgraceful practice increased so much, that Mr. John Stert, the assistant librarian, laid in watch to detect the offenders; and on the 20th, suspecting the prisoner had torn five leaves out of "*Nicholson's Journal*," which he had been reading, he obtained a search-warrant, and in Mr. Accum's house found a number of leaves, that corresponded with books which had been mutilated. It was supposed that Mr. Accum's object was, to assist him in his scientific publications, and save him the expence of purchasing books; the leaves taken out of the different books being the most interesting and important part of the works. The prisoner, in his defence, said, the leaves seized by the officers at his house, and produced before the Magistrate, belonged to books which he had at home.—The Magistrate, after hearing the whole of the case, observed, that, however valuable the books might be from which the leaves found in the prisoner's house had been taken, yet the leaves separated from them were only waste paper. If they had weighed a pound, he would have committed him for the value of a pound of waste paper;

paper; but as that was not the case, he discharged him.

His Majesty has ordered a full-length statue in bronze of George III. to be erected on the top of Snow Hill, Windsor Park, with his hand pointing towards his favourite residence, Windsor Castle.

A Society has been formed under the title of "The Constitutional Association, for opposing the progress of disloyal and seditious principles." The Society held a meeting on Friday, Dec. 22, at the King's Head, Boultry, Sir J. Sewell, Bart. LL.D. in the Chair; when a public Address was agreed on, and several Resolutions adopted by the members.

Monday, Jan. 1.

This morning, between the hours of twelve and one, the following catastrophe took place at the house of Dr. Evans, No. 13, Bedford-row, Rd. Lion-square. Mrs. Leathes, an elderly lady (in consequence of indisposition) was lately sent up to London from the country, and placed in the house of Dr. Evans, where she occupied apartments, together with her daughter, Miss Leathes, in order that she might be under the immediate attention of the Doctor.—On the above morning (while Mrs. Leathes was lying in bed, and her daughter reading by the bedside), the female servant, who was in the habit of attending on the sick, entered the apartment with some medicine, which was intended for her; and, having placed the candle in rather an awkward situation, the bed-curtains caught fire; when the blaze reached to an alarming height, so that the parties could not possibly get to the door. Miss Leathes was so much alarmed, that she immediately rose, opened the back window, whence she precipitated herself to the area, pitched upon her head, and fractured her skull in a dreadful manner. The servant, perceiving no chance of escape from the immense body of flames, followed the example of her mistress by throwing herself from the same window, which belongs to the second floor back apartment: she broke both her legs and her back in the force of the fall. By this time the flames were

increasing, which, together with the groans of the unfortunate females in the yard, attracted the attention of the persons adjacent, and assistance was procured. Miss Leathes, who was no more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, died the same evening. The servant is since dead.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

At eight, Mr. Hunter, of Hatton garden, was attacked near the Small Pox Hospital, St. Pancras, by a single footpad, who presented a pistol at him, and robbed him of four one pound notes and some silver. A man in a loose great coat coming up shortly afterwards, Mr. Hunter told him of the robbery, and that he had fortunately saved his watch; upon which the man presented a pistol at him, and made him deliver it.

Friday, Jan. 12.

The extensive sugar-house and premises of Messrs. Smith and Donaldson, Deal-street, Mile-end New Town, were burnt down at night.

Sunday, Jan. 14.

The Church of St. Dunstan in the East, which has of late been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the spire, was opened for Divine Service. Our Readers will see a very accurate and descriptive account of this edifice in p. 36.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 8. Montalto, a Tragedy. The story was not without interest; but the details were tedious; and the Piece was performed only three times.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Jan. 9. Miranda, a Tragedy, by [Mr. B. Waller Practor, under the assumed name of] Henry Cornwall. It is founded on a melancholy tale in Lord Byron's Poems, and has also a strong resemblance to the well-known story of Don Carlos. It is well written, and has been very successful.

NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

The Expedition for further discoveries within the Arctic circle towards the Polar sea, is, as we have already stated, to be under the direction of Capt. Parry, who is appointed to command the *Fury*, of 16 guns, now lying at Deptford. Lieutenants Read and Nis, who served in the late voyage to those inhospitable regions, are also appointed to the same ship. The

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second in the command is Lieut. Lyon, promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the *Hecla*. Capt. Lyon is the gentleman who, at Malta, volunteered his services to accompany the late Mr. Ritchie, in his attempt to reach the Niger and Timbuctoo by the way of Tripoli; and after his death penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of Africa, in the

disguise

disguise of a true Mussulman, and has greatly added to the geographical knowledge of that country. Lieut. Hoppner, the son of the Artist of that name, is also appointed to the Hecla, and is, with Captain Lyon, perfectly adequate to take accurate views of such places as the Expedition may visit. Nearly all the seamen who served in the late enterprise have again volunteered their services for this one; and Messrs. Beverley and Fisher are appointed surgeons of the Fury and Hecla.

As yet no precise point for exploring is named, and it is considered as not likely to be until the arrival of some information from Lieut. Franklin, now employed in the Land Expedition from Hudson's Bay to Copper Mine River.

The natural curiosities from the Polar Sea have been deposited in the British Museum, and are arranging for the inspection of the Public. Several entire heads of the musk-ox, sea horse, and sea-unicorn, with a horn projecting nearly five feet, have been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons. Several skins of the white bear, musk-ox, sea-horse, and dogs, with other curious articles, have been sent to the Museum at Edinburgh.

The Parliamentary Grant of 5000*l.* has been distributed as follows:—Capt. Parry, 1000*l.*; Lieut. Liddon, of the Griper, 500*l.*; Lieuts. Beachy and Hoppner, Capt. Sabine, and the two Masters, 200*l.*; superior Midshipmen, 55*l.*; other ditto, 30*l.*; Seamen, 20*l.* each.

In the last Expedition the officers suffered from the cold, particularly when changing their clothes for the performance of the Play, being obliged to go into another cabin, the warm one being fitted up as the Theatre. This day was performed once a fortnight, and the time of its repetition was looked forward to by the men with the utmost delight and impatience. The subject of the Drama related to the Expedition, and exhibited the numerous dangers they were to encounter in the voyage. Among others was displayed a desperate battle with the ferocious white bears, which of course ended in the destruction of those animals. Then succeeded an encounter with an enormous sea-horse, which, after giving ample scope to the palpitations of hope and fear, terminated in a similar manner. The successful passage of the ships into the Pacific Ocean was represented, and after that the acquirement of the 50,000*l.* in London. There was also a sort of after-act, which turned upon the different ways of getting rid of the money in that great city.

By the above, and other judicious means, Lieutenant Parry and his officers succeeded in their highly meritorious en-

deavours to keep the men in excellent spirits during their very long confinement.

It has been mentioned in many of the public journals, that a newspaper was printed on board the discovery ships in the late Northern Expedition. This is partly erroneous; no printing materials were on board. The fact was, each officer contributed some article (generally either an ingenious pleasantry, or else upon the subject of the Expedition) unknown at the time to the rest of the crew. The whole being collected, were fairly copied out by a clerk, and thus was produced a newspaper in writing once a fortnight, to the great amusement of the crews.

A natural phenomenon occurred on board, which may be of peculiar interest to the admirers of Newton's principles of colours, of the truth of which it appears to be a remarkable confirmation. Near the stove was grown a considerable quantity of mustard and cress, which was highly useful on account of its anti-scorbutic qualities. In consequence of the privation of light during the winter, this vegetable, as it grew, was perfectly white, but when the summer returned, and the light was admitted to it through an aperture, it immediately bent in the direction of the light, and the tips became green, which colour gradually spread itself down the stalks.

The crews used every means, as may be supposed, to escape the cold. The cabins were kept at a moderate and comfortable warmth, which was always regulated by a thermometer. They were also air-tight, but whenever the exterior air gained admission, the intensity of the cold was so violently opposed to even the moderate warmth of that within, that it produced an effect which had the appearance of a fall of small snow which covered the floors.

The sailors generally wore masks, warmly lined, when upon deck. Upon their return below they were examined by their messmates, for fear there should be any white spots upon their faces. These white spots are the effects of the intense cold in congealing the blood, and if not attended to, are the forerunners of mortification; they were therefore immediately rubbed with snow until the free circulation returned. Although their situation, in regard to climate, was of itself thus difficult to be sustained, other disheartening troubles were added—for a long period previous to their return they laboured under a scarcity of provision. Four pounds, only, of meat weekly were allowed to each man, and a very small glass of rum each day. The former was weighed, and the latter measured with the most scrupulous exactness. The conduct of the men under these circumstances was highly deserving of praise.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 6. 16th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. Shaw to be Major.

20th.—Lieut. Col. Ogilvie to be Lieut. Colonel.

22.—Brevet Major Hewett, and Major Broomfield, to be Majors.

29th.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Hodge to be Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major Gell to be Major.

Jan. 13. [This Gazette notifies the issuing of a new Commission for the Board of Control, in which Mr. C. B. Bathurst is substituted for Mr. Canning. — And his Majesty's approval of the 45th Regiment of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Fuentes d'Honor," "and the Rifle Brigade the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Busaco," "Battosa," "Fuentes d'Honor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Navarre," "Nive," "Orthes," and "Toulouse."]

Garrisons.—Capt. R. Simpson, of the

6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Town Major of Portsmouth, *vice* Ashhurst.

Jan. 20. 55th Foot—Major Mill, from the half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be Major.

65th—Major Dumas, from the half-pay of the York Chas. cours, to be Major.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 23. *County of Roscommon*—Arthur French, of Frenchpark-house, esq. *vice* Arthur French, esq. deceased.

Borough of Yarmouth, Hants—Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Berkeley-square, Middlesex, esq. *vice* Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Coles, Chaplain to the Earl of Tankerville, Michaelstone Viddw R. Monmouthshire.

Hon. and Rev. Charles George Perceval, Calverton R. Bucks.

Rev. Wm. Stocking, Tuddenham St. Mary R. Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. The Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.—6. At Harrington-house, the Duchess of Leinster, a son.—14. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of William Hammer, esq. a daughter.—15. In Brook-street, Viscountess Curzon, a son and heir.—At Hatton-house, Middle-

sex, the wife of Captain Langslow (Bengal Establishment), of a daughter, her fifth child. The eldest was born in Africa, the second in Asia, and the third in North America.—At Upton House, Old Alresford, the lady of Hon. Col. Onslow, a son.—22. Mrs. T. C. Hansard, of Salisbury-sq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 3. At Agra, in the East Indies, Lieut. Edmund C. Sneyd, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Halded, esq. of Yately-house, Hants.

Oct. 11. At Hatfield Pen, Savannah le Mer, Jamaica, Lieut. Frederick Jelly, R.N. to Mary Isabella, relict of the late James Browne, esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs at that port.

Nov. 23. At Hornsey, Henry Mitchison, esq. of Canonbury-place, to Maria, second daughter of George Bucktoth, esq. of Hornsey.

Nov. ... At Madeira, on board his Britannic Majesty's ship *Esk*, John Telling, esq. to Lady Donna Juliana Leonora da Cunha Tello.

Dec. 20. Lieut.-col. James Shaw, late of the 42d regiment, to Miss Mary Primrose Kennedy.

22. At Greenhall, Mr. Arnott Elphinstone, to Agnes, dau. of Peter Handyside, esq.

25. Captain George Stirling, of the Army, son of the late Sir John Stirling, bart. to Anne-Henrietta, daughter of William Gray, esq. of Osgang.

26. Mr. George Darby, of Bath, miniature painter, to Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. William Secombe, of Tywardreath, near Fowey, Cornwall.

Charles Calveley, esq. of Stapleford, Cheshire, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Evans, vicar of Bethos, and rector of Llandulas, Denbighshire.

27. At Frome, Somerset, Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M. A. curate of Frome, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Rev. William Ireland, vicar of Frome.

28. At Llangollen, Mr. Frank Frances, timber merchant, aged 29, to Mrs. Roberts, aged 85, a widow of large property.

30. Charles Abraham, eldest son of Sir John Leslie, bart. of Wardeshouse Findhassie

Findrassie, to Anne, dau. of A. Walker, esq. of Muirhouse-lane.

Lately. The Rev. Dr. Bond, of Lambeth, Surrey, and of Bristol, to Mary Anne, relict of the late John Olney Beckley, esq. late of Coleman-street, London, and of Wickham, Kent.

At Pancras, Middlesex, Mr. John Baines, son of John Baines, esq. Masham, Yorkshire, to Martha, only daughter of Matthew Ward, esq. of Judd-place, East.

At Paris, Christian Anthony Ver Huell, late Minister Plenipotentiary from Holland to the Court of Spain, &c. to Anna Catherine, daughter of William Reynell, county Westmeath.

1821. Jan. 1. John Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, in Shropshire, to Dorothy, dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Clifton of the Worcester Militia.

William Ferdinand Władislaw, esq. of Rugby, Warwickshire, to Charlotte Anne, daughter of John Keele, esq. of Hythe.

Thomas Fyfe, esq. of Mount Nodd, Surrey, to the only child of Mr. John Henderson, of Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.

2. Robert Johnston, esq. of Effra-road, Brixton, to Anne Iverson, eldest daughter of Thomas Hayter, esq. of Brixton.

C. Miller, esq. Surgeon of his Majesty's ship Severn, to Juliana Freeman, only child of the late P. Aitkins, esq. R. N.

The Rev. John Hall, of Chesham, Bucks, to Mary Lowe: and Mr. John Stanway Jackson, of Stockport, Cheshire, to Rebecca, daughters of the late Rev. William Maurice, of Fetter-lane.

Thomas Rodick, esq. of Liverpool, to Judith, daughter of Robert Preston, esq. of Bevington Lodge, Lancashire.

At Inveresk-house, Scotland, Joshua H. Mackenzie, esq. advocate to the Hon. Anne Mackenzie, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Scafford.

3. The Rev. F. H. Gore, rector of Cound, to Miss Hinchcliffe, grand daughter of the late Bishop of Peterborough, and niece to Lord Crewe.

The Rev. Frederick Sullivan, son of the late Sir R. J. Sullivan, bart. of Thames Ditton, to Arabella Jane, daughter of the late V. H. Wilnot, esq. of Farnborough, Hants, and of the Right Hon. Lady Dacre. Sir Robert Steele, knt. to Emily, dau. of the late William Clarke, esq. of Beaminster, Dorsetshire.

4. William Aveline, esq. of Camberwell, to Mary Anne Pollard, daughter of Mrs. Anne Plunkett, of Blackheath Hill.

The Rev. F. Leathers, rector of Livermere, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Thompson, of Thorpe, near Norwich.

T. Blake, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Palmer, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Mr. Henry John Gore, of Chiswell-street,

surgeon, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. W. Jones, of Leadenhall-street.

6. Lieut. I. H. Westcott, (H. P.) of the Royal Fusiliers, to Miss Sarah Hewitson, of Caterham, Surrey.

J. Wm. Hayes, esq. grandson of Gen. Fawcett, of Waldstone-house, Harrow Weald, to Miss Halfpenny.

The Rev. H. I. Biden, of Risley, near Derby, to Miss Weller, of Suffolk-place, Hackney-road.

9. Major Gen. Robert Douglas, to Mary, daughter of William Packer, esq. formerly of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

J. W. M'Auley, esq. to Frances, dau. of the late William Ridgeway, esq. of Harcourt-street, barrister-at-law.

Capt. Charles Cunliffe Owen, R. N. to Mary Peckwell, dau. of Mr. Serjeant Blossell, of Lanc's Conduit-place.

Thomas Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford-house, Herts, to Maria Amelia, dau. of the late Geo. Edwards, esq. of Lynd, Norfolk, and of Wimpole-street.

10. Michael Clayton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, daughter of the late David Mitchell, esq.

At Edinburgh, Robert Haig, jun. esq. of Dublin, to Eliza, dau. of Geo. Chalmers, esq. of Westcombe-house, Somersetshire.

11. The Hon. Edward Cust, M. P. Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late L. W. Boode, esq.

John Rod, M. D. of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth Jesser, dau. of William Sturch, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury square.

13. Charles Polts, esq. of Chester, to Emma, dau. of J. Towers Lawrence, esq. of Balisall-hill, near Birmingham.

Mr. Sidgwick, cornfactor of Mark-lane, to Jane, daughter of John Keen, esq. of Croydon.

15. At Leamington Spa, Mr. Robert Carter, of Judd-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Eliza Stacey, of Leamington.

16. H. Wright, esq. of Manchester, to Maria, dau. of Marston Buzzard, esq. of Lutterworth.

17. Mr. John W. Scrivenor, of the firm of Farren and Scrivenor, solicitors, of King's Arms-yard, to Frances Anna, dau. of John Williams, esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

18. Lieut.-col. Thomas Watkin Foster, to Miss Judith Smyth, dau. of the Rev. Chas. John Smyth, of Norwich.

At St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, Mr. George Bainbridge, timber merchant, to Susan, only dau. of J. Mews, esq.

James Cruikshank, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk.

20. James Smith, esq. of his Majesty's Customs, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Edgeley, esq. of Essex-street, Strand.

OBITUARY.

SIR G. O. PAUL, Bart.

Dec. 16. At Hill House, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. who succeeded his father Sir Onesiphorus, Sept. 21, 1774. This worthy Baronet was highly distinguished by his philanthropic exertions for the reform of prisons, and in other concerns of a patriotic nature. The active part he took in the regulation of the County Gaol of Gloucester, rendered that prison an example worthy of being followed in all similar establishments. He was the author of the following publications:—*Considerations on the Defects of Prisons*, 8vo, 1784. *Proceedings of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, &c. of the county of Gloucester, for a General Reform of the Prisons of that County*, 8vo, 3d edit. 1802. Doubts concerning the Expediency and Propriety of immediately proceeding to provide a Lunatic Asylum for the County of Gloucester, 8vo, 1813. Sir G. O. Paul also contributed some communications to the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture*.

HENRY CLARKE, Esq.

Dec. 31. In his 84th year, Henry Clarke, Esq. many years an eminent stationer in Gracechurch-street, a gentleman who will be long remembered with the highest respect, as an uniform example of the greatest integrity, and most extensive and unaffected benevolence. He was the second son of Henry Clarke, Esq. of King-street, Cheapside, an eminent Whalebone Merchant, and was born in King-street, in August 1737. He entered into business early in life, and continued in the same until his death (*the unusually long period of nearly seventy years in one house*). He was no meddler in Politics, further than the supporting the Laws and Religion of this country, as he found them on his entry into life. He was, indeed, a steady believer in the truths of Christianity; and his heart was "open as day to melting Charity." He was a Governor of Christ's Hospital; of Bridewell and Bethlem, of St. Luke's, the Lying-in Hospital, and many other of the noble Institutions of this great metropolis; and his private eleemosynary gifts were frequent, and sometimes even princely. His loss to the publick will be deeply felt; but to the many private participants of his bounty, it will be irreparable. They can only unite in the hope that he is gone to receive his reward.

Such, however, was his own personal frugality, and so honourable and successful was he in business, that he accumulated a considerable fortune, of which the greater part is bequeathed to an elder brother, his partner in trade.

He was the Father of the Company of Stationers, consisting of 500 members; having been admitted on the Livery in May 1759. He was also a Freeman (by patrimony) of the Company of Mercers; and was buried on the 8th of January in the Chapel of that magnificent Hall.

Of this truly-amiable and charitable man, we subjoin another character, as received from a Correspondent:

"When the Great perform actions either in the field, or the senate, we contemplate such characters with admiration; but as the opportunity is to the few, we can only view them at a distance. It is in the less remote sphere of life, that we can ensure imitation by example—when Virtue stands conspicuous, and shows forth like a star of the brightest magnitude, to guide 'erring souls' to happiness.

"When the means are coupled with the inclination, when the heart glows with sympathy for the distresses of others, and the hand is ever ready to relieve—the loss of such a character is not only severely felt, but not easily replaced, and such was Henry Clarke!

"Every action of this good man's life was marked by benevolence. The application of the poor was never in vain—the public charities in London, as well as many in the country, received his liberal support; and in private charity, it might well be said, that 'the one hand knew not what the other did.'

"Unsophisticated by the age in which he lived, his manners were an index to his heart—he was hospitable, a sincere friend, and indefatigable in his exertions, to promote indigent worth:—in imitation of his Great Master, 'he went about doing good.'

"One anecdote may suffice to elucidate the character of this worthy man. A person, whom misfortune had reduced, and who had a large family, applied to him for a presentation to Christ's Hospital for his son; it unfortunately happened Mr. Clarke's presentation was a freeman's, and the person applying was not free of the city. Mr. Clarke immediately purchased the freedom for him, and gave him the presentation:—*Ex uno disce omnes.*"

WILLIAM

WILLIAM PARNELL, Esq. M. P.

April 2. At Castle Howard, Ireland, William Parnell, Esq. M. P. Mr. Parnell was distinguished in private society for the amiableness of his manners, and for the suavity and intelligence of his conversation. He deservedly ranked high in letters and in politics for his general acquirements, but more especially for his writings, "The Causes of Popular Discontents in Ireland," and "The Apology for the Catholics:" works which have been greatly esteemed by the highest authorities for their elegance of style, the statesmanlike principles which they enforce, and the pure patriotism of the Author. Had Mr. Parnell lived, the attention which he was in the habit of giving in Parliament to Irish affairs would have been productive, ere long, of lasting benefits to his country. Time only was wanting to enable him to give effect to those plans, which had been his constant study from his earliest years, for relieving Ireland from her grievances, and for ameliorating the condition of all classes of her people, in wealth, in manners, and in morals. The following lines are from the Poems of the late Mrs. Henry Tighe:—

To W. P. Esq. Avondale.

"We wish for thee, dear friend! for
Summer eve
Upon thy loveliest landscape never cast
Looks of more lingering sweetness than
the last;
The slanting sun, reluctant to bereave
Thy woods of beauty, fondly seemed to
leave [past
Smiles of the softest light, that slowly
In bright succession o'er each charm
thou hast [grieve
Thyself so oft admitted. And we might
Thine eye of taste should ever wander
hence,
O'er scenes less lovely than thine own;
but here [fore dear,
Thou wilt return, and feel thy home
More dear the Muses' gentler influence;
When on the busy world, with Wisdom's
smile, [awhile."
And heart united, thou hast gazed

Rev. JOHN WIDDITT.

Dec. 20. At Cocherham, near Lancaster, aged 61, the Rev. John Widditt, vicar of that parish, formerly master of the Free Grammar School and Minister of St. John's, Lancaster; in which town and neighbourhood he will long be remembered as a man of sound principles, a vigorous and cultivated mind, unwearied industry, lively wit, pleasing and inoffensive manners. In a large and respectable circle of acquaintance he

had the happiness to meet with more sincere friends and fewer enemies, than usually fall to the lot of mankind. In accepting the ministry of an extensive country parish, he adapted himself with admirable patience, zeal, and talents, to the new and important duties of his station; courteous alike to the rich and the poor, cheerful, mild, liberal, conciliating, he diffused by precept and example the beneficent spirit of Christianity, and not only gave freely to the poor, but remitted many of his just claims, and contented himself with a moderate income, for the sake of peace and concord with his neighbours.

MR. SAMUEL STEVENS UPPOM.

Dec. 29. At his house in College-street, Pancras, in the 61st year of his age, Mr. Samuel Stevens Uppom, Surgeon. He received his medical education under Mr. Birch of Mansell-street, and at the London Hospital; and very early in life was elected, upon the resignation of Mr. Matthew Enderup, to be Resident Surgeon of the Inoculation Hospital at Pancras, when that practice was very general and in great repute. His contemporary apprentice and friend, Mr. John Christian Wachscl, was then Surgeon to the hospital in Cold Bath-fields, for the casual small-pox. In the year 1793, when that hospital was removed to Pancras, and both houses were united under one establishment, he resigned his official station, and the whole charge was confided to his skilful and upright friend.

Mr. Uppom formed a considerable practice in Warren-street, where he married, and after a few years his wife died, leaving him without any issue. In 1811, he was appointed Apothecary to the poor of St. Pancras parish, at a salary which enabled him to live comfortably in a new house in College-street, to which he removed on that occasion; where he could pursue his practice and also execute his new office, with the same zeal and assiduity for which his life was distinguished; and from contiguity to the Workhouse, he could more readily give the attendance which it required.

The services which he had rendered to the Small-pox Hospital since his resignation, were gratefully acknowledged by the Governors, who unanimously elected him to be an Honorary Governor for life, and a member of their Committee, where the benefit of his councils was very essential. On the morning of his decease he had visited his patients, and felt some fatigue on his return home, where he was bled,
but

but without effect, for in a few minutes afterwards he expired. It seems to have been his wish that his death might be sudden, and in this his prayer was completely answered!

In his figure he was short and square in stature, of full colour, and apt to suffer heat on any exertion.* He had acquired useful and practical knowledge. He preferred Vaccination to Inoculation, from a conviction and experience of its security, if correctly performed. In his professional course he was much respected and beloved. His great tenderness to the poor, was requited by their respect and veneration, and their deep regret at his death! In his general demeanour he was unassuming, and seldom delivered an opinion hastily or uncalled for. His disposition was friendly and confidential; and his regard once fixed was not shaken by slight causes. He was buried in the Church-yard of St. Pancras, and was followed to the grave by many friends who thus testified their respect for him in this last melancholy duty to his memory!

REV. HENRY KIPLING.

Jan. 18. The Rev. Henry Kipling, Vicar of Plumstead, with the Chapel of East Wickham annexed, in the county of Kent (to which he was presented, in 1772, by his late father Henry Kipling, Esq.) He had considerable knowledge in the Classics and Divinity, having been educated at Harrow-school, under the late Rev. Dr. Thackeray, and Dr. Sumner (the late Bishop of Cloyne, Sir William Jones, Dr. Parr, and other eminent scholars being his contemporaries), and he took his degree of A. M. at Emanuel College, where he was entered in 1763, being placed under the late Rev. Henry Hubbard, then the distinguished tutor of that college. He has given 1000*l.* to the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of Plumstead, and the Chapel of East Wickham, to be from time to time applied by them towards supporting and keeping up the Sunday Schools in the said parishes respectively. And, dying without leaving any surviving issue, has, after making provision for a faithful servant, given all the residue of his personal estate equally between his two surviving sisters, having devised to his surviving brother all his real estate not before settled upon him.

ADMIRAL SIR G. CAMPBELL.

Jan. 23. About 10 minutes before seven, Admiral Sir George Campbell, G. C. B. Admiral of the White, and

Commander in Chief at the port of Portsmouth, was found dead in his dressing-room by his valet, who had left him only a few minutes previous. He was lying on the floor, with a pistol by his side. This melancholy event has astonished every body, and caused the deepest concern, Sir George being of the most humane and charitable disposition, and of exemplary domestic habits. He was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, and had the honour of being highly esteemed by his present Majesty; indeed they were early friends. The last season out one that his Majesty was cruising in his yacht, he came on shore purposely to visit Sir G. Campbell; and last year, on his going on-board the yacht to pay his respects to his Majesty on his arrival at Portsmouth, the King observed, that he did not intend to go out of the yacht during his stay; and turning to Sir George, added, in the familiar tone which he always used with this gallant Admiral, "I shall not even go on shore to see you, George." The abilities of Sir G. Campbell as a Naval officer, were highly esteemed by the immortal Nelson. The poor will feel a great loss. Sir George was charitable in the extreme, and highly esteemed by all the Navy. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and returned a verdict of Lunacy.

MR. SERJEANT RUNNINGTON.

Jan. 18. At Brighton, Charles Runnington, esq. Serjeant at Law. He was of a respectable family in Hertfordshire, and was born on the 29th of August, 1751. His education was liberal, but derived from private tuition. In 1768 he was placed under Mr. Morgan, a special pleader of considerable repute, with whom he continued about five or six years. Mr. Morgan was then concerned in publishing a digest of the Law of England, in which Mr. Runnington, young as he then was, took a very laborious part; but by this laid the foundation of his future knowledge and practice in the laws of his country.

About 1774 he took chambers in the Temple, and commenced drawing under the Bar, as a special pleader. He soon acquired celebrity in the profession; and among those who were placed with him as pupils, may be named Sir Samuel Shepherd, the late Mr. Mingay, Mr. Tidd, Mr. Jordan, the agent for Barbadoes, and Mr. Adair, the late minister at Constantinople. Sir Samuel Shepherd was placed with him in 1775, or 1776; and in 1777, he married the youngest sister

of that gentleman, Miss Anna Maria Shepherd; a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. Of the former, a youth of great promise, he was bereaved in 1810. In Hilary Term 1778, he was called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple; and in Michaelmas Term 1787 was called to the degree of serjeant at law.

The motto on his ring was—"Parvus se legibus." Soon after his call to the bar, he was appointed deputy judge of the Marshalsea Court, where he manifested those talents for judication, which have since been more extensively displayed.

He took a very active part in the politics of 1784, on the side of the old Whigs; when he advised, and ultimately succeeded in the action brought by Mr. Fox, against the high bailiff of Westminster, for his conduct in granting and continuing the scrutiny on the election for that city in the same year. the whole responsibility of that action rested upon Mr. Runnington, and his conduct on that occasion recommended him so strongly to the notice of Mr. Fox, that the latter became extremely anxious for his promotion; and had that great statesman lived but a short time longer, he would no doubt have effected it.

Just before the death of Mr. Fox, and while he was in power, it was arranged by the then Chancellor, Lord Erskine, that the Serjeant should be made a master in chancery; but the administration going out soon after that arrangement was concluded, of course nothing was done for him. It was understood that Mr. Fox was adverse to it, as he wished the Serjeant to be placed in a very different situation in his profession. Very soon after his being called to the rank of Serjeant, he was frequently applied to, to officiate as judge on the home circuit, for the late Mr. Justice Gould, Mr. Justice Buller, Mr. Baron Hotham, Mr. Justice Heath, the late Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, and Lord Kenyon—the duties of which substitution he discharged to the satisfaction of the suitors, the profession, and the public. But this official aid was so repeatedly solicited, that he was at length (greatly to his professional loss) compelled to retire from the circuit—which he did about twelve years ago.

In 1782 his first lady died, and in 1783 he married Mrs. Wetherell, the widow of Charles Wetherell, Esq. of Jamaica. In Hilary Term 1791 he argued the great case in the Court of King's

Bench, of the Corporation of Lynn against the City of London, in Error, and succeeded in reversing the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas. He was Counsel together with Sir Samuel Shepherd, the late Mr. Clifford, and other gentlemen, in the actions which Sir Francis Burdett brought against the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Colman, and Earl Moira—upon the judgment of the first cause, a writ of error was brought in the Exchequer chamber, which was argued in Easter Term 1812, by Mr. Clifford on the part of Sir Francis Burdett, in the most luminous and impressive manner. The substance of that argument was said to have been communicated by Mr. Serjeant Runnington to Mr. Clifford.

In 1813 Mr. Pooley resigned the office of Recorder of Colechester, upon which the Corporation solicited the Serjeant to accept that office; this, we understood, he agreed to do, thinking that the appointment was in the select body of the Corporation only—but being in the free Burgesses at large, he was opposed by Mr. Harvey, and after a hard contest of several days, was, on the 17th of July 1813, chosen by a considerable majority; but as the Mayor who swore him into that office, was not Mayor *de jure*, an information in nature of *quo warranto*, was afterwards filed against the Serjeant; in consequence of which, he was obliged to disclaim the office.

The residence of the Serjeant was principally at Brighton, where since 1812, he took a most active part as a Magistrate for the county of Sussex. His firm, prompt, and impartial manner of administering the duties of that office, added to his great temper, knowledge, and humanity, was certainly of the highest benefit and importance to that place; and was more than once acknowledged in the most liberal manner by his present Majesty.

On the 19th of April 1815, on the death of the late Mr. Serjeant Palmer, Mr. Runnington was appointed his Majesty's commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors in England; which he resigned in 1819.

Serjeant R. published, "Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law," vo. 1779; a new edition with considerable additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794. "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," 8vo. 1781. "Ruffhead's Statutes at large, from Magna Charta to the 25 Geo. III." 14 vols. 4to. 1787. "The History, Principles, and Practice of the legal remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting action for Mesne Process," 8vo. 1795.

REV. FREDERIC THRUSTON, M.A.

Jan. 9. At his house in Park-place, Mary-le-bonne, aged 33, the Rev. Frederic Thruston, M.A. third son of the late Framingham Thruston, Esq. of Weston Hall, Suffolk, and officiating Minister of Bayswater Chapel.

Young as was this Divine, and little as he had been exhibited to the public, he ought not to pass away unnoticed, and slide into oblivion in the common list of an obituary.—Providence had endowed him with some peculiar talents, which his industry had highly improved, and his early piety had directed to the service of his Creator. His endeavours to qualify himself for his professional duties were unremitting, and his zeal in the performance of them often beyond his bodily strength. Blessed with an unusual flow of spirits, he never hesitated to encounter what he saw was required. This was strikingly evinced in the extraordinary attention he paid to two parishes under his care at the very commencement of his ministerial career; performing double duty in both, establishing and attending Schools, visiting the sick, and fulfilling every parochial claim; whilst, at the same time, such was his ardour, and such his powers of mind, that he was induced to take up the discussion of the mysterious and intricate subject of Prophecy, which Mr. Faber's noted work had then brought forward to the public.—Whatever he undertook he resolutely devoted himself to; and he had a patience of mind which could fix itself undeviatingly upon one subject.—To this subject he returned day after day, during the hours not devoted to parochial claims, and in a few months produced two 8vo volumes, which evince his powers for acute research, and his ability for brilliant composition. A more than ordinary acuteness of mind pushed him into other speculations also, and his ingenuity was displayed in a small tract, entitled "The Night of Treason," which appeared soon after his work on the Prophecies. In the composition and delivery of his Sermons, he united a touching simplicity, and at the same time emphatic style, with the most elevated views which Christianity encourages her disciples to look forward to. A purified heart, and well-directed affections, had taught him personally to contemplate without dismay, even through "the grave and gate of death," the bright and interminable prospects of the Christian's course, and to these prospects he was ever earnest to direct the hearts and minds of his congregation.

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During part of a two years' residence in Switzerland, he undertook the duty of the English Churches there, and his peculiar qualifications for pulpit eloquence were fully appreciated, and will be recollected with pleasure by the numerous congregations who attended him.

His career was short, but his labours were extensive; his days were few, but they were crowned with no ordinary service to God and man. He had laid the foundation for most comprehensive utility in his profession, and had given promise of the most essential service in the cause of our Holy Faith. But "God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts." He has called his righteous servant to himself, and for his labours in the vineyard, Faith points to a bright reward.

With regard to his personal merits, these can alone be estimated by his personal friends. The public, however, will always be interested to hear of private virtues associated with public duties. In these respects, his peculiar traits of character were a singularly devotional turn of mind; benevolence and affability to all within his reach; with a remarkable affection for and kindness to little children, whose purity of heart and simplicity of manners seem to have been the model upon which he formed his own.—His body is buried in the dust, but his name will live for ever amongst those who knew him, and ought not to be unnoticed by the Church and country in general, whom he loved and served so ardently and so extensively.

MRS. JOHN HUNTER.

Jan. 7. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Hunter, widow of that distinguished physiologist, John Hunter.—Native genius was never more pleasingly united with female modesty and delicacy than in Mrs. John Hunter; nor can any one more truly have deserved the eulogies of her surviving friends. With every grace that could make her interesting in society, she had every personal and social virtue that could command respect and attachment. As a daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother, and a friend, she was anxious always to exceed, rather than in the smallest degree to fail in any of her duties. The natural warmth and energy of her heart prevented, indeed, the possibility of such defect. In social intercourse, she had the happy talent of pleasing without effort; and in the conversation-parties which, in Mr. Hunter's life-time, she frequently

frequently received, she succeeded perfectly in banishing affectation, pedantry, and every symptom of dullness or formality. Connected by long friendship with Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Delany, she well deserves to have her name recorded with those amiable as well as eminent females: not, indeed, for deep learning, which she neither possessed nor affected, but for poetic genius, sagacity, and good taste.

Mrs. Hunter was the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Home, an eminent Surgeon, first in the army, and latterly at the Savoy. He had several other children; among whom another daughter was married to Mr. Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge; and a third, though no less amiable than her sisters, died unmarried. His sons were, Robert, bred as an artist, and now painter to the King of Lucknow, in India; Colonel Home, an officer on the Bombay establishment, now retired; and Sir Everard Home, bart. the very eminent pupil of his brother-in-law. In 1771, Miss Home was married to Mr. John Hunter, and in the ensuing year, her younger brother, Everard, then leaving Westminster-school, devoted himself to the studies and profession of that new relation, under the auspicious influence of his instruction and encouragement.

Mrs. J. Hunter became the mother of four children, of whom only two survive; but both the living and the dead have been the subjects of her poetical effusions. This talent, in which for elegance of lyric strains, she has seldom been surpassed, was very early developed. Her well-known stanzas of "Queen Mary's lament," were produced so long ago, that they are frequently thought to have belonged to a prior age. Her song, "In airy dreams," stands almost in the same predicament. The death song of Alknomook, the Indian Warrior, was written before many of those who sing it now were born: and throughout her life, whatever strongly moved her feelings became the occasion of some expressive strains. For her father, she wrote a short, but characteristic epitaph. The education, marriage, or death of children, produced similar effects; and never surely was there a mother who more affectionately watched, or more sincerely felt for all the various fortunes of her offspring. Notwithstanding this facility of writing, she never assumed, or in the least affected, the character of a poetess; but with modesty delivered her productions in manuscript to a favoured few. At length, on the suggestion of friends, she collected those which she most approved, in a small but elegant

volume, which she inscribed to her son, then stationed as an officer at Gibraltar.

When Haydn passed a season in London, Mrs. Hunter became the Muse of that celebrated composer; and all (if we mistake not) of his beautiful English canzonets, were composed on words which she supplied. Most of these are original, and particularly the pathetic song of "My mother bids me bind my hair *." The beautiful *Mermaid's Song*, in the same set, was founded on an Italian original, freely translated. This small volume of Poems was noticed in the *British Critic* of October 1802, with commendations, strong indeed, but not at all exaggerated; giving one or two specimens which amply justified the praise. Since Mrs. H. became a widow, she has lived in quiet retirement, though in London; consoled by her near relations and select friends, and mutually consoling them, in all the vicissitudes of life. It is probable that her pen has not been laid aside, in this last period, but the fruits of its exertions have not yet been seen.

Mrs. H.'s daughter, Lady Campbell, now the widow of General Sir James Campbell, has of late years been at once her chief care, and ultimately her chief consolation, as by her she was attended to the latest moment of her life. The decline of her health was very gradual, and her intellects were never impaired. By those who best knew her, she will be lamented, in proportion to the admiration and attachment which she could not fail to inspire; and it may be said with confidence, that she has not left a survivor in the world, who can have either a right or a wish to detract the smallest particle from the commendations, here or elsewhere bestowed, upon her genius, her understanding, or her heart.

DEATHS.

1820. **A**T Moorsbadabad, in the East May 26. Indies, Major Henry Bellingham, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, commanding Officer at the above station, and nephew to Sir William Bellingham, bart.

June 8. At Seegover, in India, in his 33d year, Lieut. J. Brett, of the Ranghur Battalion, son of Mrs. Brett, of Peckham.

June 11. At Jaulnah, in the East Indies, after a few hours illness, Capt. G. W. Poignand, of the Artillery.

* First written as accommodated to an air of Pleydell's; and then beginning with what is now the second stanza, " 'Tis sad to think the days are gone," which, for the effect of the words, was preferable.

June 17. At Jaulna, Thomas Larkins Starr, Assistant Surgeon on the Madras establishment.

June 18. Col. John Griffith, of the 3d battalion of Artillery at the Presidency of Bombay.

Aug. ... At Madras, Lieut. Benj. Stow, of his Majesty's ship *Leander*.—During his attention to a sick friend, he caught the fever from him, and in a few days was hurried to an untimely grave.

Aug. ... At Nassau, New Providence, Lieut.-col. Tomkins, of the 59th regiment, Governor of that island.

Aug. 8. At Cuddapah, Madras Presidency, John Benward Travers, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Aug. 29. In Georgia (United States), John Stevens, esq. late of Abchurch-lane, London, merchant, and formerly of New Providence, Bahama, leaving a widow and five children.

Oct. 21. At Demerara, in the West Indies, after a few days' illness of a typhus fever, in his 29th year, Mr. Robert-James Collins, first mate of the ship *Ranger*. He was adopted by Mr. Neve of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, by whom, and by all his friends, he is most deservedly lamented.

Nov. 1. At George Town, in Barbicee, his Excellency Charles W. Bentinck, Lieut. Governor of that colony.

Nov. 6. At Demerara, the wife of Prince Smith, esq. Second Fiscal and King's Advocate of Demerara and Essequibo.

Dec. 14. At Milbank (Kildare), in his 84th year, C. Annesley, esq. of Ballysax. With him became extinct the eldest branch of the family of Annesley, which had formerly enjoyed the rank and titles of Earl of Anglesea in England, and of Viscount Valentia, in Ireland.

Dec. 16. A. Saunders, esq. M. D. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, many years Senior Fellow of the College of Physicians, in Dublin.

Dec. 17. In London, in her 37th year, Mrs. Martha-Anne Walford, daughter of Field Wilett, esq. banker, of Brandon, Suffolk.

Aged 19, Charlotte, 3d daughter of Robert Pretymann, gent. of Belstead bridge, near Ipswich.

Dec. 18. At Brunswick, in his 43d year, the Queen's brother, Duke Augustus, last son of the celebrated Duke Charles William Ferdinand, and uncle of the reigning Duke, General of Cavalry in the service of Hanover, and Great Cross of the Guelphic Order.

Very suddenly, as he was returning from Grantham Fair, which he had attended in his usual good health, aged about 65, Mr. William Smith, for many years an auctioneer. He was seized with apoplexy, and fell from his horse, when he was within a mile of his own house.

Dec. 20. At Llainrhaidr-hall, Denbighshire, in his 70th year, Richard Wilding, esq.

Of apoplexy, at the Swan with two Necks, Lad lane, (having arrived there but a few days before from the Bahama Islands,) in his 46th year, Wm. Richards, esq. Surgeon to the 15th Regiment of Foot, and second son of the late Rev. Thomas Richards, Vicar of Bromham, Biddenham, and Stagsden, co. Bedford. His death was evidently accelerated by a zealous discharge of his official duties; for the Report of the Medical Board upon his case states, "that although he is not labouring under any decided disease, from his long services and residence of several years in a tropical climate, and from the very great fatigue which he endured during the sickly season of last year, when the whole duty devolved upon himself, we find that his general health is very much impaired, both bodily and intellectually, so as to render him inadequate to the performance of his professional duties."

Dec. 21. At Belcamp Cottage, Balbriggan (Dublin), in his 56th year, Philip Rogerson Wolfe, esq. nephew of the late Right Hon. Lord Kilwarden, and Secretary to the Board of Works in Ireland.

At Little Ponton, near Grantham, aged about 50, James Hewerdine, esq. Captain in the Hampshire Rangers.—He took a severe cold in joining his regiment in October last, from which he never recovered.

Dec. 22. At Leek, John Coupland, esq. formerly of Rotherham, Yorkshire.

At Lessau (Fyrone), in his 86th year, the Right Hon. John Staples.

Dec. 23. At Newington Terrace, Lambeth, the widow of the late Governor Field.

Aged 15, John Charles, son of Henry Laurence Brochard, esq. of Pratt House Academy, Camden-street, Camden Town.—The body was opened on the 24th inst. and the bursting of an abscess on the upper part of the heart was found to be the cause of his death.

Dec. 24. In his 80th year, John Fuller, gent. of Eriwell, Suffolk.

At Sudbury, aged 59, Mrs. Sikes, relict of John Sikes, gent. of London, and sister of Brianwhite Oliver, gent. a Justice of the Borough of Sudbury.

Dec. 31. Aged 72, Mrs. Burkitt, wife of Mr. John Burkitt, bookseller, Sudbury. Capt. Robert-son, of Milford.

In Dominick-street, Dublin, William Walker, esq. Recorder of that city.

In Percy-street, Bedford-square, in her 60th year, Fanny, widow of the late John Jones, esq.

In Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, in his 30th year, Daniel Lambert, esq.

Aged 14, Georgiana Charlotte Sophia, daughter of G. Bridges, esq. of Knightsbridge-green, late of Lawford, Essex.

At Ludlow, Charles Rogers, esq. of Stange Park, Radnorshire.

Lately. At Normanton Hall, Leicestershire, in her 29th year, the lady of Sir Willoughby Dixie, bart.

WALES. — In Lower Grosvenor-street, Catherine, wife of John Edwards, esq. of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

Thomas Jones, esq. of Llandysilio Hall, near Llangollen, Denbighshire.—Having no very near relation, it is said, that the Lords of the different Manors intend to take possession of his estates that are situated in their respective manors. His real and personal property is supposed to amount to little short of 100,000*l.* It is believed, that he has made a Will ; but none has yet been found, although considerable rewards are offered for such information as may lead to the discovery of a Will.—Mr. Jones was a great admirer of the Arts, and some of the most eminent Artists of the day always met with a hearty welcome at Llandysilio Hall, whenever they visited the romantic vale of Llangollen.

SCOTLAND. — At Cowbridge, aged 37, Alex. Jaffray, esq. of Kungswells, Aberdeen. — He is supposed to have fallen a victim to his active humanity, while endeavouring to save a gentleman in whose company he was skating. Both were unfortunately lost.

IRELAND. — At Curragh, the Hon. Lady Hunt, the relict of the late Sir Vere Hunt, bart. and sister of the Earl of Limerick.

ABROAD. — In Nice, Richard J. Gulston, late of the 3d (or King's own) Light Dragoons, only son of Fred. Gulston, esq. of West Clandon, Surrey.

1821. Jan. 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Catherine Hannie, wife of John Swinton, esq. of Broad Meadows.

At Brighton, the relict of the late John Bettesworth, esq. of Corhays, Cornwall, and of Nottingham-place, London.

Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Thomas, of Islington.

At Stockwell, in his 49th year, C. Cornelius Dymoke, esq. cousin to the late Hon. Lewis Dymoke, Champion of England.

Aged 65, the wife of Dr. George Pearson, F. R. S. of George-street, Hanover-square.

At Hammeismith, Elizabeth, wife of L. Bathurst, esq. and daughter of the late Richard Hunt, esq.

Aged 26, Mr. Thomas Rich, of Kingston, tanner, third son of Robert Rich, esq. of Bermondsey.

In Holborn, in his 51st year, the Rev. R. H. Cotton, late of White Hart-lane, Tottenham.

Jan. 2. Aged 63, W. Runciman esq. of Birchmore House, Woburn, Bedfordshire.

In her 47th year, Elizabeth, wife of

Robert Meacock, esq. of Canonybury-square, Islington.

At his relation's, Ratcliff-highway, Mr. R. Stonehouse.

At Cheltenham, in his 79th year, J. Boissier, esq.

Miss Anne Phillips, of Stockton, near Cherbury. She was thrown from her horse on the road to Shrewsbury, and received a violent concussion of the brain.—She lingered three days and expired.

Jan. 3. At his house near Wakefield, Yorkshire, Jos. Armitage, esq.—He was of great eccentricity, and as well known in the world of fashion some years ago as any man of his time. Latterly he had shut himself up from all society ; and although possessed of a clear income and estate of 5000*l.* a year, his mind was completely obscured with the idea that he was fast approaching to poverty, and must go to the parish workhouse. Several times lately he wrote to a friend in London saying, "Hasten down and sell me up, that I may rest assured of food and raiment for the rest of my life."—His whimsical and very extraordinary parsimony on some occasions, and his unbounded generosity on others, will not soon be forgotten ; and if it was necessary to find a similar personage to fill the chasm made by the death of this extraordinary man, it would be a matter of no small difficulty. A few years ago he was engaged in a very serious quarrel ; and it being demanded of him "to name time, place, and his friend," he coolly wrote in answer, "St. James's Church-yard, Piccadilly—12 o'clock at night—and the sexton of the parish."

At Crayford, Kent, aged 42, Wm. Thomson, M.D.

Geo. Lukey, esq. of Middleton (Cork).

Aged 20, Miss Sarah Norton, daughter of Mrs. Biggs, of Denmark Hill.

In Lamb's Conduit-place, Ambrose Lyon Poynter, esq.

In his 43d year, Edward Nash, esq. of Duchess-street, Portland-place.

At Rowland-place, in Sussex, aged 78, C. Goring, esq.—He formerly held high stations in the Civil service of the East India Company, and was Chief of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue.

At Hampstead, Mr. Thos. Brown, of Muscovy-court, Tower-hill.—His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

In Oxford-buildings, Bath, Lieut.-gen. W. Monro, of Ensham House.

At Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, in his 82d year, Thomas Hone, esq.

Jan. 4. At Harmondsworth, the relict of the late William Thurbin, esq.

Edward Kerrich, esq. of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

At Seven Oaks, Kent, the dau. of the late F. Otway, esq. of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

In

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Raw.

Jan. 5. In his 30th year, very suddenly, and greatly respected, R. S. Lockwood, gent. Solicitor, of Lowestoft, leaving an afflicted widow and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and a tender father.

Anne, daughter of James Annen, esq. of Blackheath.

At Blandford, in Dorsetshire, the Rev. Henry Field, nearly 60 years Pastor of the Protestant Dissenting Congregation in that place.

In George-street, Portman-square, Major-gen. Harry Chester, late of the Coldstream Guards.

Aged 17, Louisa, daughter of Alex. Erskine, esq. of New Sidney-place, Bath.

At Dawlish, Devonshire, aged 30, Margaret, wife of Wm. Garnett, esq. of Tetlow-ford, near Manchester.

Jan. 6. At Lowestoft, after a few hours illness, much esteemed and regretted, in his 62d year, Thomas Neslin, gent.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, in his 83d year, William White, esq. a gentleman whose suavity of manners and goodness of heart will ever endear his memory to his family, his friends, and all who knew him.—In his attachment to the Established Religion of his country, to his King, and to our excellent Constitution, he was firm and immovable. Although his advanced age and infirmities kept him in his latter days retired from the world, he yet uniformly continued in the practice of those benign duties which were congenial with, and formed a principal feature in, his character, as a sincere Christian. The delight he felt in the performance of secret acts of charity and benevolence is now exemplified by the liberal bequests he has made to individuals and several public charities. These testimonies, while they perpetuate his virtues, will excite those who were most dear to him to follow his example, and thereby endeavour to secure the reward of this upright man, whose protracted life it had pleased God should be serene and happy, and whose last end was resigned and peaceful.

At Pimlico, aged 85, the Rev. David Love.

In Duke-street, Westminster, John Lillingstone Pownall, esq. of East Wykeham, Lincolnshire, and Provost Marshal General of the Leeward Islands; who dying without issue, his estates devolve to Sir G. Pownall, at Brighton, together with the office; Sir George being the last in succession in the Patent.

At Bush Hall, Herts, Harriet, daughter of Sir Rob. Chester, of that place.

At Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey, in his 85th year, Robert Sherson, esq. M.D.

On the Friars, Exeter, Rebecca, widow of the late John Sheldon, esq. Professor

of Anatomy in the Royal Academy of Arts and F.R.S. and daughter of the Rev. W. Palmer, formerly Rector of Combray-leigh, Devonshire.

Jan. 7. Mr. Williams, of the well-known Eating-rooms, in the Old Bailey, London.

At Linnerick, in consequence of her head dress taking fire from a candle which she held in her hand, the widow of Dr. Kelly, formerly of that city.

At the Rectory House, Boughton, Lincolnshire, Esther, wife of the Rev. David Conyers Burton.

At Hengrave-hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Dame Throckmorton, relict of Sir John Throckmorton, bart. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late T. Giffard, of Chillingston-hall, Staffordshire, esq. and was in her 59th year. Her loss will be deeply regretted, not only by her surviving relatives and friends, but also by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress. Her remains were removed from Hengrave-hall, for interment in the family vault at Coughton, in Warwickshire.

Jan. 8. At Holloway, aged 32, John Ollive, M.D. surgeon of the Royal East Middlesex Militia.

At Norton-house, Devonshire, the relict of the late Sir Paul Jodrell.

At Waterford, aged 92, James Moore, esq. alderman, and one of the charter justices of that city. He served the office of sheriff in 1772, and 1774; that of mayor in 1783; again, upon the demise of T. Price, esq. in 1793; and afterwards in 1805.

John King, esq. of Ballylin, King's County, Ireland.

At Clarke's Bridge, Cork, aged 104 years, Mrs. Mary Shinnick.—She was nurse to Lord Carleton, the Right Rev. Dr. Coppinger, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and Sir R. Kellie, bart. &c.

Jan. 9. Mrs. Hall, of Stainland, near Halifax, only sister of Richard Rothwell, esq. Alderman of London.

At Neasdon, in the house of W. T. Mooney, esq. M.P. Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow.—This amiable lady died suddenly of a pleuritic attack, leaving a young family of nine children, and a whole village of poor, long clothed and fed by her bounty, to lament her loss. She was buried on the 18th. The Masters of the Public School at Harrow were the pall-bearers; after whom followed her family, and many friends on foot; accompanied by a vast number of poor. Not less than 1000 persons were collected in the church, to shed the last tear over the grave of one who had so long ministered to all their wants.

Jan. 10. At Burgate-house, Hants, Emily, daughter of Jos. Green Wilkinson, esq.

Jan. 16. Mr. Thomas Chatters, formerly of Cornhill.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Col. Flight, Paymaster of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines.

Jan. 17. In his 81st year, John Davison, of Prospect-place, Paddington, formerly an eminent perfumer in Fleet-street.

Suddenly, Mr. Nicolas Parkes, of Union-row, Queen's Elms, Chelsea.

At Wells, Somersetshire, Francis Drake, esq. formerly Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Munich.

At Bethnal-green, aged 53, Capt. William Mason, of the 2d Royal Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia.

In Milsom-street, Bath, the relict of the late Rev. William Willes, archdeacon of Wells.

The Rev. Thomas William Barlow, Rector of Halberton, Devonshire, and Prebendary of Bristol.

In the New Cut, Lower Marsh, Lamb-

beth, aged 45, Robert Brooke Kirkman, esq. second son of the late Alderman Kirkman.

Jan. 14. At Bermondsey, aged 44, Mr. Willey Meek.

Aged 77, Frances, relict of the late John Robinson, esq. of Wellclose-square.

Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Clarke, coachmaker, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Dyer, of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

At Stockwell Common, aged 54, Mr. John Wood.

The wife of James Gibbs, esq. of Cavendish-square.

Jan. 20. Eliza, wife of Mr. Robert Price, jun. of Clapham.

Jan. 22. Aged 19, Frederick, son of Francis Kelsey, esq. of Hanover-street, Walworth.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Jan. 1821 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1800*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 75*l.* per Ann.—Coventry, 970*l.* Div. 44*l.* per Ann.—Birmingham, 535*l.* Div. 21*l.* — Neath, 420*l.* Div. 25*l.* per Ann. 5*l.* Bonus. — Barnsley, 156*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* Half-year.—Swansea, 200*l.* ex Div. 12*l.* — Grand Junction, 210*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Dudley, 58*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Ellesmere, 63*l.* ex Div. 3*l.* — Rochdale, 41*l.* Div. 2*l.* per Ann.—Grand Union, 244*l.* 10*s.* — Regent's, 25*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 204*l.* to 214*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 184*l.* ex Div. 18*s.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Stratford, 10*l.* — Ashby-de-la Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.* — West India Dock, 163*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — London Dock, 94*l.* Half-year's Div. 2*l.* — Globe Assurance, 117*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 3*l.* Half-year.—Imperial, 78*l.* to 80*l.* Div. 2*l.* 5*s.* Half-year.—Albion, 40*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.* — Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* — Hope Ditto, 5*l.* 5*s.* — Eagle, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* — Grand Junction Water Works, 48*l.* — Westminster Gas Light Company, 63*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 2*l.* — New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium. — City of London Ditto Original, 254*l.* Premium. — Caruatic Stock, 77*l.* per Cent. ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Jan. 1821. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning		Night.	in. pts.	Jan. 1821.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	30	31	30	29, 95	cloudy
28	30	32	30	, 99	fair
29	25	27	28	, 99	cloudy
30	26	28	25	30, 01	cloudy
31	23	29	29	29, 95	fair
Jan 1	30	30	30	, 91	cloudy
2	25	27	25	, 70	cloudy
3	28	31	29	, 41	cloudy
4	25	30	30	, 45	cloudy
5	30	31	30	, 30	cloudy
6	35	41	37	, 23	foggy
7	35	35	35	, 31	foggy
8	37	41	37	, 20	cloudy
9	38	42	38	, 10	foggy
10	39	44	40	, 23	cloudy
11	41	41	41	, 30	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning		Night	in. pts.	Jan. 1821.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	44	50	45	29, 45	fair
13	45	50	48	, 62	fair & rain in
14	40	43	36	, 65	cloud. [night
15	36	38	44	30, 06	rain
16	45	49	38	29, 90	fair
17	35	47	45	30, 21	cloudy
18	45	51	47	, 33	cloudy
19	44	49	47	, 41	cloudy
20	42	49	40	, 45	fair
21	32	45	39	, 72	fair
22	37	41	40	, 72	cloudy
23	35	41	34	30, 85	fair
24	32	34	30	, 78	foggy
25	35	42	38	, 70	foggy
26	37	40	37	, 67	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 26, to Jan. 26, 1821.

Christened.		Buried.		Between						
Males	- 779	1524	Males		609	1162	2 and 5	105	50 and 60	111
Females	- 745		Females		554		5 and 10	52	60 and 70	99
Whereof have died under 2 years old					279		10 and 20	41	70 and 80	96
							20 and 30	91	80 and 90	51
							30 and 40	117	90 and 100	12
					40 and 50		108	100	0	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 20, 1821.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	Districts.	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Middlesex	58 5	00 0	26 1	23 4	32 10	1 London	58 9	35 0	27 4	20 4	
Surrey	59 6	30 0	26 1	22 10	32 0	2 Suffolk	56 4	27 8	23 1	17 9	
Hertford	57 9	00 0	25 6	21 5	34 4	3 Cambridge	53 10	31 8	23 3	19 7	
Hedford	57 11	36 0	23 10	20 1	31 2	4 Lincoln	53 3	30 0	25 3	16 5	
Huntingdon	54 6	00 0	24 2	17 6	29 0	5 York	56 0	39 5	27 11	20 11	
Northampton	56 4	00 0	23 7	17 10	28 0	6 Durham	56 6	42 5	27 1	19 10	
Rutland	62 0	00 0	26 0	21 6	57 6	7 Northum.	56 6	42 5	27 1	19 10	
Leicester	58 6	00 0	26 2	20 2	40 0	8 Cumberl.	53 11	35 0	28 9	20 1	
Nottingham	58 1	25 0	28 9	21 3	40 3	9 Westmor.	53 11	35 0	28 9	20 1	
Derby	57 8	00 0	31 3	21 5	43 2	10 Lancaster	53 11	35 0	28 9	20 1	
Stafford	55 10	00 0	30 7	21 10	43 11	11 Chester	53 11	35 0	28 9	20 1	
Salop	50 10	41 6	28 4	22 6	44 5	12 Flint	53 11	35 0	28 9	20 1	
Hereford	45 6	10 0	24 2	20 8	56 0	Denbigh	53 1	35 0	26 11	17 0	
Worcester	50 3	00 0	27 4	24 10	42 5	Anglesea	53 1	35 0	26 11	17 0	
Warwick	50 9	00 0	26 0	21 8	41 10	13 Carnarvon	53 1	35 0	26 11	17 0	
Wilts	49 8	00 0	24 5	22 4	40 5	14 Merioneth	53 1	35 0	26 11	17 0	
Berks	59 11	00 0	24 5	20 7	33 8	15 Cardigan	53 1	35 0	26 11	17 0	
Oxford	54 8	00 0	23 1	19 10	32 0	16 Pembroke	48 2	35 3	21 9	14 1	
Bucks	61 1	00 0	23 8	22 4	33 4	17 Carmarth.	48 2	35 3	21 9	14 1	
Bicon	49 10	35 2	25 4	17 4	00 0	18 Glamorgan	48 2	35 3	21 9	14 1	
Montgomery	52 5	00 0	24 6	25 0	00 0	19 Gloucester	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	
Radnor	45 7	00 0	27 7	23 7	00 0	20 Somerset	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	
Essex	51 5	35 0	23 6	19 0	27 9	21 Monm.	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	
Kent	52 10	27 0	24 9	21 4	29 1	22 Devon	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	
Sussex	51 9	00 0	25 4	18 10	30 0	23 Cornwall	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	
Aggregate Average which governs Importation						24 Dorset	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	
	54 3	124 8	125 4	18 6	53 3	25 Hants	51 9	35 0	25 0	19 2	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 22, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 20, 20s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 24, 30s. 8½d. per cwt

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 22.

Kent Bags.....	2½	0s. to	4½	4s.	Kent Pockets.....	2½	2s. to	5½	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2½	5s. to	3½	0s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2½	6s. to	3½	3s.
Essex Ditto.....	1½	12s. to	2½	10s.	Essex Ditto.....	1½	15s. to	2½	10s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 20 :

St. James's, Hay 4½ 10s. Straw 1½ 15s. 0d. Clover 4½ 15s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4½ 6s. 0d. Straw 1½ 12s. 0d. Clover 5½ 0s. — Smithfield, Hay 4½ 7s. 0d. Straw 1½ 10s. 0d. Clover 5½ 5s.

SMITHFIELD, January 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s.	8d. to	5s.	4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to	0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s.	4d. to	5s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market January 22 :		
Veal.....	5s.	0d. to	7s.	4d.	Beasts.....	475	Calves 120.
Pork.....	4s.	0d. to	5s.	8d.	Sheep and Lambs	3,540	Pigs 190.

COALS, January 26: Newcastle 32s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.—Sunderland, 34s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 59s. 6d. Yellow Russia 54s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.—CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1821.

No.	Bank	Red.	3pr.Ct.	3½ pr.	5pr.Ct.	B.	Long	Irish.	Imp. & S.	India	S. S.	O.S.S.	N. S. S.	India	Ex. Bille.	Ottoman	Con.	Com.
1	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
2	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
3	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
4	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
5	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
6	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
7	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
8	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
9	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
10	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
11	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
12	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
13	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
14	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
15	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
16	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
17	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
18	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
19	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
20	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
21	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
22	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
23	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
24	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
25	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
26	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
27	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
28	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
29	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
30	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.
31	Sunday	270½	79	187½	8	18½	18½	68½	225½	76½	70	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.	32 33 pr.

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Embellished with Views of RENDLESHAM CHURCH, Suffolk, and the GRAMMAR SCHOOL
at CHRIST'S HOSPITAL; also with a CHART of the CITY of GIRGENTI,
and its Environs, in Sicily.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Our worthy friend CLERICUS (of Greenhithe) will excuse our not entering on a subject from which we have, as far as was practicable, studiously abstained.

The kind suggestions of our Correspondent HINT are always gratefully received.

We shall readily resume the Retrospections of W. B. if we are favoured with them in small portions.

The originality of our Romsey Correspondent's "Petition" seems doubtful; but it will appear in due course.

A YORKSHIRE FREEHOLDEN is informed, that want of room compels us to omit his communication.

Several valuable communications, in reply to INVESTIGATOR, p. 20, have been received; but pressure of matter has precluded all, except the one which first came to hand.

CLERICUS remarks, "As a further caution to Surrogates (vol. XC. ii. p. 488) a Correspondent in the 'True Briton' Evening Paper recommends their making particular enquiry as to the due appointment of *Guardians* of the persons who give consent to the Marriage of the Minors. Mr. Stockdale Hardy, in his 'Letter to a Country Surrogate,' repeats this caution, and recommends, in all cases where it can be obtained, the production of the Deed, or other Instrument of Guardianship, at the time of granting the Licence."

J. W. hopes the doubts of EV. HOOD will be completely dispelled, when he informs him that the original Stone, in memory of Joe Miller, yet remains close to the one set up by Mr. Jarvis Buck. It is a common headstone, and has always stood there within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the parish. He further begs leave to state, that headstones never have been admitted into the lower church-yard in the Strand: the stones always forming part of the pavement.

WM. ALLEN says, "I am informed that some Letters on the subject of the Christian Religion, noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, have been attributed to me, but so far from having been the author of them, I have never read them."

M. observes, "I find in *Sent. Mag.* vol. LXXII. p. 1020, some excellent remarks on the removal of Hatchments from Churches under repair. May I be permitted to suggest, that when they are so discoloured by time as not to coincide with the freshness of the supposed beautifying of the interior of the Church, they may be judiciously arranged and affixed in the Belfry, or other convenient place, that the historian or heraldic amateur (always endeavouring to discriminate between the genuine and un-

authorized hearings) may not be frustrated and disappointed in his researches after local information, to be derived from objects of this nature. It is much to be regretted, that Monuments, Stained Glass*, &c. are usually mutilated and disfigured when a Church or Hall are undergoing what is called a repair."

HISTORICUS inquires for particulars respecting the Rev. Mr. James, who, about 70 years ago, was, it is conceived, a Rector, or Vicar to a parish, probably in the neighbourhood of Harleston, in Norfolk.

D. K. would be obliged by the information of the author of a poem on Envy, the four first lines of which are as follows,

Prosperio, rich and young,

Prefer'd the morning air;

He walk'd the fields, nor walk'd them long,

Ere Rumour met him there.

Also, who is the author of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, published in the year 1741; it is one volume thick octavo, with a likeness of the Protector on a pedestal, with his arms, drawn by S. Cooper, engraved by G. Vertue, 1724. The work is published by J. Brotherton, at the Bible, next Tom's Coffee House, and T. Cox, at the Lamb, under the Royal Exchange, both in Cornhill.

SECTOR wishes to ascertain whether any biographical or genealogical information is extant relative to Mr. James Puckle, the author of several ingenious Essays, under the name of "The Club?" (See LXXXIX. i. 48.)

VICARIUS asks what Collects should be read on the following days at the Evening Service: viz. Dec. 23d,—24th,—30th, and 31st. Jan. 5th, and 24th. And also on Easter Eve. And on what days, in the Ember weeks, is the Prayer for those that are to be admitted into Holy Orders.

MR. J. JONES inquires if the machine, invented by Mr. Godin, of Paris (vol. XC. ii. 553), is capable of being employed on a scale of considerable magnitude, such as raising water to an elevation of 18 feet, in quantities equal to 7 or 8 hundred gallons per minute?

A Correspondent asks, "What can be the origin of the name of Blacow? does it not seem in some measure adapted for proclaiming aloud the character of some notorious person?"

Erratum. (Vol. XC. ii. 485.) In Colonel Macdonald's Dissertation on the North West Magnetic Pole, for the year 2040, read 2140.

* See vol. LXXVII. p. 1119.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, Feb. 2.*
I SEND you copies of some unpublished Letters of that prince of Prognosticators, William Lilly*, to his learned but credulous friend Elias Ashmole†. They tally exactly with the character of seeming simplicity and real shrewdness which he has so amusingly delineated in his "Memoirs of his Life and Times," a work which has been recently introduced to the public in a new and interesting form, in a Number of the Retrospective Review. The prominent part which Lilly plays in Hudibras, under the name of *Sidrophel*, would alone be sufficient to confer a considerable degree of interest on the character and history of this accomplished impostor; but the respectable rank in society which he acquired and maintained, the faith which so many of every class of life reposed in his predictions, and the political importance which was attached to him in the middle of the seventeenth century, render him worthy of being recorded as a striking instance of the triumph of credulity, in a comparatively recent period, over the learned and unlearned of an enlightened nation. We can scarcely induce our minds to believe that the contemporaries of Milton and Butler were the dupes of the low cunning of William Lilly—a man of no very extraordinary capacity, and of very moderate attainments.

It will be seen in the following Letters, that he was on a familiar footing with the Duchess of Somerset, and was not only consulted by her in private, but publicly admitted to her table.

The originals of these Epistles, and of some others of less interest, are among the manuscripts in the British Museum. Some few words are so illegible from age and friction, that I have not been able to decipher them; but the reader will find no difficulty in supplying the omissions, from the sense of the context.

Hersham, 10 Nov. 1671.

Honourable Patron,

I tell you seriously I was content to comply with Mr. Andrewes, for the good of the; he sayd he had lived an uncomfortable life this halfe yeare, every one sneering at him, and nobody taking notice of him. I smartly responded, you must lesse and performe more; then I reprobated all; at last, put my finger on my and sayde he went away presentlie to the Dutchesse of Somerset, told her Mr. Lilly and he weare friends. Three days before, her Grace sent for me to dinner. I told her all, before persons of qualitey; after dinner, she sent for me; we had private conference; had he not [been] reconciled, his worke had been done; this it is to be butter-merchant to a Dutchesse. You must have an account of our follies, as well as of our love. Your gallant [Mrs.

* William Lilly was a famous Astrologer, born in Leicestershire, in 1602. His Almanacks were in repute upwards of 30 years. In this man we have a striking instance of the general superstition and ignorance that prevailed in the time of the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament; for the King consulted this Astrologer to know where he should conceal himself, if he could escape from Hampton Court. On the other hand, General Fairfax sent for him to his army to ask him if he could tell by his art whether God was with them and their cause. Lilly, who made his fortune (like the Pythia of Delphos) by favourable predictions to both parties, assured the General that God would be with him and his army.—EDIT.

† The celebrated English Philosopher and Antiquary, who was founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. He was born at Lichfield in 1617, and died at South Lambeth in 1692.—EDIT.

Lilly!

Lilly] sends you some puddings, but I intende them onely for my gallant [Mrs. Ashmole], unto whom, yourselfe, and King Norroy, I present my hartie respects.

Your old friend,

W. L.

To my honoured Patron, Elias Ashmole, esq. in Shier Lane, with a Baskett, but no mercury in it.

Honourable Patron,

I am very glad you got safe to Blyth Hall, but *oportet me objurgam, scoldam, chidam tecum*, and blame your rusticism, lovedonism, neglectism; in all youre Letter there was not one worde, sillable, or diminutive letter, purporting, mentioning, or notifying, how my gallant was in health, how she did, how safe she came into the country, how her healthe *is* at present: these are errors, sins, continuallys (*et quid non*), not to be pardoned: *et hoc est verum*): amend this erroneous and unpardonable crime in your nexte. We are, God be thanked, all in healthe (as also youre gallant). Learn of me how to write nexte time. The weather is here uncertaine; harvest comes slowly in; last night much rain and thunder. Sister Mottos and Betty Sanders, now at my house, are all affectionately (*sic dico*) remembered to yourself and my gallant. My love is presented to your father and mother (not one word of Queene Cudd.) Ten thousand thanks to my Gallant for the cloke. I put it first on 22d July, St. Maudlin's Day; and alsoe last Saturdaye (cum) an agcd weoman sente me 4d. to her to rest. I am persuaded I shall cozen her, but I tooke her groate, fearing I shoulde gette no more that day, but 2d. came afterward. You see how I thrive therein, its a blessed cloke. I doubt, under that guardianship. I shall committe many knaverys, but ys the religion of phisicians. May yourselfe and my Gallant have good health where you are, and when you return, enjoy the same in London.

Your old loving friend,

WM. LILLY.

For my much honoured friend, Elias Ashmole, esq. at Mr. Drgdale's, at Blyth Hall in Warwickshire.—Leave this at his house in Shier Lane, to be conveyed to him.

The following Letter is the joint composition of the Astrologer and Mrs. Lilly, his third wife:

Dear Friend,

This is to lett these know that we came well and seasonably home (wee found my husbände looking at the gate in expectation of us), and also to acknowledge the real sence I have of thine and thy husbände's great kindnesse unto mee, unto whom my true love is presented. I have

measured thy diaper, and find it will make 12 clouts, and leave enough for a table-clothe for thy table in the dining rome. If I cut it all, it will make 21 clouts. Let me know thy mind in it. My rebellious wife had leasure to write no more, being making custards, pan-cakes, and oat-cakes. She down on her knees intreated mee to conclude it, which I do, and wishe my selfe

Your vertuous Lady's invincible gallant,

WM. LILLY.

[To Elias Ashmole.]

I may probably trouble you at a future period with some particulars not generally known of this remarkable personage.

J. P. C.

Mr. URBAN, Babergh, Feb. 5.

IN your Number for January, (p. 20,) INVESTIGATOR has stated some difficulties that occurred to him respecting a passage in the Second Book of Kings, chap. ix. 13. I believe it will be very easy to satisfy him how the different and apparently discordant translations of the passage in question have arisen; although it may not be equally so to comply with the latter part of his request, and to give an exact and literal translation of the Original.

The words in the Hebrew are, אל גרם המעלות. Now the noun מעלה, of which מעלות is the plural, is derived from the verb עלה, which signifies to go up, or ascend; and hence it is used to designate various things into which the idea of ascending or of elevation enters. In the singular, a going up, or ascent, Josh. x. 10.; a hill, 1 Sam. ix. 11; in the plural, steps, or stairs for ascending, 1 Kings x. 19; degrees, or marks one above another on a dial or horologie; and hence perhaps the horologie itself, 2 Kings xx. 9, 10, 11; stories, or upper chambers, Amos ix. 6.

From hence we may easily see the origin of the different translations, which INVESTIGATOR has given in his letter; horologie, Great Bible; stairs, translation of 1611; steppes, Bishop's Bible; graduum, Latin translation of 1624. I am not aware indeed of the word being used in the sense of a tribunal, or elevated seat; but still the derivation of the word may sufficiently account for the tribunalis of the translation of 1529.

These

These few observations may, I think, be sufficient to account for the apparent discrepancies which INVESTIGATOR has noticed.

The difficulty of giving an exact and literal translation of the whole passage arises from the word גֵּרָם, of which the meaning is by no means evident. The word indeed seems to have been so little understood, that the Seventy have not (according to the common reading) attempted to translate it, but merely put it into Greek letters: ἐπὶ τὸ γὰρ μὲν τῶν ἀνὰ βῆθμων. Some assistance, however, towards explaining the passage may perhaps be obtained by considering the whole account.

The young man was directed by Elisha to go to Ramoth Gilead, look out Jehu, and take him into an inner chamber; accordingly he went, and found him sitting with the rest of the captains. The place where they were is not specified, but from the expressions which follow, I should suppose that they were sitting in the open court or area in the centre of the house; and that when the young prophet arrived he took Jehu into the house (verse 6), and when he had performed his commission, he opened the door which led into the court, and fled, passing the other captains who remained in the court in his sight, and so made his escape into the street. When the captains heard the nature of his errand, they immediately conducted Jehu up the stairs which led from the court to the top or flat roof of the house, spreading their garments for him to walk on, as a token of submission on their part (as the Disciples did to our Saviour on his triumphant entry into Jerusalem), and from that conspicuous place proclaimed him King.

With this view of the attendant circumstances, I should be inclined to adopt the interpretation of Ludovicus de Dieu, as given in Pole's Synopsis, which is as follows.

“גֵּרָם, significat *os*, *ossis*: Remhi in libro Radicum vertit *ad ipsosmet gradus*. Id mihi maxime aridet: 1. Quia גֵּרָם et עָצָם sunt synonyma: ambo significant *os*: inde עָצָם denotat substantiam rei, ideoque ipsam rem: cur non ergo idem valeat et גֵּרָם? 2. Apud Chaldaeos גֵּרָמָא sumitur pro *ip̄a* re.”

It may be difficult perhaps for one unacquainted with Hebrew, as INVESTIGATOR states himself to be, to understand clearly the preceding explanation; the force of it is this.

The word in question seems in its primary sense to denote a *bone*, and is undoubtedly used in that sense: now another Hebrew word, which has the same primary meaning, is also used to denote the substance of a thing, or the thing itself, and hence it is argued, that the former may be applied in the same manner: and as an additional proof, it is stated, that the corresponding word in the cognate language, the Chaldaee, is actually used in that way. If this reasoning be correct, the whole passage should be rendered, *upon the very stairs, or upon the stairs themselves*.

A very full account of the manner in which the houses were built in the East may be found in one of the preliminary essays to Macknight's Harmony, to which I refer INVESTIGATOR for the better understanding of what I have said respecting the court and the stairs leading from thence to the roof: and from that it will appear, that this court was commonly used as a place of assembly, and to receive guests and strangers in. R. K.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 6.
THE doubt which your Correspondent “E. I. C.” entertains respecting the original positions of the venerable and ancient Monumental Effigies in the Temple Church, is so strongly felt by myself, that, although I fear I shall not be able to explain it away, I am induced to send you a few remarks upon the subject, the result of a visit to that curious building in the autumn of last year.

The vicissitudes which the sepulchral remains of antiquity have generally experienced; the dilapidations they have suffered through misguided zeal; and the transpositions which frequently took place among them (in an age when these interesting memorials of the illustrious dead were viewed rather as the relics of vanity and superstition, than the last tribute of respect to the amiable Divino, the pious Benefactor, or the distinguished Warrior,) have occasioned much of the perplexity and uncertainty which now attend our inquiries.

enquiries. I am inclined to believe that almost as much difficulty would accompany the attempt to appropriate several of the Monuments in the Temple Church, as in fixing the positions which they antiently occupied. It is very improbable, even admitting the limited extent of the Church, that so great a number of noble personages were buried side by side, and their monuments crowded together as we now see them; dissimilar in their forms, irregular in their sizes, and clumsily fixed in the pavement. We cannot assert that any of these monuments were removed from the Choir to their present situations; though a removal may with propriety be conjectured to have taken place at a distant time, which is rendered very probable by the supposed date of some of the memorials, and the known period in which the beautiful choir was erected.

A minute examination of the Temple Church would, I think, lead to the conclusion, that the circular part, which now serves the purposes of a tower or porch, was the whole of the original building, and therefore contained the altar, and that the present Church was appended to it in the reign of Henry III. in the style of architecture then newly adopted, the proportions and splendour of which were so superior to those of the Norman style.

We learn from various histories, that the Temple Church was founded A.D. 1185, and the style of the architecture, composing the circular building, agrees with this date. The Pointed arch was certainly used about the middle of the 12th century; and though it was at first but sparingly made use of, no considerable space of time elapsed before its shape and proportions appear to have been preferred to those of the Norman style, out of which it probably arose. After associating with the Norman arch in various ways, the Pointed style became finally the settled order of Ecclesiastical Architecture at the beginning of the 13th century, subsequently to which period we find few, if any, of the characteristics of the subverted style, retained. Mr. Britton, in his interesting work, entitled "Architectural Antiquities," says, "The exterior wall of the Circular Church, with the great West door, are the re-

mains of the original building of 1185, but the clustered columns within, with the incumbent arches, and the whole of the square Church, seem nearly to correspond with those examples of Ecclesiastical buildings which we know to be of Henry the Third's reign*. If Mr. B. really supposes that the whole of the Circular building is not the work of one age, and the result of one design (and if I interpret his words rightly he does think so), I am of different opinion. The foregoing observations which I have offered on our antient architecture, render any remarks on this passage unnecessary. I will only further state, that if we disallow that the whole of the Circular building of the Temple Church is the work of one period, and the result of one design, then no such style of architecture, as that commonly and perhaps properly called the *compound* style, ever existed, and the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style was not gradual, but immediate.

The three Monuments supposed to belong to Earls of Pembroke, and which are cross-legged, are as old as the 13th century, but the Tomb, which is said to represent Geoffrey de Magnaville, A.D. 1148, is of more remote antiquity than the Church in which it is deposited. This may be the fact, because the Temple was removed from Holborn, where the first Society in England was established, A.D. 1118. Whether this curious effigy has been misnamed, or whether it was removed to the present Church, immediately after its completion, are equally doubtful. To conclude, at the time when the choir was comfortably fitted up with pews, some of those valuable specimens of sculpture, which now increase the interest, as well as the solemnity of the round Church, possibly *incumbered* the floor, and were consequently removed. That no respect was felt for these memorials of past ages, when the benches were discarded for inclosed seats, is sufficiently proved in the curious tomb and figure of a Bishop on the South side, having been, till lately, entirely hidden from view.

At a remote period perhaps, when an altar in the round Church became unnecessary, the monumental figures

* Vol. I. p. 11.

which from necessity had been dispersed in various parts of the floor, were collected, as the means of preserving them from the wanton injury to which they were exposed when lying separately. I. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 14.*
THE difficulties of the lower and of some of the middling classes, are become so visible to all ranks and parties, and their source (want of employment) is so well known, that the imagination is racked in vain to discover the cause, that so infatuates the landholders, to torment themselves by starving others. It cannot with any good grace be denied, that there are ample means of relief, when it is known, that there are more than twenty millions of acres of waste land in the United Kingdom capable of giving profitable employment to the people; and above thirteen millions of these would yield bread to the cultivators, though the proprietors retain them in an uncultivated state without any motive whatever, unless they lend themselves to follow blindly the doctrines of Malthus; doctrines from which humanity shrinks, the imagination recoils, the eye averts, and turns away with disgust.

So much has already been said on the subject of cottage husbandry, and its utility in every point of view, that since the year 1810 publications, in the shape of books, pamphlets, paragraphs in newspapers, and other periodical works, have appeared to the number of above twenty-five thousand, all recommending the system of cultivating the soil by means of cottagers having small patches of land attached to their dwelling, as the *best* means of alleviating the difficulties of the nation. Each of these has one or more experiments, without a single instance of failure; and all come to the same conclusion, that this practice promotes industry, furnishes employment to all ages and both sexes, prevents dependence on parish relief, is most favourable to morality, prevents little offences that tend to greater crimes, and in every district, where it has been introduced, has operated in diminishing, while in some it has altogether extinguished, poor rates.

Such measures cannot fail to benefit every rank of society, and contribute greatly to the security, pros-

perity, and happiness, of the empire. It is a fact established by the strongest and most irrefragable evidence, that labourers are generally more industrious and independent of parish aid, and that their moral habits are much better, where they hold small patches of land. How gratifying it is to the benevolent mind, to contemplate the effects of this system! In the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on an average of several years ending in 1815, the poor rates are said to have amounted only to eleven pence in the pound.

The poor man, deprived of his privilege of common, the garden demolished, of which he was once the happy occupant, forced into a town or village, and bereaved of every means of improving his condition, becomes the victim of sedition and despair; and thus sinks not alone, but drags his falling countrymen with him. There are, it is true, a great number of individuals, who have just claim to the gratitude of their country in this respect, and merit the name of patriots; among whom are the Duchess of Rutland, Marchioness of Exeter, Countess of Bridgewater, Ladies Evans and Shelly, &c.: and the Lord Bishop of Chester, whose desires, dolphin-like, show themselves above the element they live in, must not be forgotten; or Earl Stanhope, whose example is highly deserving imitation, not only in his building cottages, and adding patches of land at small rents, (frequently for a number of years at a pepper-corn,) but also for his general humanity, generosity, philanthropy, and, certainly not least, for his conduct to the Clergy on his estates, in uniting them with their parishioners in the bonds of friendship and mutual exchange of good offices. This he effects by contracting with them for their tithes, and thus removing a never-failing source of strife; whence they live with their flocks loving and beloved, as becomes their high office as ambassadors of the Prince of Peace. This method was begun by the late Earl, probably at the suggestion of that excellent man and eminent solicitor, Alexander Murray, esq. who had long been his Lordship's confidential friend, as well as legal adviser.

C. M. Cheere, esq., M. P. for Cambridge, deserves well of his country for the improvements on his estates
of

of Papworth Hall in that county. What a few years ago was almost wholly a bleak and dreary waste, on which indolence, poverty, and distress, without hope, marked the countenances of the peasantry, is now divided and subdivided by hedges, ditches, fences, &c. through the united efforts of the agriculturist, the patriot, the philanthropist, and a little of the planter; so that the whole is converted into a comparative Paradise, where industry and contentment illuminate the face of every cottager.

The last I shall refer to at present is the Earl of Fife; and in mentioning his name, an apology may perhaps be requisite for my absolute inability to do justice to his Lordship's extensive and varied, ornamental and useful, expensive yet profitable, improvements on his estates, in the counties of Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen, or to his zeal, indefatigable perseverance, and personal attention in conducting them.

I would farther observe, that these extensive improvements have been hitherto carried on with little more than half of his late uncle's fortune; though he has now recovered in the Court of Session the other parts of his property, after a long protracted litigation, the surprise of his friends and agents at his Lordship's very unexpected legal knowledge displayed in these matters, is surpassed only by the admiration of his intrepid conduct and personal bravery in the Port of Matagorda at the siege of Cadiz by the French, when shot and shells were falling like hailstones among the living, and on the mangled limbs of the dead, while he, fearless of danger, with unruffled composure, excited his countrymen to deeds of valour in that well-fought though unsuccessful conflict.

Much has also been done by other persons for the relief of the distressed, by encouraging the fisheries, as well as agricultural improvements; yet still much remains to be done, that can be effected only by individual impulse, and natural stimulation. Indeed it must be done freely, it must be done voluntarily, or it will not be done at all; for Government cannot interfere with private property. The hereditary landholder, who may perhaps be in possession of a whole county, may occupy it, if he choose, as a hunting park; for Government cannot attempt to dictate to individuals

what they should do with their own. This is not under-rating the power of Princes, who may still do much as individuals by their own example, and by countenancing and encouraging their subjects to think and act as they approve. Any mark of Royal approbation conferred on meritorious individuals would not fail to excite emulation, unless the whole elements of human nature should happen to change their principles; this would be of more real utility on these points than a score of Acts of Parliament, if they could be passed for this purpose.

That others may be excited to follow such examples, till our country has attained a pitch of happiness and prosperity hitherto unknown, is the ardent prayer of
T. M. T.

*** We regret that our limits will not admit the insertion of the *whole* article; but the remainder, which is the argumentative part, shall appear in our next.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

IN Mr. Pegge's *Miscellaneous Curialia*, under the article "Hangman's wages," the following passage occurs, relative to the value of the Scottish Merk, or, as Mr. P. calls it, *Mark*.

"The Scottish mark (not ideal or nominal money, like our mark) was a silver coin, in value thirteen pence halfpenny and two placks, or two thirds of a penny; which plack is likewise a coin. This, their mark, bears the same proportion to their pound, which is twenty pence, as our mark does to our pound or twenty shillings, being two thirds of it. By these divisions and subdivisions of their penny (for they have a still smaller piece, called a bodel, or half plack) they can reckon with the greatest minuteness, and buy much less quantities of any article than we can."

In this passage there is a trifling inaccuracy, which I beg to correct. The value of the Scottish merk was *thirteen pence and one plack*, or one third of a penny, which is equal to *thirteen shillings and four pence*, the value of the English mark, or *two thirds of a pound*. The *half merk* was in value *six pence halfpenny and one bodel*, or six pence and two thirds of a penny, there being six bodels, or three placks in a penny. This was equivalent to six shillings and eight pence of our money, which is *one third of a pound*.

A CONSTANT READER.
Mr.

KENDLESHAM CHURCH, ST. PETER & ST. PAUL

J. Bennett sc.

From a drawing by J. Bennett



ACCOUNT OF RENDLESHAM CHURCH,
SUFFOLK.

(Concluded from p. 10.)

*From the Register of the Lord
Bishop of Norwich.*

THIS Rectory, in the Pope's or
the valuation, made 20 Edw. I.
was valued at 37 marks; but in the
assessors of last, made 26 Hen. VIII.
at 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the tenths are
2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Rectors.

ROBERT DE LAMPET was instituted July
3, 1204, on the presentation of Sir John
de Holbrook, knt. Lord of Colville's.

JOHN OLIVER was instituted Oct. 4, 1366,
on the presentation of the Lady Alice de
Holbrook.

SEYER SULLIVAN was instituted May 3,
1312, on the presentation of Sir John de
Holbrook.

GOSFRY LUGEN DE BRADFORD was in-
stituted July 13, 1332, on the presenta-
tion of Sir Thomas de Holbrook.

JOHN CAPERON, or CAPRON, was instituted
April 22, 1349, on the presentation of the
said Sir Thomas; and by his Will, dated
on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 1375,
he bequeaths his body to be buried in
the chancel here, before the image of St.
Gregory; and gave 40*l.* towards making
a tabernacle for the said image, and 10*l.*
for adorning of a Cross at the division of
the King's highway between Tunstall and
Rendlesham; and probably the monu-
ment of the Priest in the chancel was to
the memory of this Caperon.

JOHN HENDY was instituted May 29,
1375, on the presentation of Sir John de
Holbrook.

JOHN DE FORDHAM was instituted June
20, 1387, on the presentation of Sir John
Falstaff, knt. Lord of Colville's. He was
before Rector of Westwick in Norfolk,
which he exchanged with Hendy.

THOMAS COSBE was instituted March 28,
1388, on the presentation of the said Sir
John Falstaff.—Richard Rendlesham, or
de Rendlesham, gent. gave three acres of
land in Rendlesham to THOS. COSBE, Rec-
tor there, *ad elongandum claustrum mansi sui.*

ROBERT RARVA was instituted April 30,
1425, on the presentation of Maud, the
relict of Sir Hugh Falstaff, knt.; and by
his Will, proved Oct. 22, 1448, he desired
to be buried in his own chancel.

JOHN STURTON was instituted October
18, 1448, on the presentation of John
Falstaff, esq.

JOHN DYX was instituted June 20, 1459,
on the presentation of King Henry VI.

WILLIAM MANS was instituted July 24,
1474, on the presentation of Thomas Fal-
staff, esq.

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HENRY WINGFIELD was instituted Sept.
16, 1488, on the presentation of the said
Thos. Falstaff, esq.

JOHN STANHOUSE occurs Rector —
1539, and was buried at Rendlesham,
Sept. 26, 1543.

WILLIAM WISEMAN occurs Rector here
at Bp. Hopton's Visitation, 1555. He
was also Rector of one of the Thorn-
hams.

WALTER WILLET is instituted Oct. 1,
1558, on the presentation of Thos. Howard,
Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Colville's.—In
the certificate to Abp. Parker, it is said of
him, "*non residet, non hospitalis*!"

CHRISTOPHER HOMES was instituted July
13, 1572, on the presentation of Queen
Elizabeth. *Sed non tenuit.*

NICHOLAS COOK was instituted Feb. 19,
1572-3, on the presentation of William
Dyx and John Jennerhasset, esqrs. trust-
ees of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

NICHOLAS COOK was instituted July 11,
1583, on the presentation of Philip How-
ard, Earl of Arundel.

EDWARD EGERWORTH habuit Rectoriam
Rendlesham sibi concessam per breve de
privato Sigillo, July 24, 1583. *Sed non
tenuit.*

WILLIAM PEMBERTON, S.T.B. was insti-
tuted Nov. 13, 1584, on the presentation
of the said Earl of Arundel, and buried in
Rendlesham chancel, Oct. 24, 1598. He
was also Rector of Ufford.

ALEXANDER REVELL, M.A. exhibit
Reverendo Patri Domino Episcopo presenta-
tionem Domine Regine ad Rectoriam de
Rendlesham in Comitatu Suffoliciæ jam
vacantem, et ad regiam presentationem
pleno jure, spectantem, Jan. 17, 1598.
He was also Rector of Blexhall, Chaplain
to Robert, Earl of Sussex, and living 1618.

JOHN OUGHTREED.

GERVASE HUBBALD, Eboracensis, was
instituted Oct. 11, 1621, on the presenta-
tion of King James I. He was buried in
Rendlesham chancel, April 19, 1645.

WILLIAM RAGRAVE occurs Rector;
1649, and was buried in the said chancel,
1652.

RICHARD HOOK occurs rector 1653.

BRIAN SMITH, S.T.D. was instituted
Sept. 16, 1660, on the presentation of
King Charles II.

EDMUND STUBBS was instituted July 11,
1672, on the presentation of King Charles
II. He was also Rector of Tunstall, and
died in 1679.

EDWARD KEEN was instituted Oct. 13,
1679, on the presentation of the said King
Charles, and died June 17, 1697.

JOSIAS AISSOR, S.T.B. was instituted
Aug. 25, 1698, on the presentation of
King William III. He was also Rector of
Sudborne, with Orford annexed.

LAWRENCE FCHARD, M.A. Archdeacon
of

of Slow, was instituted Oct. 2, 1722, on the presentation of King George I.

JAMES D'EYGLEY, instituted Nov. 11, 1730, on the presentation of King George II.

EDEN HOWARD, instituted March 15, 1744, on the presentation of the said King George II. He was Rector of Chillsford.

SAMUEL HENLEY, instituted April 16, 1782, on the presentation of King George III.

CUTHBERT HENLEY, M. A. instituted June 10, 1816, on the presentation of King George III. (present Rector.)

Benefactions.

Before the reign of Henry VIII. there did belong to this parish a town house, with two acres and a half of land. The house was burnt down; but by whom the same was given, and for what use is not known.

John Freer of Oxford, by his will, bearing date June 18, 1520, devised to the Church of Rendlesham three acres of meadow lying in Rendlesham, holden by the copy of Court Roll of the minor of Lowdham Hall, for the payment of the King's Taxke; the Churchwardens to do it; and to keep once in a year a durge and mass for him and his friends. These lands were exchanged with Thos. Mawe, gent. in 1615, for the present town lands lying now in Snape; and the uses then settled were for the payment of the King's Taxke, the reparation of the Church, and maintenance of the Poor.

John Spencer, esq. by his will, dated Aug. 1, 1706, gave 20*l.* towards repairing the body of the Church and bells; 10*l.* towards repairing of the chancel; and did devise half an acre, purchased of Robert Miles, lying within Rendlesham town land in Snape, to the trustees of Rendlesham and their heirs for ever, to the same uses that Rendlesham town land there is limited. He also paved the nave of the Church with Newcastle stone.—Elizabeth Spencer, his widow, gave a silver salver and sacramental plate to this Church, in 1712, weighing 15½ oz. adorned with her Arms, Argent three Catherine wheels within a border engrailed Sable, impaled with Spencer, all within a lozenge, and enriched with a pretty compartment.

Mary Andalusia, late Baroness Rendlesham, also gave to this Church a silver flaggon with cover, a silver paten and chalice, and a silver offering dish with neatly embossed edges,

and in the centre of each of them the letters I. H. S. encompassed by a glory.

Leonard Maw, a younger son of Simon Maw, above mentioned, was born in this parish in 1573, Master of Peter House, and afterwards Master of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge; and in five years' time discharged that foundation from a great debt. He was Chaplain to King Charles I. while he was Prince of Wales, and waited on him in Spain, by whom he was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1628. He was a good scholar, grave preacher, mild man, gentle in his deportment, and died at Chiswick, Sept. 2, 1629*.

In this parish was born, July 28, and baptised August 2^o 1754, William Henry Nassau, Earl of Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron of Enfield, son of the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, and of her Grace Anne, Duchess Dowager of Hamilton and Brandon, and daughter of Edward Spencer of Rendlesham, esq. The family estate of the Spencers descended from the Duchess of Hamilton to her son Lord Archibald Hamilton, the late Duke Hamilton, by whom it was sold, and afterwards purchased by Sir George Wombwell, bart. and by him sold to the late P. S. Thelluson, afterwards created Baron Rendlesham of Rendlesham, by whom the house was considerably enlarged, and the property much added to by successive purchases. He died in Sept. 1808, and was succeeded by John, the present and second Lord.

In Camden's *Britannia* it is said, that Redwald, King of the East Angles, commonly kept his Court here; he was the first of all that people that was baptized and received Christianity: but afterwards being seduced by his wife, as Bede expresses it, in the self-same Church, he had one Altar for the Religion of Christ, and another little altar for the sacrifices of devils. Suidhelmus, also, King of the East Angles, was afterwards baptized in this place by Cedda the Bishop.

Bishop Gibson, in his Edition of Camden, says, that in digging here about 30 years since, there was found an antient Crown, weighing about 60 ounces, which was thought to have belonged to Redwald, or some other

King of the East Angles; but it was sold and melted down.

There are four manors in this parish, viz. Naunton Hall, Caketon's, Bavent's, and Colville's. They are now all vested in Lord Rendlesham, who is the principal proprietor in the parish.

A farm in this parish, known by the name of the Hough-Hill, said to have been formerly a residence of Edward the Confessor, was part of the estate of the Earl of Bristol, and sold by him to Mr. Thellusson. It came into Lord Bristol's family by the marriage of John Lord Hervey (grandfather of the present Earl, who was called up to the House of Peers during the life-time of his father, by the title of Baron Hervey of Ickworth), with Mary, daughter of Brigadier General Nicholas Le Pell; to which lady Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, dedicated his *Anecdotes of Painting*, and who, he says, "has conversed familiarly with the most agreeable persons, dead and living, of the most polished ages, and most polished nations;"—and of whom Lord Chesterfield, in his *Letters to his Son*, thus speaks:

"The other person whom I recommend to you is Lady Hervey. She has been bred all her life at courts, of which she has acquired all the easy good breeding and politeness, without the frivolousness. She has all the reading that a woman should have, and more than a woman need to have, for she understands Latin perfectly well, though she wisely conceals it. Desire her to correct and reprove every the least error and inaccuracy in your manners, air, address, &c. No woman in Europe can do it so well, none will do it more readily."

And in another letter:

"Apropos, the word *plaisant* always puts one in mind of Lady Hervey, who not only pleases herself, but is the cause of pleasing in others—for she can make any thing of any body."

From the testimony of these two distinguished characters who knew the world, and the manners of the world, as well as any men then living, Lady Hervey appears to have been a woman of a richly-cultivated understanding, and an elegantly accomplished mind—

"Fitted or to shine in Courts,
Or walk the plain with unaffected grace."

On opening, a few years since, a

rise of ground in the church-yard, on the North side of the Church, a great number of human bones were discovered lying confusedly within three feet of the surface; they had evidently been interred without the rites of Christian sepulture, and it is supposed that bodies of persons were there deposited, who had died of some contagious disease which rapidly carried off a large part of the population.

At the last census the population of the parish comprised 216 souls.

The accompanying neatly-executed Drawing of Rendlesham Church (*see Plate I.*) is by Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Woodbridge, who has made a drawing of every church in the county of Suffolk, with a beauty and exactness which renders them well worthy of notice. H.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 31.

I FIND erroneous opinions prevalent in so many parts of the country upon the right to the Funeral Cloth suspended in churches, that I am persuaded you will prevent much litigation by publishing the particulars of the Margate case, which I took pains to collect during a recent sojourn in the Isle of Thanet. You will observe that former accounts have been very defective.

On the death of the Princess Charlotte, the Churchwardens of Margate directed a mercer to put up mourning in the church. When it had been there three months, the Vicar caused it to be removed; and having given to the Clerk and Sexton the portions which they had been accustomed to receive, appropriated the remainder to his own use. Six months afterwards, a demand was made on the Vicar for the value of the cloth. Whether he returned any answer, I know not: if he did, it was not satisfactory: for the Churchwardens brought an action, and recovered, under the following direction of the Judge:—"The freehold of the church is in the incumbent, and any mourning placed in it *without* his knowledge, would be his right. If his consent is asked, he may make his own terms, because he may refuse altogether. But in this case it appears he did know that the mourning was to be placed in the church, and relying upon general custom, made

no claim. Therefore as he stated on terms, he must give up the cloth."

Part of the above written statement has appeared in your pages; but no part of the following is known beyond the boundaries of Margate.

Before the action was tried, the late Queen died. The Churchwardens were requested by the Parishioners to put the Church in mourning, but refused. The Vicar caused it to be done at his own expence.

The preceding narrative indicates an unpleasant misunderstanding between the Vicar and Churchwardens; and those persons who are acquainted only with the newspaper report of

the trial, have been surprised when I mentioned the conclusion of the business, so honourable to all the parties.

When the trial had taken place, the Churchwardens, by desire of the Parishioners, presented to the Vicar the full amount of all his law charges, with an assurance that the question had been tried without any feeling of disrespect towards him.

On the death of the late King, the same Churchwardens put the Church in mourning, and left the cloth at the sole disposal of the Vicar.

Fours, &c.

VOYAGEUR.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SHROPSHIRE.

"Fare thee well, great heart!"—

Ill-wear'd ambition, how much art thou shrunk!

When that this body did contain a spirit,

A kingdom for it was too small a bound;

But now, two paces of the vilest earth

Is room enough:—This earth, that bears thee dead,

Bears not alive so stout a gentleman.

If thou wert sensible of courtesy,

I should not make so great a shew of zeal:—

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heaven!

Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave,

But not remember'd in thy epitaph!"

Prince Henry's Soliloquy over the body of Hotspur in the field of Shrewsbury. Shakspeare's Henry IV. part 1.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Chester, and detached part of Flint: East, Stafford. South, Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor: West, Montgomery and Denbigh.

Greatest length, 49; *greatest breadth*, 36; *circumference*, 218; *square*, 1403 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Dioceses*, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, St. Asaph, and a detached part (containing the parishes of Claverley, Hales Owen, and Worfield) in Worcester. *Circuit*, Oxford.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cornavii and Ordovices.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Bravinium, Rushbury: Mediolanum, Chesterton, or Whitchurch: Rutupium, Rowton, or near Wem: Sariconium, Bury-hill: Uriconium, Wrochter: Usacona, Red-hill Oconyate, or Sheriff Hales.

Saxon Heptarchy, Mercia.

Antiquities. *British Encampments* of Brocard's Castle; Burrow-hill; Bury ditches on Tongley-hill; Caer Caradock, near Church Stretton (on which, according to some writers, was fought the last battle between Caractacus and Ostorius Scapula, but other authors, with more probability, assign the scene of combat to Coxwall Knoll in Herefordshire); on Clee Hills; near Clun; the Gaer; Ilân Dinas, near Oswestry; and on the Wreken. *Roman Encampments* of Bury walls, near Hawkstone; the walls near Chesterton; and

and the remains of Uriconium at Wroxeter. *Saxon Earth Works*, Offa's dyke, and Watts dyke. *Danish Camp*, near Cleobury Mortimer. *Abbeys* of Buildwas (founded in 1135 by Roger, Bp. of Chester); Hales Owen (erected by Peter de Rupibus, Bp. of Winchester, in the reign of John); Haughmond (built in 1100 by William Fitzalan, Lord of Oswestry, who, with many of his descendants, was buried there); Lilleshull (where the body of St. Alkmund was originally deposited, but afterwards removed to Derby. The West door-way is a very beautiful receding Saxon arch); Much Wenlock (founded by Milburga, daughter of Merewald, King of Mercia, who was its first Abbess, and was buried there 666); Shrewsbury (a mitred abbey, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in 1083 by Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, who became one of its monks, and was buried in the Church, where his monument still remains. The West window is particularly beautiful), and White Abbey, near Albury (the first house in this Kingdom of Monks of the order of Grandmont). *Priories* of Bromfield; Chirbury; and White Ladies. *Churches* of Burford; Cleobury Mortimer; Ellesmere; Hales Owen; Hodnet a circular-tower; Kinlet; Lilleshull; Ludlow (220 feet long, 75 broad, length of transept 123); Morville; Newport; Shifnal; St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (chancel window of curious painted glass; spire 216 feet high); St. Alkmund's steeple (184 feet high); and Tonge. *Chapel* of Edstaston. *Fountains* of Quatford and St. Mary Shrewsbury. *Stone pulpit*, Shrewsbury abbey garden. *Castles* of Acton Burnell; Alberbury; Bridgnorth (founded in 912 by Ethelfleda, the heroic daughter of Alfred; its tower stands 17 feet out of the perpendicular); Cause; Clun; Hopton; Ludlow (seat of the Lords Presidents of the Marches); Middle; Moreton-Corbet; Oswestry; Red-castle; Shrewsbury (founded by Roger de Montgomery, its Earl, in 1069); Sibdon; Stoke; Wattlesborough; and Whittington (scene of Docton's Poem of "Fitz Guarine"). *Mansions* of Boscobell, Shrewsbury Council-house (in which Charles I. kept his court); White-hall, Bell-stone-house, and Jones'-mansion. *Statue* of Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV. taken from the gate on the old Welsh bridge, and now on the Market-house, Shrewsbury. *Caves* at Burcot, near Worfield; Ky-naston's at Ness Cliff; and Ogo at Llanymynech.

Shrewsbury, called by the Britons Pengwerne, was the capital of the principality of Powis. Its Abbey contains the body of the chaste St. Winifrid, which was removed to it, in the reign of Stephen, from Gwitherin in Denbighshire, where it was first entombed. The Seal of the Corporation, engraved in 1425, exhibits a curious representation of the town.

At Woda-house, near Cleobury Mortimer, was one of the earliest establishments of Augustine Friars, or Friars Eremites, in this Kingdom.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Bell-brook; Bore-brook; Bow; Camlet; Ceriog; Clive; Clun; Coal brook; Corve; Dee; Elf-brook; Ketley; Ledwich; Mar-brook; Meole-brook; Morda-brook; Morles; Oney, or Ovy; Perry; Quenny; Rea; Roden; SEVERN; Shel-brook; Strad-brook; Stratford; Teme; Terne; Vyrnwey; Warfe; and Warren.

Inland Navigation. Canals of Donington wood; Dudley extension; ELLESMERE; Ketley; Kington; Leominster; Montgomeryshire; Shrewsbury (tunnel near Atcham 970 yards long); Shropshire; and Marquess of Stafford's.—SEVERN river.

Lakes. Acton Burnell-pool; Ad-mere; Ancolt-pool; Aston-pool; Beaumere; Berrington-lake; Black-mere, near Ellesmere; Black-mere, near Whitchurch; Chetwynd-pool; Cole-mere; Crose-mere; Elles-mere (116 acres); Fenny-mere; Isle-pool; Kettle-mere; Llwynllys-pool; Marton-pool, near Middle; Marton-pool, near Worthin; Newton-mere; Oss-mere; Showsden-pool; Shrawardine-water (40 acres); White-mere; and White-stick-pool.

Eminences and Views. Acton Burnell hills; APLEY PARK TERRACE (probably the finest in Europe); Armon-hill; Baiston-hill; Borough-hill; Brierley-hill; CAER CARADOCK; Cause-castle; the Clee hills (viz. Titten-

sor Clee 1800 feet, and Brown Clee); Cainham; Clive-hill; Cothecott-hill; Ellesmere Bowling-green; Frodsley hills; Grin-hill; Hawkstone grounds (THE COLUMN, on the top of which is a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London; the Tower; Paoli point; and Red-castle); Haughmoud-hill (on which the Scotch Earl Douglas, on his flight from the battle of Shrewsbury, was taken prisoner, his horse having fallen in galloping down the hill); Hope Bowdler; Horse-hay; The Lawley; seat at the Leasowes, inscribed "Divina Gloria Ruris;" Leaton-shelf; Lincoln's-hill, in Coal-brook-dale; Long-mont; Lyth-hill; Middle-hill; Ness-cliff; Orton-bank; Pontesford-hill; Pym-hill; Selattyn mountain; Shrewsbury-castle watch tower, and Lord Hill's Column; Sharp-stones; STRIPER-STONES (on which, May 27, 1813, a cloud burst, and swept away houses, mills, bridges, trees, cattle, and almost every intervening obstacle between it and the Severn, which rose considerably, and many lives were lost); Vinels, near Ludlow; Wenlock-edge; WREKIN 1090 feet above the Severn.

Natural Curiosities. Ocongate, aluminous; Coal-brook-dale and Pitchford, bituminous; Admarton, Boothby, Hanley, Kingley-wick, Prolley-moor, and Sutton, saline and chalybeate springs. Scenery of Coal-brook-dale, in which are found many extraneous fossils. Morae Common, near Bridgnorth, 5 miles long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The Shelton Oak (which it is said Owen Glyndwr ascended to reconnoitre before the battle of Shrewsbury) height of main trunk 41 feet 10 inches, circumference 44 feet 3 inches. Numerous peat mooses. This county is famed for the longevity of its inhabitants; some of the more remarkable instances are noticed in the Biography and Miscellaneous Remarks.

Public Edifices. Shrewsbury, ENGLISH BRIDGE, founded 1769, 400 feet long, 7 arches (central arch, span 60 feet, height 40), cost 16,000*l.*; Welsh Bridge, completed 1795, 266 feet long, 5 arches, cost about 14,000*l.*; both Bridges were built by voluntary subscription: Infirmary founded 1745, opened 1747: House of Industry finished, for a Foundling Hospital, in 1765, cost 12,000*l.*: St. Chad's Church, a circle, diameter 100 feet: Town-hall completed 1785, cost 11,000*l.*: Gaol finished 1793, architect, Haycock (who built the Town-hall), cost 30,000*l.* Doric Column commemorative of Lord Hill's victories, 116 feet 6 inches high, on which is a statue of his Lordship, 17 feet, finished June 18, 1816, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, cost 597*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Military Depôt, architect Wyatt, erected 1806; Theatre; School founded by Edward VI.; Market-house erected in 1595. Millington's Hospital: Aliats, Bowdlers, Subscription, Bell's and Lancasterian Charity Schools.—Buildwas Iron Bridge, one arch, span 130 feet, rise 24 feet, cast by Coal-brook-dale Company from plan of Thomas Telford, erected 1786. Cleobury Mortimer School, founded by Sir Edward Childe. Coal-brook-dale Iron Bridge, one arch, span 100 feet 6 inches, height 40 feet, weight of iron $378\frac{1}{2}$ tons, cast by the Company from plan of Abraham Darby, erected 1779. Dorrington School founded by Thomas Allcock, 1627. Drayton School founded by Sir Rowland Hill, 1553; Hales Owen School. Ludlow Cross; Market-house; Guildhall; School founded by Edward VI. 1552; Hosier's Alms-houses. Oswestry Town-house; School founded by Davy Holbeach; Alms-houses erected by William Adams, 1656. Wellington Church; and Charity School. Wem School, founded by Sir Thomas Adams, 1650. Whitchurch Church, erected 1722; School.

Seats. Walcot Park, Dinham House, and Stone House, Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Acton Burnell, Sir E. J. Smyth, bart.
 ——— Reynold, Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.
 ——— Round, Sir F. R. E. Acton, bart.
 Adderley Hall, Sir Corbet Corbet, bart.
 Aldenham, Sir F. R. E. Acton, bart.
 All Stretton, Rev. Richard Widing.
 Apley, near Bridgnorth, T. Whitmore, esq.
 ——— near Wellington, W. Charlton, esq.

Ash, Misses Benyon.
 Ashford Court, C. H. Walker, esq.
 ——— Hall, T. B. Ricketts, esq.
 Aston, near Oswestry, W. Lloyd, esq.
 ——— near Shifnal, J. Moultrie, esq.
 ATTINCHAM HOUSE, Lord Berwick.
 Badger, late J. H. Howne, esq.
 Bank House, Mrs. Reynolds.

- Belmont, J. V. Lovett, esq.
 Belsardine, H. Harnage, esq.
 Benihall Hall, F. B. Harries, esq.
 Benington, Hon. and Rev. R. Hill.
 Berwick House, Mrs. Powys.
 Berwick, Great, R. Belton, esq.
 Betton Hall, W. C. Norcup, esq.
 Betton Strange, R. Scott, esq.
 Bicton, Mrs. Jenkins.
 Birch Hall, Mrs. Mainwaring.
 Bitterley Court, Rev. J. Walcot.
 Boreatton, Rowland Hunt, esq.
 Bourton, B. Lawley, esq.
 Bradlŷ, Mrs. Congreve.
 Broom Hall, H. P. T. Aubrey, esq.
 Buntingdale Hall, W. Tayleur, esq.
 Burcott, R. Emery, esq.
 Busford, Hon. and Rev. G. Rushout.
 Burwarton Hall, Viscount Roynce.
 Camham Court, Rev. W. Calcot.
 Canghai Place, R. B. W. Browne, esq.
 Caynton House, W. Briscoe, esq.
 Charlton Hill, E. Jenkins, esq.
 Cheswardine, Henry Jarvis, esq.
 Chetwynd Park, T. Borough, esq.
 Chickenhall, F. Taylor, esq.
 Childs Ercal, Sir Corbet Corbet, bart.
 Chilton Grove, late W. Jones, esq.
 Chorley, T. Crump, esq.
 Cleobury, North, T. Mytton, esq.
 Cloverly Hall, R. Dodd, esq.
 Clungerford, Rev. John Rooke, jun.
 Coalbrookdale, F. Duuy, esq.
 Coudover Hall, E. W. Smith Owen, esq.
 Coton Hall, H. L. Lee, esq.
 Count Hall, J. C. Pelham, esq.
 Crank Hill, F. Walford, esq.
 Crickton, T. Harries, esq.
 Darnford Hall, — Benyon, esq.
 Davenport, W. Y. Davenport, esq.
 Decker Hill, Thomas Bishton, esq.
 Diddlebury, or Delbury, Bp. of Worcester.
 Dint Hill, J. Pather, esq.
 Downton Hall, Sir C. W. R. Boughton, bart.
 Dudmaston Hall, W. W. Whitmore, esq.
 Eaton, J. Williams, esq.
 Edlaston Hall, Mrs. Payne.
 Edyanond, Rev. J. D. Pigott.
 Endness, T. Barnfield, esq.
 Eyton House, Thomas Eyton, esq.
 Farmcott, Richard Tyrwhitt, esq.
 Fern Hall, Hurt Sitwell, esq.
 Ferney Hall, John Elliot, esq.
 Frodesley Park, Sir J. T. C. Edwards, bt.
 Gatacre Park, Colonel Gatacre.
 Glanvynon, Lawton Parry, esq.
 Grange, near Ellesmere, Gen. Despard.
 Great Ness, J. C. Edward, esq.
 Hall, The, near Shrewsbury, R. Wingfield, esq.
 Halston, T. Mytton, esq.
 Hardwick, near Ellesmere, Sir J. K. Powell, bart.
 ——— near Shrewsbury, Lord Hill.
 Hatton Grange, Edmund Plowden, esq.
 Haughton Hall, R. Benyon, esq.
 Hawkstone, Sir John Hill, bart.
 Hayes, J. Selway, esq.
 Heath House, Thomas Beale, esq.
 Healey Hall, J. Knight, esq.
 Heasley Grange, Colonel Swinton.
 Hodnet, Reginald Heber, esq.
 Hope Bowdler, late W. C. Hart, esq.
 Hopton Court, T. B. Botfield, esq.
 Isle of Up Rossal, F. Sandford, esq.
 Kilsall, J. Bishton, esq.
 Knulet Hall, William Childe, esq.
 Knotton Hall, E. Kynaston, esq.
 Leasowrs, The, — Attwood, esq.
 Lexton Lodge, J. A. Lloyd, esq.
 Leighon, Thomas Kynnersley, esq.
 Limley Hall, B. More, esq.
 Manwarda, H. W. Wynne, esq.
 Mlaynycroes, J. Evans, M.D.
 Lodge, The, T. R. Selway, esq.
 Longford Hall, Ralph Luke, esq.
 Longner, Robert Burton, esq.
 Longnor, Rev. Archdeacon Corbet.
 Loton Hall, Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.
 Ludford Park, N. L. Charlton, esq.
 Lutwyche, Ralph Benson, esq.
 Lydley Hayes, Rev. John Wills.
 Lywood Hall, T. Parr, esq.
 Mansler, W. B. Atfield, esq.
 Marton, R. Atterley, esq.
 Mawley, Sir Edward Blomat, bart.
 Millington, W. Pegh, esq.
 Millichepe, Thomas Pemberton, esq.
 Mont Hall, Philip Remington, esq.
 Moore Park, R. Salwey, esq.
 Moor, The, — Walcot, esq.
 Moreton Corbet, Sir Andrew Corbet.
 Muxton Say, Mrs. Heber.
 Mervill Hall, Henry Acton, esq.
 Mount Sion, H. P. T. Aubrey, esq.
 Netch Hill, T. Bishton, esq.
 Nursery, The, J. F. M. Davaston, esq.
 Oakley House, Rev. Herbert Oakeley.
 Oakley Park, Hon. H. R. Clive.
 Oatley Park, A. Matthew, esq.
 Oldbury, Rev. — Lyster.
 Onslow, John Wingfield, esq.
 Oulton, William Childe, esq.
 Park Hall, C. Kinebant, esq.
 Pentressant, L. Shenton, esq.
 Peplow Hall, Sir Arthur Pigott.
 Petton, William Sparling, esq.
 Pitchford Park, Hon. Cecil Jenkinson.
 Plas Yollen, C. Morral, esq.
 Porkington, W. Ormsby Gore, esq.
 Pradoc, Hon. Thomas Kenyon.
 Prescott, Joseph Micklestone, esq.
 Preston Mountford, J. Parry, esq.
 Prior's Lee, B. Rowley, esq.
 ——— R. Mountford, esq.
 Ross Hall, F. Knyvet Leighton, esq.
 Roveries House, Rev. R. Walcot.
 Rowton Castle, Mrs. Lyster.
 Rayton Hall, Misses Kynaston.
 Eye Bank, Rev. Richard Hill.
 Ryton Grove, E. Pemberton, esq.
 St. James, J. Stamer, esq.
 Sandford Hall, T. Sandford, esq.

Sansaw Hall, Rev. Dr. Gardner.
 Seifton, Rev. W. Johnston.
 Shavington Hall, Viscount Kilmorey.
 Shawbury Park, Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.
 Shiffnall Manor, Sir G. W. Jerningham,
 bart.
 Sibdon Castle, J. F. Baxter, esq.
 Spoonhill, Sir Robert Lawley, bart.
 Stanley Hall, Sir T. J. T. Jones, bart.
 Stockton, Rev. C. Whitmore.
 Stoke Castle, — Harper, esq.
 Styche, William Clive, esq.
 Sundover House, Mrs. Corbet.
 Swan Hill, Mrs. Lloyd.
 Sweeney, T. N. Parker, esq.
 Tedsmere Hall, T. B. Owen, esq.

Tong Castle, George Durant, esq.
 Tong Lodge, Robert Slaney, M.D.
 Totterton House, Rev. J. B. Bright.
 Walford, R. Mucclstone, esq.
 Wallop Hall, S. A. Severne, esq.
 Wattlesborough, Sir Robert Leighton, bart.
 Wellington, Rev. J. Eyton.
 West Coppice, Mrs. Smitheman.
 Whitton, J. Topp, esq.
 Willey, C. W. Forester, esq.
 Wollerton Hall, — Clive, esq.
 Woodcote, John Cotes, esq.
 Woodhill, Mrs. Venables.
 Woodhouse, William Owen, esq.
 Wrockwardine, W. L. Childe, esq.
 Wytheford Hall, P. Charlton, esq.

Peerage. Berwick Barony to Hill of Attingham: Bradford Earldom and Barony and Newport Viscounty to Bridgeman: Clun and Oswaldestrie, or Oswestry Baronies, to Howard, Duke of Norfolk: Ellesmere Barony to Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater; Harley Barony to Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer: Onslow Earldom and Barony to Onslow: Shrewsbury Earldom to Talbot, premier Earl: — of Hawkstone and Hardwick, Hill Barony to Hill: of Knockyn, Strange Barony to Murray Duke of Athol in Scotland: of Ludlow, Clive Viscounty: of Cherbury Herbert Barony, and of Walcot Clive Barony, to Clive Earl of Powis.

Members to Parliament for the County 2; Bishop's Castle 2; Bridgnorth 2; Ludlow 2; Shrewsbury 2; Wenlock 2; total 12.

Produce. Coal, iron, lead, lime-stone, marble, free-stone, slate, pipe-clay, marble. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, hay, hops. Timber. Peat. Cattle, sheep, cheese, butter, brawn.

Manufactures. Iron, nails, glass, china, earthen-ware, tobacco pipes, flannels, Welsh webs, cotton, coarse linen, bags, thread, horse-hair seating, paper, leather, gloves, hardware, cloth, stockings, dyeing, Shrewsbury cakes.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 12. Liberties 2, and Honour 1. Whole Parishes 206, and parts of parishes 21. Market towns 17. Houses 36,635.

Inhabitants. Males 95,842; females 98,456; total 194,298.

Families employed in agriculture 16,693; in trade 16,744; in neither 6,022; total 39,459.

Baptisms. Males 2866; females 2686.—**Marriages** 1390.—**Burials.** Males 1790; females 1694.

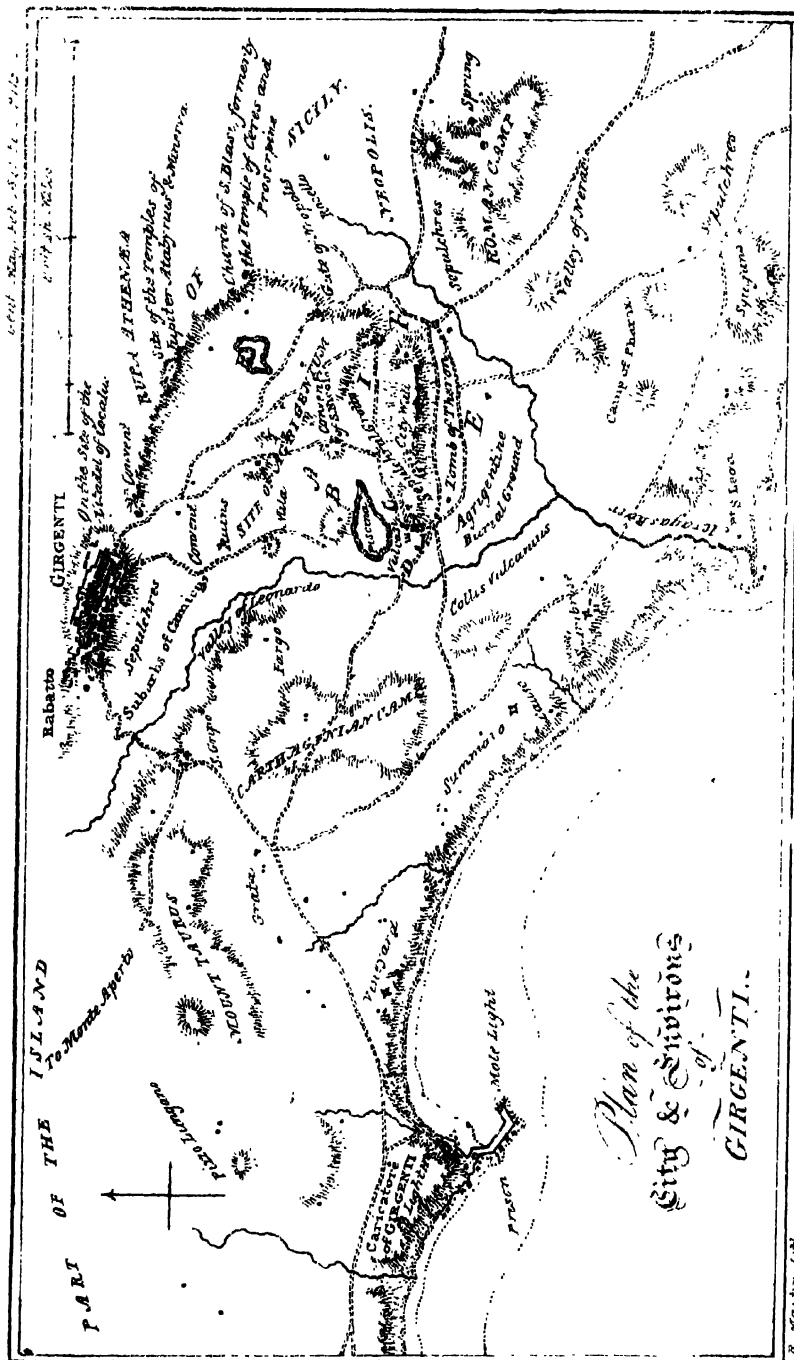
Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Shrewsbury (capital)	5204	16606	Malins Lee in Dawley Parish	230	1620
Wellington	1718	8213	Cleobury Mortimer	357	1312
Hales Owen	1296	6888	Hodnet	273	1499
Ellesmere	1675	5639	Chirbury	281	1475
Madeley Market	1035	5076	Whittington	248	1460
Broseley	1177	4850	Wem	294	1395
Bridgnorth	1022	4386	Weston Swaney, The } flach, and Trefonna... }	247	1375
Ludlow	866	4150	Bishop's Castle	295	1367
Shiffnall	804	4061	Worfield	263	1339
Oswestry	781	3479	Stottisden	237	1328
Drayton-in-Hales	518	3370	Claverley	290	1305
Lilleshall	559	3030	Conover	192	1289
Priest	480	2846	Pontesbury	161	1174
Whitchurch	550	2589	Dawley Parva, in Dawley } Magna Parish	210	1158
Newport	478	2114	Baschurch	186	1142
Much Wenlock	424	2079	Kinnerley	220	1117
Dawley Magna	535	2050	Buterley	197	1103
Wombrit	400	1944	Stanton Lacy	203	1026
Wrockwardine	406	1939			
Ercall Magna	292	1795			
Priors Lee with Oakingate	536	1788			

Total places, 39; houses 22,488; inhabitants 112,645.

(To be continued.)

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Queen-Sq. Bloomsbury.*

THE annexed Chart represents the city of Girgenti and its environs, according to a Survey taken on the spot, 1817, by Capt. W. H. Smyth, R. N. Knt. of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. (*See Plate II.*)

The sites of many ancient ruins are thus denoted :

- A. Temple of Apollo.
- B. Temple of Castor and Pollux.
- C. Temple of Hercules.
- D. Temple of Jove.
- E. Temple of Esculapius.
- F. Temple of Juno Lucina.

G. Temple of Concord.—This Doric Temple has all its columns, entablature, pediments, and walls entire, with part of the roof wanting. It is now converted into a Church, consecrated to St. Gregory, Bishop of Girgenti.

II. The Quarries.

I. Gate of Gelon.—J. Orea Gate.

Girgenti, or Agrigenti, is a town in Sicily, near the South coast of the valley of Mazzara, built on the ruins of ancient Agrigentum, or Agragas*, so celebrated in classical history. It is situated on the mountain where formerly stood the citadel of Cocaulus†, and on the bank of the river St. Blaise. It is 47 miles South of Palermo, and three miles North of the sea-coast, in North lat. 37° 22', East long. 13° 35'.

The port of Girgenti is very different from the mole of the ancient Agrigentum, which was at the mouth of the Agragas, and of which not a single trace is left. It is subject to the same inconvenience as the harbours of Apulia and Calabria, which is that of being liable to be filled up equally by two opposite winds, viz. the South-easterly and North-westerly. The two piers erected to remedy this inconvenience having been found insufficient, the Government has been obliged, as at Cortona, to employ galley slaves for emptying and cleansing the entrance of the port, at the expense of upwards of 1500*l.* per ann.; nor can their laborious work be abandoned, on account of the importance of this harbour in

the exportation of commodities from all the Southern parts of Sicily, and the shelter it affords to the Neapolitan vessels in the seas most exposed to the Barbary corsairs. It is in fact the only haven on the whole South coast of Sicily.

Near the Mole are the magazines of the "*Caricatori*," the richest of Sicily, consisting of caverns or cisterns cut out of the rock, in which the corn is preserved, without the least injury. These magazines belong to the King, and secure the subsistence of the island. Foreign merchants resort here to purchase the surplus, after reserving enough for the home consumption. The King is accountable for the corn lodged here, and the proprietors have only a small sum to pay for store-house rent.

Girgenti stands on a hill about 1300 feet above the level of the sea, from whence it has a grand appearance, which, however, falls off on approaching, as it is irregular and dirty.

Nearly all the streets are impassable, not only for carriages, but even for mules, owing to the mountainous situation of the town.

The population falls far short of that of ancient Agrigentum, which was estimated at 800,000; but Girgenti, which was the ancient Castle, the suburb of Camico, and that built by Henry and Constance in the 12th century, is reduced to 15,000 persons, generally poor and of a melancholy appearance.

The nobility are poor, and live in great privacy. The merchants are wholly taken up with their own affairs: they see nobody but at the Exchange. Without society, and without amusements, every body is, or appears to be, gloomy and devout.

There are many public buildings, of which the Cathedral, a large and heavy structure of the 13th century, is the most remarkable; in it is kept, as a baptismal font, the celebrated sarcophagus, bearing the bas-relief, supposed to represent the death of Adonis.

Near the Temple of Castor and Pol-

* Agrigentum derived its name from *Agragas*, the original name of the city, both of which were so called from the country *ἀγραγιον*—*acrage*, on account of its fertility.

† Lib. ix. p. 560. ed. Casaub.

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lux, there was once a large lake, called the *Piscina*, seven stadia in circuit, and 20 cubits deep; it was cut out of the solid rock, and the water was conveyed to it from the hills. In this lake great quantities of fish were bred for the public feasts; and numerous were the swans and wild fowl on its surface for the amusement of the Citizens, and the depth of it prevented an enemy from surprising the Town from that side. This once beautiful lake is now nearly dry, there only being a small run of water in the centre, and converted into a very fertile garden.

The following Account of the antient city of Agrigentum may be interesting:

Antient Historians state that Dædalus fled to this spot for protection against Minos, and built many considerable edifices for Cocalus, King of the island*. Polybius says, it was founded by a colony of Rhodians, and that it was situated on a rock, and guarded by a fortress, to which there was only one way of access; and that in the citadel there was a Temple of Minerva, and also of Jupiter Atabyrius, who was worshipped under this appellation, in the isle of Rhodes.

Thucydides† relates, that Acragas was founded by a colony from Gela, under the command of Aritionöus and Pystillus, in the 50th Olympiad, or 579 before Christ. It stood between the rivers Agragas and Hypsa; the former of which is now called *Fiume di Gergenti*, and *Fiume di san Biaggio*; and the other, *Fiume Drago*. The situation of Agrigentum was admirably adapted to the purposes of defence, commerce, and pleasure. It was guarded by a barrier of rocks, which were strongly fortified, sheltered by pleasant hills, and enjoyed the view of a spacious plain, watered

by the Acragas, and a convenient port or emporium at the mouth of the river.

Its free government and commercial spirit raised it to a degree of wealth and power, exceeded only by those of Syracuse. Its buildings of every kind were magnificent and splendid. Besides the Temples of Minerva and Jupiter Atabyrius, that of Jupiter Olympus deserves particular notice. According to Diodorus Siculus‡, it was 340 feet long§, 60 broad, and 120 feet high, with beautiful columns and porticos, and bas-reliefs and paintings, executed with exquisite taste. On the East side the Battle of the Giants was exhibited; under the West the Capture of Troy, with the figures of the heroes in their appropriate costumes; but this Temple was never finished; and at the present day|| there is not one stone remaining upon another, and it is scarcely possible to discover the traces of its plan and dimensions.

The inhabitants of Agrigentum, with all their advantages, were corrupted and enfeebled by luxury and pleasure, and fell a sacrifice to the power of their enemies. Empedocles, one of the wisest and best philosophers of antiquity, attempted to reform them, and reproached¶ them with devoting themselves every day to pleasure, as if they were to die on the morrow, and with building their houses, as if they were to live for ever. They were no less distinguished for their hospitality than for their magnificence and luxury.

Gellius, a rich citizen, placed porters at his gate, to invite strangers to take their repast, and rest in his house; and he is said to have once entertained 500 horsemen with meat, drink, and clothes.

Xinetus, on being successful at the Olympic games, made his public entry

* King of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus, when he fled from Minos, King of Crete, whom he had offended, by reason of his imprudence in assisting Pasiphæe in the gratification of her unnatural desires. The incensed Monarch pursued Dædalus, and having arrived at Sicily, was entertained by Cocalus with dissembled friendship, and that he might not deliver to him a man whose ingenuities and abilities he well knew, put Minos to death. It is, however, said by some, that it was one of the daughters of Cocalus who put Minos to death, by detaining him so long in a bath till he fainted, after which they suffocated him. This happened 35 years before the Trojan War.

† Hist. lib. iv. p. 330, Annal. p. 23. ed. Dukeri.

‡ Lib. xiii. tom. i. p. 607. ed. Wesseling.

§ It is doubtful whether these dimensions are correct, as the extent of the ruins could not be traced 340 feet in 1816; but it is certain this Temple was very extensive.

|| Swinburne's Travels, vol. IV. p. 24.

¶ Diogenes Laërtius, l. 8, scgm. 63. vol. I. p. 532.

on his return to the city, with 300 white horses.

Phalaris* usurped the Sovereignty of Agrigentum in the 2d year of the 52d Olympiad (before Christ 574), and having possessed it about 16 years, shared the common fate of tyrants, and is said to have been put to death by his own bull.

After the death of Phalaris, the Agrigentines enjoyed their liberty about 60 years; at the end of which, Theron assumed the sovereign authority. Under his government, which was just and moderate, Agrigentum was tranquil and secure; and in consequence of his union with his son-in-law, Gelon, King of Syracuse, in a war against the Carthaginians, Sicily was for a time delivered from her African oppressors. He was succeeded by his son, Thrasybulus, who was deprived of the royal authority; and Agrigentum was restored to her old democratical government. Its tranquillity was interrupted by Ducetius, a chief of the mountaineer descendants of the Siculi, but restored by the co-operation of the Syracusans.

The union of the Agrigentines and Syracusans did not long continue; and the former, after an unsuccessful contest, were obliged to submit to humiliating terms of peace. The enemies with whom they had next to contend were the Carthaginians, who routed their armies, took their city, and almost extirpated their race.

The situation of Agrigentum, on that Coast of Sicily which faced Africa, and its prodigious wealth, induced Hannibal (in the 92d Olympiad, before Christ 410) to open his campaign with the siege of that city, and the event was peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants. Those who were able to remove during the progress of the siege, which lasted eight months, went to Gela; those who were left behind were put to the sword by the orders of Himilco; and the riches of a city, which had contained 200,000 inhabitants, and which had never been plundered, were rifled by the conquerors. The city itself was reduced to ruins.

Agrigentum remained 50 years buried under its own ruins, till Timo-

leon, after vanquishing the Carthaginians, and restoring liberty to Sicily, collected the descendants of the Agrigentines, and sent them to re-establish the habitations of their ancestors. Such was the vigour and success of their exertions, that Agrigentum was soon in a condition to arrogate supremacy over all the Sicilian republics. At length they and their leader, Xenodices, after some favourable operations against Agathocles, who was supported by the Carthaginians in his usurpation of the sovereignty of Syracuse, were reduced to the necessity of humbly suing to him for peace.

This Commonwealth afterwards took a strong part with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, in his attempt upon Italy; and when he left Sicily to the mercy of her enemies, threw itself into the arms of Carthage.

During the first Punic war Agrigentum was the head quarters of the Carthaginians; it was defended by a numerous garrison, under the command of Hanno; and, after resisting a blockade of seven or eight months, was at last surrendered to the Consul Lævinus, in consequence of the treachery of Mulinæ, about the year before Christ 198. This officer being deprived of his commission by Hanno, because he envied and dreaded his increasing reputation, meditated revenge; and conspiring with the Numidians, who were attached to him, against Hanno, he placed himself at their head, and having seized one of the gates, put the Romans in possession of it. Hanno and a few officers made their escape; but the rest of the army were murdered by the guards, which Lævinus had posted in all the avenues to intercept their flight. The Chiefs of the Agrigentines were, by the Consul's order, first scourged with rods, and then beheaded. The common people were made slaves, and sold to the best bidder. The spoils of the pillaged city were put up to sale, and the money returned to the public treasury †.

After this period Agrigentum is seldom mentioned in History; nor is it easy to ascertain the precise time of the destruction of the old city, and the building of Girgenti. W. R.

* A name familiar to most, on account of his cruelty, and the brazen bull in which he tortured his enemies.

† Livy, lib. xxvi. cxi. vol. III. p. 1138. Ed. Drakenb. Polybius, lib. i. pp. 15—19.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT AGES OF SOCIETY.

(Resumed from p. 16.)

NATURE, diversified throughout all her productions, as well in intellectual as material, has, at certain intervals, unveiled her fecundity in the cotemporary existence of a race of intellects, who, to their severe walks of intellectual lucubration, add beauty, dignity, and elevation of thought, and by their joint influence, throw around their country and their age a halo of literary splendour, which by its unusual blaze, draws the eyes of mankind, and arrests, in after ages, the progress and the reflections of all;—while, at others, she has in periods, on the whole equally refined, exhibited a lamentable dearth of every thing which stands characterized by invention or genius.

Greece first, either through the native invention of her embryo minds, broke the gloom of ignorance and rudeness which before characterized the apprehensions of mankind, and may be said to have given birth to Philosophy, the Muses, and polite Literature.

Although Shaftesbury, and various other writers have attempted to trace the causes which generated in the sons of Greece a standard of thinking, at once, compared with other nations, polished and profound, and founded a literary æra;—the succession of Orators, Sages, Poets, and Historians, which have not yielded to any who have since striven for fame in the empire of intellect, together with the eminent Artists, Statesmen, and Legislators which, either contemporaries or within a short interval of each other, trod the small extent of her classic ground, have never perhaps received that complete elucidation which some investigators, who delight to mark the progress of manners and of mind, and the circumstances which are auxiliary or pernicious to the growth of each, could desire.

The genius of those in antient Greece who made it their concern to examine causes and trace effects, rather turned to hypotheses connected with the study of Nature, in her wide dominions, or to moral philosophy, than employed in contemplating the degrees of capacity in the human

genius, or by what means it rose to such unexampled brilliancy and celebrity, in a comparatively short space of time after letters had been known and cultivated in Greece.

The progression of the human mind, as far as concerns the inventive faculty of the Poet, or the profound investigating capacity of the Philosopher, did not, among the antients, appear to be an object of serious attention,—and yet it has, doubtless, in succeeding ages, been frequently a subject of curiosity and admiration with posterity, that the flame and the ardour of inspiration was lighted up with such generous emulation and effect in the breast of Homer, Archilochus, and Pindar; and invigorated with such comprehension and force, the minds of Thales, and Anaximander, before society had assumed her settled form and polish,—before the enlightened patronage of Pericles had commenced, or ere the wise laws of Solon had fully operated to add strength to the Government, and security to the Citizen. But although genius and intellect among the Greeks seem, in those ages of antiquity, to have been plants more spontaneously generated, and of quicker growth than on most other soils,—their æra of letters and of science has repeatedly, in after-times, been paralleled, in the existence of men of the first eminence, who have flourished contemporaries.

These periods in which Nature has been thought, and with reason, to have ripened into more than usual fecundity, are usually designated the ages of *Ptolemy*, of *Augustus*, of *Leo*, of *Lewis*, and of *Anne*; and, however through the favour of contemporaries, or the gratitude of posterity, the claims of some of the individuals who then respectively flourished, may appear sometimes to be overrated, still it will by the candid student be admitted, that the brilliancy of talent in those, who then strove together for literary immortality, far eclipsed in the aggregate similar exhibitions of a prior or succeeding age. Whoever, then, attentively considers the subject, will see sufficient reason for adopting at least the received hypothesis,—that men of brilliant, extensive, and commanding genius have often flourished contemporaries, or within a short time of each other,—

other,—whereas, on the other hand, certain periods of society, which rank equally high in point of civilization, manners, and advantages of an outward kind, present little more than what may be termed a blank in the advances of the human mind, and are certainly unilluminated by any brilliant or extensive displays of mental energy.

Although not entirely unexplored, —a pretty extensive field for speculative disquisition may be here thought to open to the mind fond of investigating causes, and of tracing effects to their source—(if such sources be indeed within the compass of human activity and research,)—a field whose boundaries are yet uninclosed, and the nature of whose productions may detain the traveller for a time without the charge of idle or unprofitable speculation.

That one particular age should abound in talent, and become the concentrated seat of the Muses above another, must, doubtless, arise from causes foreign to those of education. —Although Education, or a perceptive cause of training,—the constant and salutary exercise of the mental powers, a meliorating example,—and all the numerous aids attendant upon a constant and intimate intercourse with intelligent society, are very powerful instruments for expanding the faculties, and even of giving them force,—still those faculties must originally exist in the germ, in order to be so improved;—the seeds must be first engendered, or the fruit will scarcely be matured by any culture of art. When we revert to the History of Literature, and contemplate the biographical annals of past times, it is scarcely to be conceived that the long succession of celebrated men, whether eminent for brilliancy of taste, and acumen of genius, who then stood arrayed in unperishable laurels, arrived at this eminence solely through excellency of those rules and exercises inculcated and enforced upon their youth. —The intelligences which animated and inspired a Homer, a Plato, a Milton, or a Newton, —and even the fine taste and captivating graces of sentiment and of style which shone forth in a Xenophon, a Virgil, or an Addison—all will immediately allow to have emanated from causes foreign to those of the polish imbibed from others.—The

able and illustrious men of all ages, whose writings we are accustomed to contemplate with respect and admiration, were, doubtless, greatly assisted by those principles of knowledge inculcated by their various masters;—it will not be denied, that their intellectual improvement, respectively, was much accelerated, and their talents unfolded through the precepts of those who were intrusted with the direction of their youth;—but these precepts were only operating means,—they were not the ultimate efficient cause;—they were only, so to speak, the tool for polishing the precious metal, which, yet it must be assumed, previously possessed the same value and lustre, although concealed from observation.

If the same care and attention had been bestowed upon narrow capacities, the world for ever in vain might have looked for those bright and elevating ideas which, as it now remains, have so often formed, and must ever form, a source of much intellectual delight.

The rude and unlettered savage, let his gifts of nature be what they may, is palpably unfit for the exertions of literature;—a proper education, in which he must acquire a world of new ideas, is imperiously requisite to his assuming the character and office of a man of genius;—but even here, nothing can be clearer than that an individual of strong natural talents would be infinitely more qualified to move in the highest sphere, both of science and the Muses, than one of his countrymen of a mean and slender understanding.

It can scarcely be owing, (which hypothesis, however, Helvetius, when he speaks of the different *excitability* in men, must be understood to teach,) to that emulative disposition to become distinguished, and to excel, which is generally observed to rule in minds of any unusual endowments, that men of extraordinary intellectual accomplishments associate and mutually reflect lustre upon their numerous possessors at particular periods; and after long intervals of comparative ignorance; as this disposition is reducible to the same spring or source as education, which, although it greatly assists in cultivating and forming the understanding, appears, of itself, wholly inadequate to supply

ply that parsimony of mental endowments which often seems, among men, capriciously to distinguish Nature's productions.

Neither can it be, with any degree of feasibility, pronounced to be the effect merely of a general and excessive refinement in national manners, which is often observed to result from habits of luxury and a superabundance of wealth.

Repeated instances may be selected in the history of the polite nations in the various parts of the world, where all these requisites have been possessed, in which, nevertheless, no signs of attachment to the arts, or a generous and emulative progress in intellectual attainments, have been visible; but where mind has rather, compared with some other epochs, assumed an aspect of shameful imbecility.

That the political form of government, under which any particular people associate, has sometimes a material influence upon the general aspect of its literature;—that, as are the degrees of liberty and wisdom which characterize its laws, so, in proportion, is the successful progress of genius displayed,—the most eminent speculators on these subjects have readily acknowledged. History needs only to be examined with that attention which every reflective mind is wont to bestow upon it, in order to be convinced that such influences have indeed been sometimes felt, and have had more than a fancied share in the intellectual exercises of a nation.

Although it may be justly doubted whether all the ingenious hypotheses which Dr. Warton, among others, has advanced on this subject, are conclusive, it may, yet, perhaps be safely assumed that some of the most celebrated eras of human genius, knowledge, and the arts, have each displayed, in their general character, a complexion somewhat suited to their different political situations and circumstances.

The wide range of thought,—the boldness of invention,—the sublimity of sentiment,—the speculative turn of mind, which distinguished the Greeks in philosophy, in poetry, and in morals,—the liveliness and freedom which characterized most of their compositions in the fine arts,

and in eloquence, may in a considerable degree be traced to the laws and independence, which, with all its defects, distinguished their republics.

The delicacy of thought, and of sentiment, the warmth of fancy,—and the force and varied beauty of expression conspicuous among the Romans, bespeak them to be in the highest state of refinement; but, nevertheless, subject to powers whom they held it their duty to conciliate, or saw it their interest to please.

Melksham.

E. P.

(*To be continued.*)

PALIA GADH.

IN our preceding pages we have noticed Capt. Hodgson's discovery of the sources of the Jumna and the Ganges*; and the following curious extract from Mr. Fraser's *Tour to the sources of those celebrated rivers*, may be considered as interesting. It is a description of a deep and dark glen, named *Palia Gadh*, which strongly reminds us of the celebrated Tale of the Vampire.

"But it would not be easy to convey by any description a just idea of the peculiarly rugged and gloomy wildness of this glen: it looks like the ruins of nature, and appears, as it is said to be, completely impracticable and impenetrable. Little is to be seen except dark rock; wood only fringes the lower parts and the water's edge: perhaps the spots and streaks of snow, contrasting with the general blackness of the scene, lighten the appearance of desolation. No living thing is seen; no motion but that of the waters; no sound but their roar. Such a spot is suited to engender superstition, and here it is accordingly found in full growth. Many wild traditions are preserved, and many extravagant stories related of it.

"On one of these ravines there are places of worship not built by men, but natural piles of stones, which have the appearance of small temples. These are said to be the residence of the dewtas, or spirits, who here haunt and inveigle human beings away to their wild abodes. It is said that they have a particular predilection for beauty in both sexes, and remorselessly seize on any whom imprudence or accident may have placed within their power, and whose spirits become like theirs after they are deprived of their corporeal frame. Many instances were given of these ravishments: on one occasion, a young man, who had wandered near their haunts, being carried in a trance to the

* See vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 350.

valley, heard the voice of his own father, who some years before had been thus spirited away, and who now recognised his son. It appears that paternal affection was stronger than the spell that bound him, and instead of rejoicing in the acquisition of a new prey, he recollected the forlorn state of his family deprived of their only support: he begged and obtained the freedom of his son, who was dismissed under the injunction of strict silence and secrecy. He, however, forgot his vow, and was immediately deprived of speech, and, as a self punishment, he cut out his tongue with his own hand. 'This man was said to be yet living, and I desired that he should' be brought to me, but he never came, and they afterwards informed me that he had very lately died. More than one person is said to have approached the spot, or the precincts of these spirits, and those who have returned have generally agreed in the expression of their feelings, and have uttered some prophecy. They fall, as they say, into a swoon, and between sleeping and waking hear a conversation, or are sensible of certain impressions as if a conversation were passing, which generally relates to some future event. Indeed, the prophetic faculty is one of the chiefly remarkable attributes of these spirits, and of this place."

THE ORIGIN OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.

IN the years 1696 and 1697, the silver currency of the kingdom being, by clipping, washing, grinding, filing, &c. reduced to about half its value, Acts of Parliament were passed for its being called in and recoinced; and whilst the recoinage was going on, Exchequer Bills were first issued, to supply the demands of trade. The quantity of silver recoinced, according to D'Avenant, from the old hammered money, amounted to 5,725,933*l*. It is worthy of remark, that through the difficulties experienced by the Bank of England, which had then been established only three years, and had borrowed 300,000*l*. of specie, in Holland, during the recoinage, having taken the clipped silver at its *nominal* value, and guineas at an advanced price, Bank-notes were in 1697 at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. "During the re-coinage," says D'Avenant, "all great dealings were transacted by tallies, Bank bills, and goldsmiths' notes. *Paper credit* did not only supply the place of running cash, but greatly multiplied the kingdom's stock, for tallies and Bank

bills did to many uses serve as well, and to some better, than gold and silver; and this artificial currency, which necessity had introduced, did make us less feel the want of that real treasure, which the war, and our losses at sea, had drawn out of the nation. Is it unreasonable to ascribe to this circumstance, namely, the defect and want of coin, and the recoinage of silver in 1696, 1697, the origin of that system of paper circulation of the Bank of England; which recent events have carried to so great an extent—an extent which our ancestors, at the period alluded to, whilst enjoying the comforts and accommodations arising from this artificial wealth, as described by D'Avenant, could never have contemplated; and to which we owe so much of our advance in the last century, in all the elements of national progression, in riches, power, and all the improvements of the human condition? The fate of nations is more commonly influenced by accidents in their habits, than by the reflected plans of Statesmen or Legislators, determining beforehand the courses which will lead to the *general* advantage.

'THE CENSOR.—No. V.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 26.)

THE first of the motley collection during the reign of Charles II. is "The Tales and Jests of Mr. Hugh Peters, collected into one volume. Published by one that hath formerly been conversant with the Author in his life-time; and dedicated to Mr. John Goodwin, and Mr. Phillip Nye. Together with his Sentence, and the manner of his Execution. London: printed for S. D. and are to be sold by most of the booksellers in London, 1660. Reprinted for J. Caulfield, and sold by all the booksellers in London, 1807." pp. 51, Life, &c. xxiv.—The original tract is of extremely rare occurrence, nor is a copy in the British Museum; Mr. Caulfield, therefore, being induced to reprint it, prefixed a biographical memoir of Peters, in no way calculated to inspire the reader with a good opinion of him. In his "High Court of Justice," however, he attempts to rescue this miserably notorious man from the obloquy of ages,

ages, and, to say the truth, with more meritorious enthusiasm than success. His statement might be sufficiently plausible (and we cannot refrain from giving the biographer credit for his benevolent intention), were not the public life of Peters an incontrovertible proof against any apology for his character. We are told in the *Memoir* here before us, that he was once a buffoon in Shakespeare's company, and going to hear Dr. Dee preach at St. Faith's, for the purpose of imitating him on the stage, was miraculously converted to a sense of religion;—such a change, had it been sincere, must deserve our highest admiration; but his immoral habits overcame his serious sentiments, and through the whole course of his life he brought true piety into disrepute. His faith might be firm, and his confidence in the Almighty unshaken by the dangers to which he was exposed in the civil wars; but his actions, taken in a religious or moral light, were not such as to reclaim sinners. We are told, however, that he effected the conversion of many, or rather persuaded them from the pulpit to bear arms for the Parliament.

That Religion was absent from his mind, we by no means believe; and although as a husband his conduct was detestable, yet as a father he appears to have made amends, as his "Dying Legacy" fully shows: but on his morals, and the example he set to his contemporaries, we cannot reflect without disgust. It is insufficient to say, that these allegations are merely tales propagated by the Royalists: they derive their origin from the works of zealous Presbyterians and Republicans*.—Of his life we shall only remark, that he was born at Fowey, in Cornwall, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. It is curious, that above a year before his actual death, a report prevailed to that purpose; for, in a journal of that period occurs the following paragraph†:

"Mr. Hugh Peters, being full of distraction and confusion in his judgement, for some certain hours upon his death-

bed, yet it pleased the Lord a little before he departed this life, to work a great dispensation in him, declaring, that he had an earnest desire in his life-time to promote the work of Jesus Christ, so he desired the like now at his death, that the good Spirit of King Jesus might reign in the hearts of all his people and subjects; upon uttering of which words he immediately changed, and saying, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!' he gave up the ghost, ending his days at Brickhill in Bedfordshire*."

Happy had he then ended his life; he was executed for rebellion at Charing-cross, Oct. 16, 1660; when a spectator penned the following lines, in which his character is accurately summed up:

"See here the last and best edition
Of *Hugh*, the author of Sedition;
So full of errors, 'twas not fit
To read, till *Dun*† corrected it:
But now 'tis perfect; nay, far more,
'Tis better bound than 'twas before.
And now I hope it is no sin
To say, Rebellion took the swing;
For he that says, says much amiss,
That *Hugh* an Independent is‡."

This book contains fifty-nine tales, most of them relating to the times, and the whole collection is of an amusing cast.

"Jest XL. *How Mr. Peters answered Oliver Cromwell.*—Being desired by Oliver Cromwell to repair to an appointed place, there to preach, it suddenly fell a raining, whereupon Cromwell offered him his coat: to which he replied, 'I'll not have it for my part; I would not be in your coat for a thousand pounds.'"

"Jest XLIII. *How Mr. Peters mistook in reaching the top of his Pulpit.*—Mr. Peters preaching immediately after the death of Oliver Cromwell, in his Sermon brought in this expression,—that he knew Oliver Cromwell was in Heaven, as sure as he could then touch the head of his pulpit, and reaching up his hand came short thereof by half a yard!"

In the same year appeared "The Theatre of Wits, ancient and modern. Represented in a Collection of Apo-

* This is a mistake; the three villages of that name are all situate in Bucks, although on the very borders of Bedfordshire.

† The common hangman of that time. See Hudibras, and Dr. Grey's notes.

‡ Caulfield's "High Court of Justice," p. 112.—May this be regarded as the original of the celebrated Epitaphs on Jacob Tonson and Dr. Franklin?

* Thurlow's State Papers. — Clement Walker's Hist. of Independency. — A Letter to the Earl of Pembroke, 1647, &c. — See Dr. Grey's "Hudibras," vol. II.

† The Weekly Post, No. 15, from Tuesday, Aug. 9, to Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1659.

thegms,

theems, pleasant and profitable. By Thomas Forde," 8vo. London, 1660. A copy of his work was marked in Longman's Catalogue, 1814, at 9s.

To this collection, which we have not seen, succeeded "A Choice Banquet of Witty Jests, Rare Fancies, and Pleasant Novels, fitted for all the lovers of wit, mirth, and eloquence; being an Addition to Archee's Jests, taken out of his closet, but never publisht in his life-time. London: Printed for T. G. and are to be sold by Peter Dring, at the Sun in the Poultry, 1660." pp. 144. Jests, 382.

Who the editor of this collection was, we are not informed; he seems to have been a loyalist, but unfortunately a mere literary drudge, with sufficient effrontery to palm this work upon the public as the posthumous jests of Armstrong, in the following terms:

"To my worthily honored Friend and noble Patron, Colonel John Turner, living in St. Mary Axe.

"Noble Sir,

"I here present you with a choice and singular Collection of pleasant Novels, incomparable Jests, witty and curious Fancies; many whereof were found in Archee's cabinet, after his death, and communicated by a kinsman to my disposal, which have been delightful diversions to me, and I hope will be so to you and others, &c.—Your affectionate friend and servant, T. G."

Our extracts have hitherto been principally historical, or at least biographical, and of no objectionable length; we are now about to trespass on the latter regulation. The following tale (the last in this work) has found its way into modern collections, related indeed under different circumstances, but coming to the same conclusion as what is now before us, which we conceive to be the origin of the numerous applications of cards of which we have read.

"Jest 382. *On a pack of Cards.*—In these late wars there was an information brought to the Committee for ejecting of scandalous and ignorant Ministers, by a certain phanatique, against a countrey minister, for being a common ale-house hunter, and a notorious card-player; upon which the gentleman was summoned up to London, to answer to the crimes laid against him; to which he answered, that as to the first, being that his annuity was but small, he could not keep good beer in

his family, and therefore did sometimes go into such a house for his refreshment, yet with a moderation, not to abuse himself or the cure. And as to the second, he told them, he knew not what a pack of cards meant: 'No,' cries the informer, 'I believe at this instant you have a pack of cards about you.' Search being made, they were accordingly found. The Committee demanded of him, what they were? 'My Almanack,' replies the Minister. 'That is something strange,' quoth they; 'how can you make that appear?' 'Thus,' quoth he. 'The four sorts are the four quarters of the year; the twelve court cards are twelve moneths; the thirteen cards of each sort, are the thirteen lunar moneths; the whole pack signifie the weeks of the year. 'It is likewise my meditations: the *Ace* puts me in mind of God the Father; the *Duce*, of God the Son; the *Three*, of the Trinity; the *Four*, of the four Evangelists; the *Five*, of the five wise Virgins; the *Six*, of the six Commandments in the second table; the *Seven*, of the seven liberal Sciences; the *Eight*, the eight Beatitudes; the *Nine*, the nine Worthies; the *Ten*, the Ten Commandments; the *King* puts me in mind of my Royal Sovereign, and the allegiance which I owe to him; when I look upon the *Queen*, it reminds me of the loyalty which I owe to his Majesty's Royal consort *.'

"The major part of the Committee being well satisfied with his explanation, one of them (thinking himself wiser than the rest) told him he had not fully satisfied him, for he had omitted the *Knaave*; 'True, indeed,' replied the Minister; 'when I look upon the *Knaave*, I think upon your Worship's informer.'

Whether this ingenious divine kept his beneficent, the book does not say.

It is not yet for us to close this anecdotal year (1660); but to attempt merely a catalogue of the Jest-books published in it would extend this article beyond its fair limits. What a contrast to the sour dominion of Cromwell does the reign of Charles II. present! yet, notwithstanding the elegance which was introduced into English composition, little improvement is to be discerned in this species of literature: a certain class of writers began about this time to make their appearance, whose chief characteristic was vulgarity of sentiment and of diction. At the head of these were Sir Roger L'Estrange, and the facetious Tom Brown of Shropshire,

* Two dangerous answers to make to a committee of sequestrators.

under whose auspices "all the slang and barbarism of colloquial life made their appearance in print*." Dryden, who remembered these times, and the sad influence which the example of Buckingham and Rochester had upon the morals (as that of Shaftesbury had upon the loyalty) of the nation; at a much later period spoke thus concerning them:—

"The Poets, who must live by Courts or
starve, [serve;
Were proud so good a Government to
And mixing with buffoons and pimps pro-
fane, gain †."
Tainted the Stage for some small snip of

While, however, we mention the name of Rochester, we cannot lend our assent to the unfavourable opinion which mankind in general entertain of him. At court he was a cheerful companion, and enjoyed the favour of his Sovereign; but was corrupted by examples which he was not sufficiently firm to withstand, and fell a victim to his weakness. It is to his honour that he refused to become a duellist, when provoked by Mulgrave; and this resolution is not to be attributed to cowardice, as he had given more than one proof of his personal intrepidity in battle. His unexceptionable writings are too few in number to ensure him poetical fame, but it is to his Letters to his much-injured wife, and his conversations with Burnet, that his defenders must appeal. He died in 1680, in perfect contrition for his early errors. We feel it a duty to designate as spurious the disgusting trash which has been handed down as "Anecdotes" of Rochester, under various forms: his character is dark, because it has remained long in the shade, and it is from his life only that we may form any opinion respecting it. Sickened with the world, he did not indulge himself in literary privacy, but sought from Burnet the spiritual comfort which reformed and relieved him, and died a penitent and sincere Christian.—Villiers is less deserving of sympathy; he had before his eyes the example of his brother Francis, who fell by the side of the younger Digby, in his nineteenth year, 1648; an example which he knew not how to imitate.

"His wit (as Lempriere has observed) was malevolence;" but great merit must be allowed to the satirical powers which produced the "Rehearsal."

A writer in the Retrospective Review speaks thus:

"Ever absent from us, and from our pages, be that ungenerous and ungentlemanlike spirit of criticism, which could induce us to speak coldly of the character of Falkland, or disdainfully of the genius of Sidney*."

For our part we carry this enthusiasm still further, and disclaim that churlish hardness of heart, which would render us callous to the infirmities of human nature, or teach us to speak contemptuously of the penitent Wilmot, or to add fresh insult to the unsolaced death of Buckingham.

In this year (1660) was published "The Theatre of Wits, ancient and modern. Represented in a Collection of Apothegmes. Pleasant and profitable. By Thomas Forde." Lond. 1660, 8vo. And about the same time appeared the first edition of Lupton's "Notable Things," which was reprinted in 1675, and again in 1686, under this title, "A Thousand Notable Things of sundry sorts, enlarged. Whereof some are wonderful, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary. With excellent new Conceits, very witty, useful, and delightful. By Thomas Lupton." pp. 304.

Of Lupton, or his Tract, we have not been so fortunate as to meet with any account; it contains less anecdotal matter than might have been expected, and we were at first inclined to lay it aside, as belonging to a class of books under which the Press then groaned, half medical, half culinal, containing antidotes for poisons, and recipes for diseases, interspersed with a little horticultural information; divided into eleven chapters. But having finished our perusal, we have discovered a few stories (principally of an uninteresting cast), by which we are induced to press Thomas Lupton into actual service. One of these, which we lay before our readers, is almost the only one of any interest, and, we believe, of dubious authenticity. The story has been long cur-

* Burnet's Prose Writers, vol. III.

† Prologue to the *Pilgrim of Beaumont and Fletcher*.

rent in Westminster School, and claims a very remote origin; they, however, who have heard it, will not perhaps be sorry to see it related in print by Lupton, and with an addition, without which it is commonly told*.

"Book 11. Jest 80.—Queen Elizabeth being a learned Princess, on a time comes into Westminster School to see the scholars, and to examine them; amongst the rest espies one of a fair and ingenious countenance, with which she was much pleased, comes to him and strokes him upon the head, and demanded him to tell her how often he had been whipt; the scholar being as witty as beautiful and comely, replies extempore unto her Majesty this verse out of Virgil,

'Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.'

She being wonderfull pleased with the witty answer, said he should be her child, if he did English it; which presently he did thus, to her great comfort and his advancement:

'Most gracious Queen, you do desire to know

A grief unspeakable and full of woe."

P. 294.

The Royal Foundress of Westminster is said to have frequently visited schools in person; but she knew her dignity too well to "haudy compliments" with boys. The more noted story of Busby, who is said to have entered into the school without doffing his cap in the presence of Charles II. lest his pupils should become refractory by discovering that a person existed of greater authority than himself, is at least equally authentic.

"Fragmenta Aulica; or Court and State Jest in noble Drollery; true and reall; ascertained to their times, places, and persons." Frontisp. Lond. 1662, 8vo. A copy of this book is marked in Longman's Catalogue, 1814, at 17. 1s. †

The following work, although by no means anecdotal, is not to be passed over, on account of the eccentricity of its title and style, and the profession which it makes, of containing *Jests*, none of which are, however, to be found in its pages. "The Figure of Nine; containing these Nine Observations, Wits, Fits, and

Fancies, Jest, Jibes, and Quiblots, with Mirth, Pastime, and Pleasure.

The Figure of Nine to you I here present, And hoping thereby to give you content.

London, printed for Tho. Vere, at the signe of the Angel without Newgate, 1662." 12mo. pp. 14. The author was Samuel Smithson, of whom nothing further is known. One or two specimens of his wit may suffice:

"Nine vertues belong to a good man;—Love, Peace, and Unity; Faith, Hope, and Charity; Gravity, Wisdom, and Sobriety."

"Nine things can never be compass to be done;—to empty the sea; to climb to the element; to tell the stars; to swallow a milstone; to live by the ayre; to sit well in a burning furnace; to leap like a squirrel; to spit out gold angels; and to fly like an eagle."

What utility the author could propose to himself from a work of this kind, is by no means clear to us. From the 5th exception to possibility we may gather that he did not literally translate the *rescitur auri* of Virgil; and from the last, that he treated with contempt the *volatile* theories of Bishop Wilkins.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Temple, Jan. 15.

IN perusing the first volume of "The Sketch Book," a work of great merit, I was much interested by a chapter "on the mutability of Literature;" and observing a quotation from Holinshed, in which the name of *Scogan* occurs, I thought it worthy of a place in your Miscellany.

"Afterwards, also, by diligent travell of Geffry Chaucer and of John Gower, in the time of Richard the Second, and after them of John Scogan and John Lydgate, monke of Berrie, our said toong was brought to an excellent passe."

This passage, without doubt, relates to the elder *Scogan*, and may be considered as a fairer testimony to his merit than any hitherto adduced.

From a poet I pass to a common hangman; you will perhaps recollect this sentence in Hudibras, Part iii. Canto 2, l. 1533-4:

"And, while the Work is carrying on, Be ready listed under *Dun*."

To these lines Dr. Grey has appended a curious note, containing several passages in which that person is mentioned, but has taken no notice of

* See the same story related, with a slight variation, in "London Jest," 1712.

† See Granger, and Chalmers's Biography.

of a remarkable one in a contemporary poet. In a humorous copy of verses by D'Avenant, entitled “*The long Vacation in London,*” without any date, but probably written about 1639, occur these lines:

“But stay, my frighted pen is fled;
Myself through fear creep under bed;
For just as Muse would scribble more,
Feirce city *Dunne* did rap at the door.”

The minor poems of D'Avenant may perhaps merit the attention of some of your Correspondents,

Yours, &c. PHILOMATHES.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 10.

AS the first edition of “*Joe Miller's Jests*” is of rare occurrence, it may be interesting to your Correspondents “*J. T. M.*” (p. 194,) and “*Eu. Hood,*” (p. 327,) if you insert the following copy of the Title-page, which I transcribe from one before me:

“*Joe Miller's Jests, or the Wit's Vade-Mecum; being a Collection of the most brilliant Jests; the politest Repartees; the most elegant Bon Mots; and most pleasant short Stories in the English language. First carefully collected in the company, and many of them transcribed from the mouth, of the facetious gentleman whose name they bear; and now set forth and published by his lamentable friend and former companion Eljah Jenkins, esq. Most humbly inscribed to those choice spirits of the age, Captain Boders, Mr. Alexander Pope, Mr. Professor Laey, Mr. Orator Henley, and Job B. cer, the kettle drummer. London, printed and sold by T. Read in Dogwell-court, White Fryars, Fleet Street, 1739. Price One Shilling.*”

It is in octavo, and has 247 witticisms, but not any moral sentences nor epigrams, as in the subsequent editions. The second edition was published in the same year, a copy of which was in the late Mr. Bindley's sale, No. 974. J. W. S.

MR. URBAN, Newport-Pagnel, Dec. 12, 1820.

IT would be a curiosity of no small interest if, among local vestiges, the historian of a *post-town* were able to enumerate what persons of importance have changed horses there. The *Progresses* of Queen Elizabeth are famous from two causes: first, that they have been illustrated by a celebrated Veteran in literature; and

secondly, that they relate to many places where they create an interest. Topographers take a pride of informing us, that some distinguished person *stopped* with his regiment at any town; and why individuals of a more recent date should not be entitled to the same honours, is for others to determine.

You, Sir, I doubt not, are acquainted with a scarce work, in two volumes, 8vo, bearing the title of “*The Honourable Loves,*” letters between *Pylades* and *Corinna*, 1732. *Pylades* is but a fictitious name for Richard Gwinnett, of Shurdington in Gloucestershire; and *Corinna* for Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, celebrated in the “*Dunciad.*”

The following Letter, dated from the town whence I now write, is a curiosity of the species to which I have alluded, (vol. 11. p. 64. Letter 7):

“*Newport-Pagnel, Tuesday, June 19, 1711.*”

“We set out on Sunday afternoon, according to appointment, and reached St. Alban's that night, where there happened nothing remarkable, but that the next morning we made a visit to Duke Humphrey. Sir John had seen his Grace before, as well as myself, and my Lady is not much diverted with such antique rarities; so we left the good Duke, the *proto-murthy*, the fat Abbots, and dead Monks (even whilst alive), to their *beloved rest*, and travelled very safely as far as Dunstable, when unluckily, within a furlong of the town, an axle-tree of the coach broke short off, so that we were forced to stay there five hours to have a new one made, and were so hindered, that we got no further than Newport-Pagnel that night. I rose a little before Sir John this morning, in order to have one minute's conversation with my dear Corinna, this being a *post-town*, from whence I could comply with your desires and my own inclinations of sending you this account of our progress. Our next stage is Leicester, and then to Burton, where we hope to arrive to-morrow night. There have been great thunder-showers in these parts, and the roads are very dirty, instead of dusty. How sudden are the changes of weather and ways in this climate! This morning promises very fairly, and I hope we shall finish the rest of our journey with entire satisfaction. But the horses are put to, and I shall lose my breakfast if I write any more. Adieu.”

This journey was performed with Sir John and Lady Guise, to whom he appears

appears to have been a pleasant travelling companion.

Yours, &c.

NEOPORTENSIS.

ACCOUNT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Resumed from vol. XC. ii. 492.)

THE valuable produce of this country must, under any form of government, command an active and lucrative commerce, and insure its prosperity; it is not alone the diamonds, gold, and silver, that render it valuable in a commercial point of view, but the immense quantities of rich drugs, coffee, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, that they export. There are nearly three hundred vessels of different rates and classes, principally brigs and schooners, amounting to nearly 10,000 tons of shipping, constantly employed both here and at St. Salvadore in the coasting and carrying trade: those craft are continually arriving with the produce of the different provinces, and departing with the manufactured goods for the supply and consumption of the inhabitants in the distant departments, which is delivered along the line of the Spanish frontier of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and from thence distributed to Paraguay. This port commands an extensive foreign, as well as domestic, trade with every part of the globe, and ships from Europe and America are continually arriving with manufactured goods, which are exchanged for the produce of the country; in fact, there was such a glut and prodigious influx of goods this month (March 1819) in the market, more particularly British and French productions, that many of the articles were purchased from 20 to 30 per cent. under prime cost, and it was not unusual to see British goods sold by public auction at the Custom House, merely to pay the duties; consequently, the balance of trade must be in favour of this country, whilst this sensible depression exists; as the demands for their produce with which they supply a great part of Europe, is a certainty on which their merchants calculate; whilst the demands for British and other European goods in the market are extremely precarious and fluctuating, from the deluge of those commodities in the market ever since the emi-

gration of the King in 1808, and a still greater re-action took place at the Peace, which continues to increase down to the present moment; consequently, when an opportunity to barter does not exist, the British merchant must pay for the produce in bills of exchange (specie); moreover, the produce is generally shipped to order, and the Portuguese trader has the option of taking or rejecting any part of an English cargo; therefore, he has no occasion to order a quantity of goods to be shipped for his account, as heretofore in London, as he is sensible that he can purchase almost every article of English goods that he wants here, at a much cheaper rate, and likewise save the expense of commission, freight, and insurance.

Provisions on the whole are very dear here, and the butcher's meat, particularly beef, of a very bad quality; it is a mass of lean of the colour and toughness of a piece of horse-flesh, without the least appearance of fat. Their poultry are large and excellent, but very dear. Fish is the most reasonable article of food, but there is no variety.

The country, in the immediate vicinity of the town, exhibits a chain of hills covered with wood, and intersected with narrow vallies, which are watered by several rivulets; the soil is a composition of sand and vegetable earth, washed from the hills by torrents; it is very fruitful, and produces all the tropical fruits that supply the market.

The coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations are mostly at a distance of twenty miles from the town, where the country is more level and open, and the soil better adapted to the cultivation of those articles.

The King's country palace, called St. Christopher's, is about seven or eight miles from the town; it consists of a square pavilion of no great extent; it is surrounded with balconies, virandas, and lattice work, in the Chinese taste, something similar to the Royal Palace at Brighton. It stands on a gentle rising hill, and attached to it there is a pretty large garden, which in a great measure resembles that in the town, but it is much more extensive; the avenue to this residence is lined with myrtle hedges, and it is adorned with lofty iron gates, ornamented with the Royal

Royal Arms, richly emblazoned in bronze. There is nothing material that merits a particular description in the interior of this palace.

There is but little corn cultivated in this country, and they depend in a great measure for this essential article of consumption on importations from North America. A. SINNOT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Jan. 22.

I HAVE been gratified with a sight of the *walking-cane* which formerly belonged to that great navigator and commander Sir Francis Drake; indeed, it is at this moment in my hand, and I take the opportunity of announcing to the public, through the medium of your *Miscellany*, the existence of this curious and valuable piece of antiquity. Sir Francis Drake was born near Tavistock in Devonshire, in the year 1545, and was the eldest of twelve sons. He entered the naval service at a very early period, under the immediate protection of a distant relation, Sir John Hawkins; and after having encountered many privations and hardships, and having amassed considerable wealth, died near the town of *Nombre de Dios*, on the Isthmus of Darien, Jan. 1596, in the 51st year of his age.

The cane, above mentioned, is *bamboo*, discoloured by time, 2 feet 10 inches long, with an ivory head, and a hole through it. It has been in his family ever since the year 1581, which is 240 years, and was given, a short time since, by one of the family to Capt. Wm. Henry Smith, R. N. in whose possession it now is, and who will, I have no doubt, have much pleasure in showing it to any of your readers who may wish to be gratified by the sight of it.

I am aware this Cane is considered to be in existence, but not generally known in whose possession it is.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 21.

AGREEABLY to my former communication (vol. XC. ii. p. 390), I beg to forward you a continuation of "London Worthies," connected with the county of Suffolk.

SIMON EYRE, Lord Mayor of London in 1445, was a native of Brandon. At his own expence he erected a granary for the Metropolis, with a handsome chapel on the East side of the square of Leadenhall Market, and over the porch was this inscription:—"Dextra Domini exaltavit me." The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me." He moreover left 5000 marks, a very large sum in those days, for charitable purposes; and dying in 1459, was interred in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.

At Little Thurlow is a noble old mansion, long the residence of the family of Soame, which was built by Sir STEPHEN SOAME during the reign of Queen Elizabeth: he had been Lord Mayor of London, he founded a Free School and an Almshouse here, and died in 1619. The church contains a handsome monument to his memory.

The manor, advowson, and park, of Soham Lodge, near Earl Soham, was the property of John Cotton, second son of Sir ALLEN COTTON, Lord Mayor of London in 1626. He resided here, and was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1644.

At Stowlangtoft resided Sir Simon D'Ewes, one of the most learned and indefatigable Antiquaries of the 17th century. Part of his mansion house, called Stow Hall, was pulled down several years ago; but the remains in 1783 received great additional improvements from Sir WALTER RAWLINSON, who inherited it from his father Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of London in 1754, by whom the whole parish was purchased in 1760.

In the church of St. Mary at Stoke, is a marble tablet to the memory of JOHN BLEADEN, esq. who resided many years at Stoke Hall, near Ipswich, and fined for the office of Sheriff of London in the year 1804. He was a native of Calne in Wiltshire, and his eldest daughter is married to Ambrose Harbord Steward, esq. of Stoke Park, nominated High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk for the present year.

Brome, a village not so much distinguished by the fine old mansion of Brome Hall, as by the noble family of CORNWALLIS, from which the State has been benefited by so many respectable and worthy men, descendants from Thomas Cornwallis, Sheriff of

of London in 1378. This family would occupy too large a space to enter into minutiae; suffice it to observe, that the members of it have not only filled almost every branch in the State, but filled them worthily.

Sir ROBERT BEDINGFIELD, Lord Mayor of London in 1707, was a native of Halesworth, a place of considerable antiquity, containing a handsome Gothic church and a chauntry, worthy of notice.

The manor, with the advowson of the church of Saxham Magna, which belonged to Bury Abbey, was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Long and his wife; for several descents it was in the family of ELDRÉD, one of whom built the house so long known by the name of *Nutmeg Hall*, in the reign of James I. In 1641 his son Revelt Eldred was created a Baronet. The estate continued in this family till about the year 1750. At the upper end of the chancel, on the South side of the church, is a bust as large as life, of painted stone, and underneath this singular inscription:

Memoria Sacrum
John Eldred.

New Buckingham in Norfolk was his first being; in Babilon he spent some part of his time, and the rest of his earthly pilgrimage he spent in London, and was Alderman of that famous citie.

His age } LXXX.
His death }

The Holy Land so called I have scene,
And in the land of Babilon have been;
But in y^e land where glorious Saints do
live, [give,
My soul doth crave of Christ a room to
And there with holy Angells hallelujahs
sing [King:
With joyful voice to God our heavenly
No content but in thee, O Lord."

Under the bust on a raised monument, with a black marble on the top, very neatly inlaid in brass, is the figure of a man, about two feet long, with a ruff and furred gown, well engraved, with the Arms of Eldred, Revett, city of London, East India, Turkey, and Russia Companies, at his feet, on three brass plates are the following:

"Curriculum vitæ peregre mercando peregi,
Ægyptum atque Arabes, Syrosque visens;
Eximiae reduci et meritæ crevere coronæ,
Nati, divitiæ, peregrine nomen.
Felix grandævus morior; longissima
quamvis
Sit vitæ via—terminus sepulchrum."

Might all my travels me excuse,
For being deade and lying here;
Or if my riches well to use
For life, to death might me endear;
I had my fate or quite outgone,
Or purchas'd Death's compassion;
But riches can no ransom buy,
Nor travells pass the destiny."

In Hackluyt's Collection an account is given of the voyage of this traveller to Tripoli in Syria, and his journey thence to Babylon in 1583. — His son, Revett Eldred, being created a Baronet, thought he could not do too much for his father's memory in the monumental way. He married Anne Blackwell, and died without issue. — In Olivers, the family seat of the Eldred family in Essex, many years since was the portrait of an old man, with a ruff, short beard, and whiskers, supposed to represent this gentleman. — A Lady Ann Eldred left several charities to Saxham Magna, in 1671. Saxham Magna is now the seat of Thomas Mills, esq.

Sir JOHN LEMAN, Alderman of London, founded the Free School at Beccles, in the reign of James I. and endowed it with one hundred acres of land for the maintenance of a master and usher, and the instruction of forty-eight boys in writing and arithmetic.

At the South end of Long Melford is an old seat called Melford Place, which was for many years the mansion of the family of the Martyns. ROGER MARTYN, mercer, son of Lawrence Martyn of Melford, was Lord Mayor of London in 1567.

Tendring Hall, situated a little to the left, between Weyland and Stoke; Sir JOHN WILLIAMS, knt. and Lord Mayor of London, one of its possessors in the year 1736, built a fine seat here, now in the possession of Sir William Rowley, bart. M. P. for the county.

In the small church of Hengrave, which is distinguished by one of those round towers peculiar to Norfolk and Suffolk, is a fine marble tomb to the memory of Sir THOMAS KITSON, the founder of Hengrave Hall; with effigies of himself and one of his first wives, which possesses this singularity, — that a blank is left for her name and parentage. This gentleman came from the obscure village of Yealland in Lancashire; having accumulated immense wealth as a clothier, received

ed the honour of knighthood, and purchased the manor of Hengrave from the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII.; besides this, he possessed several other estates in Suffolk, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and in the City of London, for which he served the office of Sheriff. He was afterwards appointed, by the Duke of Norfolk, Steward of the franchise of Bury St. Edmund's, and died Sept. 13, 1540, aged 55 years.

Buxhall is remarkable as being the birth-place of Sir WM. COPPINGER, Lord Mayor of London, A. D. 1512; at his death he gave half his estate to charitable purposes, and half to his relations, who lived here in good circumstances. This family was so hospitable, that to live like the Coppingers became proverbial. J. B.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

ALLQW me, through the medium of your widely-circulating Miscellany, to offer a few remarks to the Publick, and to the Governors of Christ's Hospital in particular, upon a subject which has of late been canvassed by the Correspondents of a Daily Journal. The subject to which I allude is an alteration in the dress of the Christ's Hospital or Blue Coat Boy, so far as regards a covering for the head.

I cannot contemplate any alteration in the dress which was adopted by the Royal Founder, and which has been strictly adhered to by the various Governors from the foundation to the present time (comprising a period of 269 years), without at once seeing the various difficulties with which the Governors would be surrounded by adopting any measure of the kind. To me it appears that there is but *one* reason which could justify them in any deviation from the original dress of the boys upon that establishment; viz. the health of the children committed to their care. If they have not this plea, I feel inclined to doubt the right of the Governors to alter the dress; at all events, without this the expediency of the measure is set at rest, for upon economical principles they must of course reject the proposed alteration. On the other hand, by making any alteration, they would please but one party out of a number; and having once begun the

work of innovation (for I can call it by no other name), they would be insensibly led on from one alteration to another till there was scarcely any appearance of the original dress left. Some would be for caps similar to the Parish Schools, others for leather caps, and some even for hats, and all these would be dissatisfied with the alteration, with the exception of the party whose suggestion was adopted. Is it advisable, then, for the Governors to place themselves in this awkward situation upon slight grounds, merely to meet the wishes of gentlemen who are led away by their humane feelings, and imagine that to be a hardship which none of those who have been brought up in the Hospital ever felt to be one?

With respect to the healthy state of the boys; I was, through the interest of your venerable Editor, upwards of five years upon the establishment, and during the whole of that time the average number of invalids was under twenty, out of near 500 in London; and most of them accidents.

To go a little further into the question; let the boys themselves have the option of adopting or refusing the alteration, and I know, if the same spirit prevails now that did between fifteen and twenty years ago (and I have no reason to doubt it), they would be unanimous in their refusal. Indeed, at the time above stated, nothing short of coercive measures would have made the boys yield to what they would have considered a degrading alteration.

I do sincerely hope, Mr. Urban, that if the Governors are induced to make any alteration in the dress, they will go a little further, and alter the name of the Hospital; for I have a great objection to the idea of a Blue Coat Boy in any other dress than that of the pious young Founder, which carries with it a degree of veneration that we shall look for in vain in the Blue Coat Boy of the modern school. J. I. WILSON.

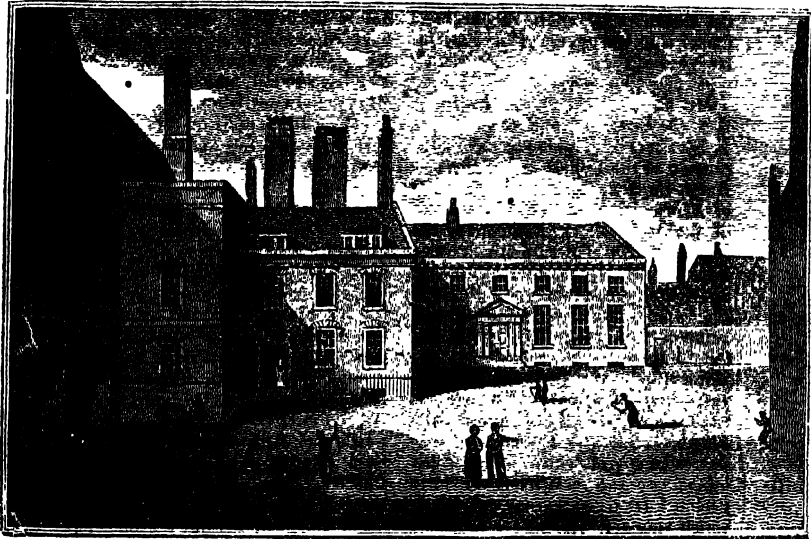
MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

ANNEXED is a South View of the Grammar School of Christ's Hospital, built in 1793, under the superintendence of Alderman Gill, who was at that time Treasurer of the Hospital. At the upper end of the School is a portrait of John Smith, Esq.

Esq. the gentleman to whom the Hospital is indebted for the means of raising this noble structure. The removal of some old houses which joined the North end of the building has enabled the Governors to form a very handsome entrance from Little Bri-

tain, from whence the building may be seen to advantage. The house which adjoins the West end, is inhabited by the Steward, and has a communication with the Writing School, which is seen at the end of the View.



This school is under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Trollope, assisted by the Rev. I. R. Pitman, the Rev. John Greenwood, and the Rev. Edw. Rice; and the boys proceed as far in the classics as their talents or age will allow. A sufficient number complete the classical course of education to fill up the University exhibitions as they become vacant. About 200 are taught in the classics at Hertford, and are transferred to the London establishment when they are about twelve years of age.

There are seven Exhibitions or Scholarships for Cambridge, and one for Oxford, belonging to this Institution; the value of which at Cambridge is 60*l.* per annum; and at Pembroke Hall an additional Exhibition from the College, making about 90*l.* for the four years, and 50*l.* for the last three years; to which may be added the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees, which are all paid by the Hospital. The Oxford Exhibitions are 10*l.* more, or 70*l.* The Governors

pay all fees of entrance, 20*l.* towards furnishing the room, 10*l.* for books, and 10*l.* for clothes, making at least 50*l.* for the outfit.

The Grecians, or scholars intended for the University, are selected by the Head Classical Master, without any interference of the Governors, according to their talents and behaviour, subject to the approval of their friends. In the event of more than one being equally qualified, the choice would fall upon the boy of best behaviour; and if talent and behaviour were both equal, it would then go by seniority. One Exhibition goes every year to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, making eight in seven years.

On St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21) the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Governors, attend at Christ Church, where an Anthem is sung by the boys, and a Sermon preached by one of the young gentlemen who have lately returned from College; after which his Lordship, accompanied by the Sheriffs and

Governors,

Governors, proceed to the Hall, where two Oration's are delivered—one in English by the Senior Scholar, who soon after goes to College; and the other in Latin by the next in rotation. A handsome collection is then made for the youths; and his Lordship and the Governor's retire to the Court-room, where an excellent dinner is served up, under the superintendence of the Steward. F.S.A.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

IN the Cover of one of your last Numbers is an announcement of a portion of the Collections of the late Ralph Bigland, Garter principal King of Arms, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, the learned Editor of British Monachism; but without any mention of a continuation of the unfinished Volume of the same gentleman's laborious and valuable "Genealogical Collections for the County of Gloucester." As the publication of the MSS. containing so vast a body of information, connected not only with the first families in the kingdom, but also a record of evidences (many of which, in all probability, are now destroyed, or have perished from the ravages of time), which may hereafter be of the most essential service in tracing the descent of property in the county, would be most desirable; it is to be hoped that the ably-qualified Editor of the History of the City will offer his assistance in furtherance of so great an acquisition to County Topography. As the remainder of the Collections would probably be under the same controul, an announcement of the intended completion of the laborious Work of the late Mr. Bigland, would be sure to procure sufficient names to indemnify the Publishers. If expense has hitherto delayed the completion, might not the matter be given in a more contracted scale, still retaining the great body of genealogical memorials, which, from the account of parishes already published, it may be fairly presumed they contain?

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

LETTER XIV.

(Continued from p. 32.)

Maastricht, Aug. 31, 1818.

AFTER dining last Friday at Lintz, a village on the Rhine, we again

proceeded on our voyage, and came in view of the Seven Mountains, a range of picturesque hills to the right of us, with a bold marked outline; they resemble the Malvern hills. The mixture of sunshine and showers favoured the prospect. The tops of the hills were dark, and their outlines boldly delineated; several of them have ruined forts on their summits; the highest is near 2000 feet high. The left summit, which is nearest the Rhine, and rises from its right bank, is called Drakenfels or the Dragon's Tower; on its top are the ruins of a castle; the sides of this hill are steep and rocky. When we had arrived within two miles of Drakenfels, we came to a large island in the Rhine, called Rolandswerder, on which stands a Convent, now uninhabited. The point of view which our Artist chose for his sketch, had this Island and Convent in front, and the Castle and rocky hill of Drakenfels in the back ground; on the left, was a wooded rocky hill with a large old arch on the summit, the only remains of the Castle of Rolandsaek. The story goes, that Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, built this Castle above the Convent, that he might be near his mistress who became a Nun. The Artist, for the first time, expressed himself satisfied with the scenery, and said, "This is very well." After passing Drakenfels, the country became nearly level; and after passing an insulated rock, called Godesberg, with a Castle on it, to the left of the Rhine, the scenery of the river ended.

We arrived at BONN, at half-past seven, to sleep. The interesting parts are the views for two or three miles at St. Goar, and the approach to the Seven Mountains at Drakenfels. Our Artist has travelled along the Rhine from Switzerland; he says, from thence to Mayence it flows through a plain, and he expressed great disappointment, in consequence of the exaggerated accounts and views of it which he had read and seen. It is a mistake to suppose the Rhine cannot be seen by land; whenever there is any scenery, the river is shut in by hills, and the great carriage road winds along the left bank; our Artist thinks the views by land preferable. Having noticed the beauties of the Rhine, I must conclude with its miseries: 1st. The impositions

tions attending the conveyance of a carriage on board, and its debarkation; these were such, that the Scotch gentlemen sold their carriage rather than submit to them. 2d. The rudeness of the boatmen, who have no inclination to make you comfortable, and if they had, can understand neither French nor German. Though we were continually exposed to their rudeness, and in danger of being knocked over-board by their oars, they had the insolence to demand some "*drinken*" after the voyage was over, in a manner so menacing, that the Scotch Artist presented a pistol to the Captain. 3d. The being cooped up with 40 or 50 passengers, in a narrow vessel, only 7 feet wide, with no side guard, and lumbered with planks. The alternative of being starved or wet in showers, on deck, or stewed below in a crowded cabin, where you can see nothing except the smoke of tobacco. 4th. The arbitrary conduct of the Captain, who, because the wind was contrary, would allow no one to stand on deck, or to raise a seat by planks, but only permitted us to squat on a tarred deck, till we became "all as one as a piece of the ship." We went into the little boat which contained the carriage, where there were two or three snug seats, but were turned out by the Captain. The Scotch gentleman attempted to put his plaid on, but it was peremptorily forbidden by the Captain, lest it should catch wind; umbrellas in showers were also strictly prohibited. 5th. The mixture of whiffs of tobacco with the finest scenery of the Rhine. 6th. The mislaying by the boatmen of my great coat at the commencement of the voyage, which I had no help from them in seeking, and gave up for lost till the voyage was over: the consequence, starvation and a hoarseness. 7th. Exaggerated books of description, leading you to expect grand mountain scenery, where every thing is tame. Yet you must not suppose that these miseries, separately or collectively, amounted to any thing seriously vexatious. As there were seven or eight of us Englishmen, who could talk freely without being understood by others; every instance of savage or arbitrary conduct on the part of the Captain, was turned by us into matter of sport and amuse-

ment. Still, if only an individual Englishman or two had been on the vessel, it certainly would have taken away all gratification in this voyage of pleasure. Had we hired a boat to ourselves, the charge in the first instance would have been higher, nor should we have been sure of avoiding more than half of the aforementioned miseries.

August 29.—Rose at four, and walked about Bonn; it is a town with about 10,000 inhabitants, and stands pleasantly on the Rhine. There are some good churches and public buildings, but there was no opportunity of seeing the inside of any of them. At a quarter before five, we set off in the boat to COLOGNE. The Scotch gentleman staid behind, and followed in a small boat in the afternoon. The country was as flat as at Booth Ferry, all the way to Cologne. The approach to Cologne was like that to Hull from the Humber. The river at Cologne is, I think, three quarters of a mile wide. The 28th, the thermometer at five a.m. was 59, at one p.m. 67. The Minster at Bonn is an old Gothic church, with one centre and two West towers, and a great spire in the middle; the outside is plain and without ornament. We had on board the packet a Frenchwoman, about 24, the wife of a private Hanoverian soldier, who fought in English pay at the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded; he is now dangerously ill near Brussels, and she had been to his friends on his affairs, and was returning; though she was pregnant, and had neither hat nor cloak, she was as sprightly as any of the company, and was very neatly and respectably dressed; when younger she had been handsome. When we landed at Cologne, we proceeded more than half a mile from the river to the Inn, from which the Diligences go (the Hotel de Mayence); she seemed to consider herself at home in the company of Englishmen; when we arrived at our inn, she shook hands with us, and wished us good morning; and we found she was setting off to walk to Brussels with her bundle of clothes, a distance of 130 miles. A little subscription of a *franc* a piece, on my friend's proposal, was made for her (amounting to six francs); she received it gratefully, but did not at all appear

appear to have looked for it. We lauded at half-past nine and got a good breakfast, after which the operations of shaving and clean-shirting, which had been necessarily suspended for two mornings during the confusion of the voyage, enabled us to meet comfortably, and take a ramble through Cologne. The town is large, and contains 50,000 inhabitants; the houses are high, and most of the streets narrow; it was remarkable before the Revolution for the superstition of the inhabitants, and was called the *Paradise of Priests*; there were 2500 Priests and Religious, and 60 Convents. All these have been suppressed by the French, and several Churches have been converted to secular uses, but still there is a great number of very handsome ones. We went to the church of St. Peter; in this parish Rubens was born; his father's tomb is in front of the altar. Rubens was baptized here on St. Peter and St. Paul's day, from whom he is named; and he painted, as the Altar Piece, the Crucifixion of St. Peter, which has been recovered from the Louvre; it is placed on a swing-hinge, and behind it is a copy, which they show before the original. Whether this copy supplied the place of the original, in its absence, we did not learn. St. Peter is crucified with his head downward; his feet and one of his arms are nailed; and the nail has pierced a principal artery of the arm, which is already pale and nearly dead; the savage soldiers are proceeding to nail the other arm, which is full of life, and of blood. The figure is naked, and the talent of the painter is shown in his display of the muscles in this unusual position. It is a very striking but unpleasant subject.

This town is the great place for the manufactory of Eau de Cologne, a sort of ladies' perfume, used also as a medicine and a cordial; the printed bills relating to it attribute almost miraculous powers in curing every description of complaints; we went to one of the principal manufactories. The Romans called this town *Colonia*, and the Germans call it *Coln*, or *Koeln*, and it is pronounced like the English stop—*Colon*. In 1618, all the Protestants were expelled, but the French Government, since the Revolution, has allotted a Church to the Protestants. We went to the

"Dome" or Cathedral; it is an unfinished building, but intended to have been a most grand magnificent pile. The West front, on a very large scale (in the style of the great tower of York Minster), is complete; it is very lofty, but the two intended towers are scarcely begun. The nave is only half raised, makes no figure without, and within is covered with planks, and appears very low, but as far as it is carried up it is in a very beautiful style of architecture; the painted windows on the North side of the nave are inimitable; they exceed any painted glass I ever saw, and would be worth 1000*l.* a piece to any cathedral in England. The choir is finished. The outside view of the East end is extremely grand. The building is very lofty, and there are very large spreading buttresses; the termination is either an octagon or circular; it reminded me of some views of Milan. The inside of the choir is very striking, and the painted glass rich. Behind the high altar is the tomb of the Magi, or three Kings, who came from the East to make offerings to Christ; Charlemagne, about 1000 years ago, brought their bones to Cologne, and they were deposited in this tomb, the riches of which before the Revolution were astonishing. It is a large richly-embossed tomb, with gilded carving, and elegant ornaments; it was formerly covered with pearls and gems. The skulls of the three Magi or Kings had on them crowns of solid gold, of six pounds weight. At the Revolution, the Grand Chapter fled into Westphalia, and fearing that the French would plunder this tomb, they took with them all the treasures which were capable of being moved, as well as the sculptures. In 1804, some of the treasures of this tomb were returned to it in a very imperfect state; many of the ornaments had been lost or broken. The crowns of gold were not forthcoming; but the tomb was restored as well as possible, and is still a great curiosity. The inhabitants have contributed gems and precious stones to replace those missing, and the skulls of the Magi now wear crowns of gilt metal, richly set with pearls; their names are engraved in blue enamelled letters, viz. Caspar, Melchior, Balthasar. The interior of the little chapel containing this curiosity

riosity is quite dark, and each visitor is furnished with a candle; we followed into it Sir George Warrender, a Commissioner in the Navy, and his Lady. The litany of the three Kings is hung near the tomb of the Magi; it entitles the repeater to an indulgence of nine days. Near the chapel there is a curious painting, 400 years old, representing the adoration of the Magi; it is a little in the style of that at Castle Howard, but much inferior. In the choir there is a handsome illuminated Missal, dated 1498.

We proceeded to the Church of the Jesuits, an elegant modern building, with a rich marble altar and ornaments; and to the Church of St. Ursula, a very old Saxon building. This lady landed at Cologne with 11,000 virgins, when the Goths and Huns invaded it, and she exhorted the inhabitants to endure martyrdom rather than give up their Religion; there are paintings round the choir, illustrating the story. I suppose that the Saint and her virgins set the example, as the walls of the church are covered with their skulls, in glass frames and niches. We also went to the Church of St. Gereon, an old Saxon circular dome, with a grand ascent beyond the altar, and a long chapel.

The town of Cologne has some trade in cotton and silk manufactories, and does not appear to be diminishing in its population. The six Englishmen dined together; all of them, except myself and my friend, are setting off by the Diligence in the morning. Two of the Scotch gentlemen of the Artists' party came from their Inn (the Holy Ghost) on the banks of the Rhine, to make us a call, on their arrival this evening.—Capt. K. told us that he boarded at Marseilles, with Mrs. Harrison, an Englishwoman, at 130 francs a month, which included board, lodging, and washing, and a bottle of good wine every day.

August 30.—This morning (Sunday), when I came down, the servant maid was cleaning the room floor of the dining hall; she picked up a few lumps of dirt with her hand and withdrew; this extraordinary attention to cleanliness, I attributed to its being Sunday morning. This is, notwithstanding, one of the best inns we have visited, and the waiter very

civil; we had, for the first time, unsophisticated potatoes. Visited several churches in the way to the Cathedral; in one of them, a very large congregation joined in powerful singing with the organ, in a congregational style. High Mass began at the Dome, at half-past ten, when a very great bell was tolled; but not the largest, which weighs 25,000 lbs. An old man who showed us the Chapel of the Kings, and whom we then took for a Verger, proved to be the Chief Priest. There was a procession round the nave with holy water; it was carried in a vessel, by a singing boy in red and white, who followed the Priest, holding by his skirt; and the Priest dipped his brush in the water, and then sprinkled the people. The organ stands over the choir gate, and in front of it a music gallery. For the first time since our journey commenced, we heard, as at Antwerp, a regular band of vocal and instrumental music; the principal trebles were females; the music was beautiful, and the singing fine. The fugues were in the style of Handel; and the organ, which is brilliant and sweet, was played in the true church style; we enjoyed it much. Several strangers and others not Roman Catholics were present; the congregation in general appeared to me to show not much devotion; the Priests who were not actually officiating, conversed together during the performance of the musical parts of the Mass. The Scotch Artist, on the contrary, who has been in Italy, was struck with the devotional manner of the people, as contrasted with that country, where they are still more inattentive. He admired the "Dome" much; the stone is of volcanic ashes from the Drakenfels mountain, and of a grey colour; this volcanic stone is common in the neighbourhood of the Rhine. The style of architecture is the modern Gothic, and the stone is clean and in fine preservation. The Scotch gentleman goes down the Rhine to Dusseldorf, but says he is quite tired of it, and never met with so much rudeness and incivility during his two years on the Continent, as since he came into Germany. Went from the Cathedral to the Protestant Church, which was just leaving; it was full of Prussian soldiers. All the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne, and the

the country to Aix-la-Chapelle, belong to Prussia. The shops were open all Sunday morning, and more business doing than on Saturday.

On our arrival at Cologne, we left to the waiter the settlement of expenses attending the debarkation of our carriage; they amounted to 10½ francs, and the waiter got abused by the Captain for allowing no more.

Yours, &c.

X.

[To be continued.]

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I ADDRESS myself to you in sure confidence of our old friendship, that you will do all in your power to relieve my distress; and am well assured that you will have pleasure in restoring and keeping alive old customs that were founded in good sense.

I am a Sexagenarian, though not the same as one whose papers we have lately perused with some gratification, and in the experience attained by long practice, I have always found considerable pleasure and information in reading the *Prefaces* to books before I entered upon the Table of Contents, and the Work itself; to have done otherwise would have seemed to me to be like the hireling who attempts an entrance by a wrong course, or rather like an eager young lady who turns to the last chapter in every new novel, that she may be acquainted with the denouement, before she begins the work; she then indulges a vain triumph, in thinking she knows more of the author's secret than all other readers.

Having lately finished an elaborate Work, it appeared necessary that it should be introduced by a pithy and interesting Preface; and after ruminating on the leading topics of my labours, I prepared what in due vanity seemed to me in my study to read off very fluently, and would serve to make the reader as familiar as myself with my object and design; but when my MS. was handed to my bookseller, he lamented the hours which these prefatory lucubrations had occupied, and assured me that nobody read Prefaces in these times of business and dispatch! Upon my requesting an explanation of these terms, he said that the times were now so enlightened, that it had long since ceased to be necessary to offer

any Prefatory observations,—nothing was so dry and fatiguing, especially to young minds; and that as every department of business was now pressed into a few hours of the morning, the utmost dispatch was necessary in every concern; and that therefore no preambles were suffered, but every one was obliged to come instantly to the point in question;—that no body now read dry details of opinions and systems, but looked to the conclusion, without reading thro' the premises;—that no one required an Introduction, as in former years, for every one is now capable, without the tardiness which once belonged to decorum or to respect, of rushing at once into the centre of the subject, and trusted to time and chance to help him through it;—and that some readers, especially those among the great, employ an intelligent librarian to score in the margin at those sentences or figures which are most attractive in description or in composition, so as to lead the patron in a few minutes to talk of any new work with all the wit and experience of one who had read the very MS of the author before they were put to the press.—Now, Sir, I am sharing the fate of this great dispatch, or rather bending under the modern oppression of yielding to the fashion of the times, in allowing my new bantling, just breathing external air, to be ushered into the world without saying a word about him; and his very title, in which I would have inserted a few more terms than usual, has been cut down to a single word.

It concerns me very sincerely, for my brethren of the grey goose-quill, that we must all be condemned to so solitary, and almost silent, a minister of introduction; because an author, when he has closed his work, feels a delicious sensation, like that of a woman's delivery from pain and labour; and while he indulges rest in his easy chair, he reflects how sweet it will be to pour out his motives and design to a candid reader, who, he vainly fancies, will enter into his feelings as tenderly as himself: he thus seeks a means of conciliating his critics, of awakening dullness, and of preparing against attack; he checks sarcasm, appeals to the learned, and invites the unlearned to be instructed or amused; at any rate, his scheme

is harmless, for he seldom or ever misleads.

Now, Sir, if the modern plan had always prevailed, what losses would the republic of letters have sustained! The celebrated Preface by Dr. Johnson to his Dictionary, and those to his Edition of the Poets; that by Dr. Parr to Belendenus; and in these our days, that of Crabbe to his Tales of the Hall, would all, *cum multis aliis*, have been lost to public view.—Where, Sir, but in yourself, shall these things find redress? Though, in your own pithy Preface, you are pleased to be short, yet that is well made up in the multifarious subjects of your valuable Volumes. But then, Sir, the dispatch which is so much the urgent topic of modern pursuit, is not always considered, while your pages are under perusal.

I cannot but lament for the cause of Literature in general, and for this branch of it in particular, that all readers have not a slice of authorship; if they had, they would so tenderly sympathize with us, that for the mere sake of brotherly love, abstracted from all considerations of their own benefit, they would read our Prefaces with patience and pleasure, and participate in the gratification which accompanies that part of our composition.

Such is my case; and my humble suit to you is to afford your patronage and influence with the unlearned, and with the learned also, who, I perceive, are sliding very rapidly into the fashionable neglect, to induce them to consider that they cannot properly enter the temple without passing through the portico; that they cannot find a place in the drawing-room without first approaching the staircase; that they can never relish the wit and spirit of a language without becoming master of the alphabet; all which are no other than prefaces to their respective works.—You will thus render a most essential public service, by convincing mankind that the only way to obtain either pleasure, practice, profit, or praise, is to take every thing in its exact order.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 8.*

THE following particulars respecting that truly British Commander, Lord Collingwood, were

communicated by an intelligent Officer in his Lordship's service,* and who, from being in the same vessel, had the fullest opportunity for observation.

A most striking feature in his character, was his strict economy in every thing relative to the service. The sails of his own ship were literally worn to rags before he suffered them to be condemned. He kept a close watch over his fleet in this respect, and was highly displeased whenever he observed any expense incurred where there was not a strict necessity. A vessel in his fleet having displayed new sails, he ordered the old ones to be brought to him for inspection; and finding them in far better condition than his own, he commanded the foresail to be hoisted in place of the tattered one that was in use: his Lordship then invited the Captain of the gay vessel to dinner; and carelessly asked him what he thought of his foresail?—"In fair condition, my Lord," was the unwary answer. "If it be good enough for an Admiral's ship, I think it might have served a Captain's."—On another occasion, in the midst of an action, seeing that one of the masts were shivered, he ordered out the boat, and being asked for what purpose? "To take that spar into the store-ship," was the reply.—By this unrelaxing spirit of economy, he saved thousands to the revenue.

Though his attention was thus alive to every minutiae, he gave his orders as calmly in the heat of an engagement, as on ordinary occasions. To his men he was always attentive and kind; but strict with the officers, particularly with young nobility. He could not bear to see promotion, unless arising from merit; and used to say, "I like a man to get in at the port-hole, not at the cabin-window." He was perfectly plain in his dress, and retained the old fashion. A small cocked hat; a square-cut blue coat, with tarnished epaulettes; blue waistcoat and small-clothes; with boots, guiltless of blacking, but occasionally greased, was his costume on state occasions. In his diet he was strictly temperate, and even abstemious. So long as his health permitted, he constantly regulated the motions of his own vessel: leaving his officers scarcely any duties

duties to perform. His Lordship's declining strength had long called for that repose which his unremitted exertions for a series of years so amply merited; but Government was unwilling to dispense with his abilities. Whilst in this state, an officer, on the night preceding his death, came into his cabin and found him reclining on a sofa, and asked, "Shall we wear, my Lord?" "Wear," said his Lordship, "wear—they have worn and torn me."—He expired the following day; and, on opening the body, a stricture was found in the lower orifice of the stomach, which had totally precluded the passage of any nourishment, as it would scarcely permit even a bristle to pass.

These particulars may be relied upon as correct, and may not be an unacceptable addition to the Obituary of his Lordship, given in your Number for May 1810, p. 486.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, *West Square.*

(Continued from vol. XC. ii. 403.)

MR. URBAN,

THE following instances of not glorious poverty, noticed by our Author, may form a striking contrast to some overgrown fortunes of the present day, when poverty is, by too great a portion of mankind, considered as a disgrace. Yours, &c. J. C.

Publius Valerius, surname! Poplicola, Brutus's coadjutor in the abolition of royalty at Rome—his colleague likewise in the Consulship in the first year of the consular government—and afterward thrice Consul at different periods—was so far from rich, that, at the time of his death, his whole property would not have sufficed to defray the charges of his funeral, which, therefore, was conducted at the public expense.—*Ib.* 4. 4. 1.

Menenius Agrippa had enjoyed the consular dignity at Rome, and afterward, as mediator, effected a reconciliation between the nobles and the commons, at the time of a dangerous schism, which seemed to threaten the very existence of the Roman republic. This man, however, was so scantily provided with the boons of Fortune, that (like Poplicola above mentioned)

he did not, at his decease, leave sufficient property to defray his funeral expenses. The commons, therefore, as a testimony of their gratitude for his friendly mediation, voluntarily imposed on themselves a small but general capitation-tax, to honour their advocate with decent obsequies.—*Lib.* 4. 4. 2.

Attilius Regulus, commander of the Roman army in Africa in the first Punic war, having distinguished himself by gaining several victories over the Carthaginians, it was determined that he should be continued in the command for an additional year. On receiving intelligence of this prorogation, the general—whose whole estate consisted of seven acres of poor infertile soil—wrote to the consuls, informing them that his steward, whom he had left in charge of it, was dead, and his hiring labourer, availing himself of that circumstance, had run away, after having carried off all the agricultural implements; wherefore he requested that a successor might be appointed to conduct the war in his stead, lest his wife and children should be destitute of subsistence, in consequence of his land lying neglected.—The Consuls having reported the affair to the Senate, that assembly immediately ordered that his fields should be duly cultivated, all the lost articles replaced, and his wife and children supplied with necessaries at the public expense.—*Lib.* 4. 4. 5.

In the second Punic war, Cnaeus Scipio, the Roman general in Spain, wrote, in like manner, to the Senate, requesting permission to resign the command, and return to Rome, where his presence was necessary to promote the marriage of his daughter, whose portion could not be realised in his absence.—The Senate, unwilling that the state should lose the services of an excellent general, undertook to supply the place of a father in this instance. Accordingly, having consulted Scipio's wife and other relatives, and with them determined the amount of the desired portion, they ordered it to be issued from the public treasury: and thus the young lady was married without further delay.—(The portion in question was little more than eighty-eight pounds of our present money.)—*Lib.* 4. 4. 10.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

17. *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham; compiled from original Records, preserved in public Repositories and private Collections; and illustrated by Engravings of Architectural and Monumental Antiquities, Portraits of eminent Persons, &c. &c.* By Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, F. S. A. Vol. II. Folio, pp. 408. Nichols and Son.

AT length we have the pleasure to announce to our Readers the publication of the Second Portion of Mr. Surtees's very valuable "History of Durham." The Volume has been a long time in the press (the First having been reviewed in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 137. 233. 425); but this will be readily excused, as every page of it bears evidence of the Author's accuracy of detail, and happy talent of enlivening his subject with interesting and entertaining observations on men and manners.

The part of the County described in this Volume is Chester Ward, which contains the Parishes of Monk-Wearmouth, Washington, Whitburn, Boldon, Jarrow, Heworth, South Shields, Gateshead, Chester-le-Street, Lamesley, Tanfield, Whickham, Ryton, Medomsley, Ebchester, Lanchester, Ash, Muggleswick, Edmundbyers, Hunstanworth, and Wilton Gilbert.

The Volume opens with a full account of the bustling and busy town and port of Monk-Wearmouth. But we pass on to Hilton Castle, a contiguous spot, from time immemorial famous as a baronial residence. As connected with this Castle, the following account of the "Cauld Lad of Hilton," accompanied by remarks on Brownies in general, by Mr. Surtees and Sir Walter Scott, cannot fail of proving interesting to our Readers.

"Every castle, tower, or manor-house, has its visionary inhabitants. 'The cauld lad of Hilton' belongs to a very common and numerous class, the *Brownie**, or domestic spirit; and seems to have possessed no very distinctive attributes. He was seldom seen, but was heard nightly by the servants who slept in the great hall. If the kitchen had been left in perfect order, they heard him amusing himself by breaking plates and dishes, hurling the pewter in all directions, and throwing every thing into confusion. If, on the contrary, the apartment had been left in disarray (a practice which the servants found it most prudent to adopt), the indefatigable goblin arranged every thing with the greatest precision†. This poor *esprit folet*, whose pranks were at all times perfectly harmless, was at length banished from his haunts by the usual expedient of presenting him with a suit of cloaths‡. A

* "The Brownie was meagre, shaggy, and wild, in his appearance; in the day-time he lurked in remote recesses of the old houses, which he delighted to haunt, and in the night sedulously employed himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family.' The Brownie, whom Sir W. Scott supposes with great probability to be a regular descendant of the *Lar familiaris*, had a prescriptive right to the kitchen fire; and on one occasion, when the servants of a Scottish family protracted their vigils to an unreasonable hour, the Brownie appeared at the door, and warned them to bed, 'Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieshock*' (glowing embers)." "Border Minstrelsy, introd. p. c.—civ."

† "Hail from thy wanderings long, my much-lov'd sprite!

Thou friend, thou lover of the lowly, hail!

Tell in what realms thou sports thy merry night,

Trailst the long mop, or whilstt the mimic flail;

Where dost thou deck the much disordered hall,

Whilst the tired damsel in Elysium sleeps."

"Erskine, Border Minstrelsy, introd. p. clxv."

"Yet how do these lines, all soft and beautiful as they are, fall before one stroke of Milton's 'shadowy flail'."

‡ "The offer of reward, particularly of food, infallibly causes his disappearance for ever. On one occasion, when the lady of the house was crying out, Brownie mounted his master's best horse, swam the Tweed in flood, and re-crossed it with the midwife *en croupe*; he then proceeded to the stable, and bestowed a severe horsewhipping on the lingering domestic, who was only drawing on his boots. The master imprudently rewarded this important service by the present of a green coat, and lost his faithful Brownie for ever. 'We may suppose that, tired of his domestic drudgery, he went in his new livery to join the fairies.'" Scott, *ibid.* c. 111.

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green

green cloak and hood were laid before the kitchen fire, and the domestics sat up watching at a prudent distance. At twelve o'clock the sprite glided gently in, stood by the glowing embers, and surveyed the garments provided for him very attentively, tried them on, and seemed delighted with his appearance, frisking about for some time, and cutting several summersets and gambados, till, on hearing the first cock, he twitched his mantle tight about him*, and disappeared with the usual valediction:

"Here's a cloke, and here's a hood,
The cauld lad o' Hilton will do no more good.

"The genuine Brownie, however, is supposed to be, *ab origine*, an unembodied spirit; but the boy of Hilton has, with an admixture of English superstition, been identified with the apparition of an unfortunate domestic, whom one of the old chiefs of Hilton slew at some very distant period, in a moment of wrath or intemperance. The Baron had, it seems, on an important occasion, ordered his horse, which was not brought out so soon as he expected; he went to the stable, found the boy loitering, and, seizing a hay-fork, struck him, though not intentionally, a mortal blow. The story adds, that he covered his victim with straw till night, and then threw him into the pond, where the skeleton of a boy was (in confirmation of the tale) discovered in the last Baron's time. I am by no means clear that the story may not have its foundation in the fact recorded in the following inquest†:

"Coram Johanne King, Coron. Wardæ de Chestre, apud Hilton, 3 Jul. 7 Jac. 1609.

"Inquisitio super visum corporis Rogeri Skelton, ibi jacentis mortui. Jurati presentant quod Robertus Hilton, de Hilton, Gen. die et anno supradictis inter horas 8 et 9 ante meridiem falcans gramen cum quadam falce Anglice a Syth ad valenc. xxd. quam ipse in manibus suis tenuit, eundem Rogerum stantem à tergo casu infortunii cum acie ejusd. falcis, Anglice the Syth point, percussit supra dextrum femur ejusd. Rogeri unam plagam mortalem longam unius pollicis et lat. duor. pollic. ex qua plaga idem Rogerus eadem hora mortuus ibidem obiit: et quod casu et non aliter, &c.

"Nevertheless, I strongly suspect that the unhouse'd spirit of Roger Skelton, 'whom in the hay-field the good Hilton ghosted,' took the liberty of playing a few of those pranks which are said by writers of grave authority to be the peculiar privilege of those spirits only who are shouldered untimely by violence from their mortal tenements:

"Ling'ring in anguish o'er his mangled clay,
The melancholy shadow turn'd away,
And follow'd through the twilight grey, —
his guide ‡§.

"A fine pardon for the above manslaughter appears on the rolls of Bishop James, dated 6 Sept. 1609||."

We shall take an early opportunity of recurring to Mr. Surtees's entertaining history of Hilton Castle, and his baronial owners.

(To be continued.)

* "This account of the cold lad's very indecorous behaviour, on receiving his new livery, seems apocryphal. The genuine Brownie always received the present which was to banish him from his long-loved haunts with tokens of deep regret. Like Milton's more elegant fay,

"From haunted spring and dale,
Edged with poplar pale,
The parting Genius is with sighing sent."

"The last Brownie who haunted a wild and solitary spot in Eitrick forest, was banished by the mistaken religious notions of a foolish old devotee, who presented him with a milk porringer, and a piece of money. The parting sprite was heard to howl and cry the whole night, 'Farewell to bouny Bodsbeck.'" Ibid.

† "For the whole evidence of the Lad of Hilton I am indebted to the indefatigable zeal of my worthy friend J. B. Taylor, (et est mihi sæpe vocandus,) who collected and collated all the floating oral evidence which all the seniors of Hilton and Wearmouth could afford."

‡ "Boyd's Penance of Hugo."

§ "You must not stay here," replied Mercury (filling two posts—supervisor of thieves, and chief usher of ghosts), "You must not stay here, unless you had been murdered; in which case, indeed, you might have been suffered to walk some time; but, if you died a natural death, you must set out for the other world immediately."

"Journey from this World to the next—Fielding."

"And again, 'How did you come to your end, Sir?' 'I was murdered, Sir.' 'I am surprised, then, that you did not divert yourself by walking up and down, and playing some merry tricks with the murderer.' 'Oh! Sir, I had not that privilege, I was lawfully put to death.'" Ibid.

Rot. W. James, A^o 4.

18. *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh, for a period of 1373 years, comprising a considerable portion of the General History of Ireland; a Refutation of the opinions of Dr. Ledwich, respecting the Non-existence of St. Patrick; and an Appendix, on the Learning, Antiquities and Religion of the Irish Nation.* By James Stuart, A. B. 8vo. pp. 860. Longman and Co.

THIS closely-printed Volume is an acceptable present, not only to the Topographer, but to the General Historian and the lovers of Biography, of which it contains an ample store, comprising the following subjects.

"1st. Historical Memoirs of Armagh, with a statistical account of that city.—2d. Biographical sketches of the various prelates who presided, in succession, over the see of Armagh, from the year 445 till the Reformation.—3. A Biographical Account of the Protestant Archbishops of Armagh, Primates of all Ireland, from the period of the Reformation till the year 1818.—4th. A similar account of the Lives of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Armagh, or titular Primates of all Ireland.—5th. A narrative of various important events in the General History of Ireland, in which the Archbishops of Armagh, and the Church of Ireland, were either directly or indirectly concerned.—6th. An Account of the establishment of Presbyterian congregations, and of other religious societies, in the city of Armagh; with biographical sketches of the Presbyterian Ministers in regular order.—7th. Various matters relating to the trade, manufactures, antiquities, manners, customs, learning, and religion of the country, &c. which are either interspersed through the work, or subjoined in appendixes."

"In giving a biographical account," says Mr. Stuart, "of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Armagh, subsequent to the Reformation, and in discussing many other topics comprised in these Memoirs, the author has attempted to elucidate subjects hitherto untouched."

In an elaborate Introduction of 70 pages, Mr. Stuart, supported by Bale, Polydore Vergil, Camden, and Milton, very ably combats the arguments adduced by Dr. Ledwich to prove "that St. Patrick never existed."

Prefixed to the volume is a description of "a curious Relick," with the existence of which Mr. Stuart was unacquainted till the volume was nearly finished at the press.

"This curious relic consists of an antique four-sided hand-bell, of rather

uncouth form, and composed of two pieces of hammered iron, connected with brass solder and by twelve rivets. The bell itself has probably been designed for the internal use of a chapel, being only 9½ inches in height, 5 in length, and 4 in breadth. When struck by the tongue, a dull, solemn tone is produced*. So far there is little interesting about it, except that it is an instrument of considerable antiquity. But it is accompanied by a splendid cover, unique in its kind, which serves at once to preserve it from injury, and to announce the veneration in which it had been held in former times. The taste, costliness and beauty of the numerous and singular decorations of this cover, demonstrate it to have been the production of a much later age than that of the bell itself. The ground of the cover is brass, edged with copper, and enriched with a great variety of elegant ornaments, raised in all its parts. Its top represents a compressed mitre, one side of which is adorned with a fine gold filigree work, and silver gilt. The silver work is partly scrolled in *alto relievo*, and partly in bass relief, resembling the knots in the collar of St. Patrick. In the centre of the top is a blue stone, set in fine gold, and inscribed in a glass bead. In its centre are four pearl-coloured stones, with four green ones of a smaller size, representing an intersected cross. Under this is a circular space, now vacant, which had probably been once occupied by a gem. The other side of the mitre is silver, cut into various crosses."

"An inscription on its four edges, or margins, in old Irish characters, indicates, as far as it has been deciphered "that the bell was presented by Donnald O'Lachlin, to Donnald, the comorban of Patrick."

After minutely describing this fine cover, Mr. Stuart adds,

"Donnald Mac Amalgaid, the prelate evidently alluded to in the inscription, is sometimes styled the comorban, and sometimes the chief comorban of St. Patrick; and his successors received the same appellations. He was the only prelate named Donnald, (or Donald), who presided over the see of Armagh. In the year 1092 a fire, which wasted a considerable part of Armagh, destroyed the churches, and, of course, ruined the bells. It is not improbable that the antique bell in question may have been one of a complete set presented by the Monarch Donnald, to his namesake and friend, the Bishop, to repair his loss. From the expensive materials so profusely lavished on that curious piece of workmanship, the

* It is to be observed, that there is a hole in it, worn by time.

cover, it seems manifest, that the bell itself, the principal object of former veneration, had belonged to a cathedral or monastery, and had been viewed as a precious relic of antiquity, in the eleventh century. It is improbable that after the Reformation, it had fallen into neglect."

The First Chapter of the History begins with a description of the City of Armagh, the capital of the county of that name, in the Province of Ulster, and the Ecclesiastical Metropolis of Ireland.

"The river Callan flows in its vicinity, and, in some parts of its meandering course, approaches within less than a quarter of a mile of the city. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and rich with rural scenery, pleasing, picturesque, and varied. Armagh, situated on the sloping sides of a gently-ascending hill, and adorned with many public edifices built in a simple but correct and striking style of architecture, is probably the most beautiful inland town in Ireland. The ground on which this city was built, was originally denominated *Druimsailech*, the hill of fallows. 'Afterwards,' says Colgan, 'it was styled *Altitudo Salech*, or *Ardsailech*, the height of fallows.' This city, venerable for its antiquity, and famous in the annals of our country, owes its origin, and its ecclesiastical pre-eminence, to St. Patrick, the acknowledged Apostle of Ireland. By this pious and indefatigable Christian missionary, it was built in the year 445, on a hill then called *Druimsailech*, distant about two miles from the ruined palace of Eamham. Our biographical sketch of the Bishops of Armagh must, of course, commence with the founder of the see."

The history of the Patron Saint, and of his successors the Catholic Primates, interspersed with the principal events of Ireland, and notices of the contending Chieftains, occupies a considerable portion of the volume; and becomes more particularly interesting as the great changes effected by the Reformation are developed.

We turn, therefore, to the reign of Henry VIII. which began in 1509.

"Octavianus de Palatio died extremely old, in June, 1513. In his time, Armagh had been reduced, by various causes, from its former splendour to the state of extreme wretchedness and insignificance, sarcastically described in the following Latin rhymes, written at that period;

"Civitas Armachana,
Civitas vana,

Absque bonis moribus;
Mulieres nudæ,
Carnes crudæ,
Paupertas in ædibus."

These doggerel rhymes are attributed by Ware to the Archbishop himself, but it is not probable that so learned a man would have condescended to scribble such execrable lines. Accordingly we find that Moryson, who informs us that Armagh, which he styles the metropolitan of the whole island, was ruined in the time of the rebellion, adds that the lines in question were composed by an Italian friar.

"John Kite, a native of London, who had been ambassador to King Henry in Spain, was advanced to the pinnacle by provision of Leo X. before the end of 1513. He was a man remarkable for beneficence and hospitality. On the third of August, 1521, he resigned the See and was made Archbishop of Thebes in Greece, and Bishop of Carlisle in England. He died in extreme old age, at Stepney, near London, on the nineteenth of June 1537, and was buried there near the midst of the chancel, Northward, under a marble, on which is inscribed an epitaph in miserable English rhyme.—In 1513, the great Earl of Kildare died, and his son Gerald was appointed in his place.—The independent spirit, rude manners, and manly eloquence of the Anglo-Irish warriors of those days, may be estimated from the following quotation of a part of a speech made by the Lord-deputy Girald, in reply to a formal accusation, brought against him by the haughty Wolsey, who charged him with wishing to reign in Ireland as in his kingdom:

"'I would, my Lord, that you and I had changed kingdoms but for one month. I would trust to gather up more crumbs in that space, than twice the revenues of my poor earldom. But you are well and warm. So hold you and upbraid not me with such an odious term. I slumber in a hard cabin, when you sleep in a soft bed of down. I serve under the cope of Heaven, when you are served under a canopy. I drink water out of my skull, when you drink wine out of golden cups. My courser is trained to the field, when your jennet is taught to amble. When you are graced and be-lorded and crouched and kneced unto, then find I small grace with our Irish borderers, except I cut them off by the knees.'"

"Kildare was of a generous disposition, open, hasty, irritable, yet soon appeased. At a particular time when he was enraged with some of his servants, for some impropriety of conduct, one of his horsemen sportively offered Boyce (his gentleman) an Irish hobby, if he would pluck a hair from the Earl's beard. Boyce went up to his master respectfully, in the very tem-

pest

pest of his passion, and said, 'So it is, and if it like your Lordship, one of your horsemen has promised me a choice horse, if I pluck one hair from your beard.' 'I agree,' said the Earl, "but if thou pluck any more than one I promise thee to pluck my fist from thine ear."

Did Shakspeare read this saying when he wrote—

'Take thou thy pound of flesh, &c.'?

"The simplicity of the Irish chieftains may also be fully proved by the following example. In the year 1522, the ambassador of Mac Guilla Phadruic Prince of Upper Ossory, met the proud despot Henry VIII. on his way to chapel, and confronting him face to face, delivered his message in the following pithy and laconic terms—'Sta pedibus, Domine Rex, dominus meus Gill-Patricius me misit ad te, et jussit dicere, quod si non vis castigare Petrum Rufum, ipse faciet bellum contra te.'

"Ireland was afflicted with a dreadful plague in the year 1523, and another in 1525. The Sudor Anglicus revisited the country in 1528, but with less mischievous effect. The alleged peculiarity in the "Sweating sickness" of those times, viz. that it was confined to persons of English descent, would probably require to be supported by stronger evidence, than has ever yet been offered in proof of its truth. We do not recollect that Lord Verulam has noticed this extraordinary circumstance. Yet, if authority can establish the truth of such assertions, it appears indubitable, that some nations have been occasionally exempt from particular diseases, to which others were subject.

"George Cromer, an English divine, was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh in April 1522, and in the July following he was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was a learned, grave, and courteous man, and died on the sixteenth of March 1542. A short vacancy in the See ensued, in which Edmund dean of Armagh was *custos*, and George Dowdall *subcustos* of the metropolitan Church. A convocation of the English Clergy was held by Dowdall, in October 1543, in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda.

"George Dowdall, a native of Lowth, succeeded Cromer in the See of Armagh in 1543. He was a grave and learned man, and very assiduous in the exercise of his episcopal functions.—This prelate wrote some sermons, and translated from Latin into English, the Life of John De Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster. Ware says, that, his "Ecclesiastical Constitutions" were extant in his days. He died in London, on the fifteenth of August 1558. His epitaph was registered on the twelfth of

February 1559, by Thomas Walsh, register of the court of Armagh. The following two lines may serve as a specimen of its style :

"Dum patriz studio celebres proficiscor
ad Anglos,
Londini summum fata dedere diem."

"Dowdall had obtained, as we have stated above, possession of the primacy, by donation of Henry VIII. without the approbation or concurrence of the Pope. But Paul III. had conferred the See on Robert Waucop, (or Venantius), a Scot, a divine eminent for talents, learning, and virtue. This prelate had been blind from his infancy, yet by intense application to study he had made such proficiency in literature, that he had obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity, at Paris. He was present, at the famous council of Trent, from the first session, in 1545, till the eleventh, in 1547. The Pope placed considerable confidence in this divine, and he was sent by his holiness, Legate à Latere to Germany, and from this circumstance, it is said, originated the German proverb, 'A blind legate to the sharp-sighted Germans.'

"Waucop, prior to his appointment by the Pope, to the Archbishoprick of Armagh, had, in 1541, introduced the order of Jesuits into Ireland, under the patronage of Paul III. John Codure was the first of the society received there. He was followed by Alphonsus Salmcron, Paschasius Broet, and Francis Zapata. Waucop is said by Cox to have been famous for riding post the best of any man in Christendom. It is not easy to conceive why a blind ecclesiastic should have been so laboriously occupied, and how he could possibly have overcome the difficulties which, in the course of such severe and hazardous exercise, his defect of vision must necessarily have produced. Waucop died at Paris, in a convent or meeting of Jesuits, on the tenth of November 1551.

"We have now, in these historical sketches, arrived at that particular point of time when the Church of Ireland began to be separated, by the law of the land, from the See of Rome. Two distinct ecclesiastical hierarchies, shortly after this period, coexisted in Ireland; the one presiding over the religion of the State, the other over that long adopted and steadily adhered to by the great majority of the people. Waucop ought, of course, to be classed as the first titular Primate of all Ireland, in right of his appointment by the Pope, or in other words, as the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, nominated in this country, after the commencement of the Reformation, by the Papal See."

(To be continued.)

19. *The Church and the Clergy, exhibiting the Obligations of Society, Literature, and the Arts, to the Ecclesiastical Orders; and the Advantages of an Established Priesthood.* By George Edmund Shuttleworth. 8vo. pp. 306. Rivingtons.

"IN all ages and in every country," says Mr. Shuttleworth, "taken as a body, the Priesthood have been a learned, labourious, and indefatigable class of society: science and government, literature and religion, are all seriously indebted to their zeal and perseverance, and whether at the pinnacle of worldly glory, or buried in the deepest recesses of the convent, the splendour of their talents has illuminated the sphere of their existence." p. 209.

The object of Mr. Shuttleworth's well-intended and well-executed book, is to shew, that the great work of civilization has been, in every age, effected by an Established Clergy. Of the fact, there can be no dispute. In the present day, it is incontrovertible, that, from the thinness of the population in particular districts, there could be no religion at all maintained, unless there was a fixed appointment of ministers; and that the education of the gentry, beyond mechanical acquisitions, applicable to business, not mind, is almost without exception vested in the Regular Clergy. The great statue, therefore, of European civilization, and therein of course of European power, is the sculpture of the priesthood. The Almighty Being was the original creator of the materials; but, as if he intended that they should only be worked up into a demonstration of their real worth and power, by his own devoted servants, he has resolved that the exhibition of the Beau Ideal shall be a privilege confined to them. Paganism and superstition are no exceptions; for, from temples and idolatry arose the arts of architecture, sculpture, and poetry, and the principle of the fear of God. As to superstitions and pious frauds, they were absolutely matters of necessity; rough and undignified tools, hammers and beetles to pound ores, which, under the atmosphere of general civilization, would pulverize of themselves. Mr. Mills, in his History of the Crusades, relates an ineffectual attempt to persuade the barbarous army of the Crusaders into a measure of common sense. The effect was much like that of reasoning

the crew of a sinking vessel, out of anarchy, and starting the rum-casks. Distressed beyond measure, they fabricated a tremendous vision; and the astounded multitude were instantaneously submissive. All this is a chemical treatment of minds which cannot be decomposed by any other process. Barbarism, or an uneducated state, is, as Mr. Fosbroke observes, "a permission of Providence," resulting from deterioration of faculties, consequential upon the fall of Adam. We do not mean to speak thus in the pretended *unction* of Evangelicals, who neglect divinity as a science, because it has not the effect of mob oratory, but, in conformity to the principles of a Literary Journal, theologically and philosophically. The Clergy, as Swift says, have no more interest in mysteries than their hearers; but surely, if our Saviour's husbandman went out to sow wheat, and his enemy intermixed tares, the Clergy in the present day, may say, in homely allusion, that *they* go out to sow turnips, and that the fly destroys them, because the soil is not sufficiently pulverized, *i. e.* educated, to allow the young fibres to root themselves. The inevitable tendency of all education is to augment common sense, which is hostile, upon principles of self-interest, to intemperance and folly. God cannot be the author of evil; and without the Fall, there can be no possible philosophical solution of moral evil, for if there be an exception no explication is, according to the laws of philosophizing, solid. All religion implies unseen, unknown action; and it is evidently philosophical to admit such action, because it actually operates under the passions of hope and fear. The question therefore of its existence cannot be disputed; and being incorporated with a living subject, its action is matter of course, because non-agency is only the property of inanimate subjects. Mistake may resolve itself into the mere vanity of a farmer, pretending to explain a barometer; and, if such an unavoidable suggestion of nature, as religion, was absurd in a barbarous age, the cause must be ascribed to the Fall of Adam, and the imperfect exhibition of religion to the effect. If God intended man, ever to be a most refined intellectual animal, unless, by an abuse of

of free-will, he had forfeited that privilege, we cannot see any sound philosophical solution of the permitted existence of barbarism. A *petitio principii* may be started, but that, of course, cannot be regarded.

An opinion of unknown agency, as the first principle of all religion, being established, as we presume, the next two agents are Miracle and Prophecy. If unknown agency be conceded, there can be no logical objection to Miracles, wrought in pursuance of its own intentions as a necessary part of its own action. A divine Being, such as we presume Christ to have been, may have a perfect knowledge of these laws of unknown agency; for it is an analogous inference, from the partial science of philosophers, that such a permission may have been co-natural, because it has been imperfectly, conferred. If, therefore, it be no physical absurdity to allow unknown agency, we see none in the divinity of Christ, or his sacrifice of himself. Without intenseness of philanthropical feeling, there may be stoicisms, but there cannot be useful virtue; and as Christ, humanly considered, only suffered corporally, at or about the period of dissolution, we know, that the laws of life and death imply, as Paley says, a connection with providential institutions utterly unknown to us. Bishop Watson successfully opposes the earthquake at Lisbon, to Payne's excision of the Canaanites; and a philosophical explanation of the laws of life and death, so far as concerns the whole animal race, is not permitted to man. The sun, the moon, and material inanimate bodies, appear only to have indefinite duration: and, that only apparently.

The next presumed part of unknown agency is Prophecy. No person will suspect us of undue partiality to Christianity, if we quote that literary coxcomb, M. Paw, because he has made a happy citation: "They, says Plato, are grossly ignorant, who think that the prophet is he who foretells the future; they make him the same as the *mantis*; and the *mantis* is always a fool, or *un furieux*, or a maniac." From all this it necessarily follows, as Plato observes, that the prophet was only the interpreter of the prediction, which he never made and could not make himself. The Pythia was a lunatick, "the authors

of the predictions were the Priests." In the same sense, the Holy Spirit was the prophet, Isaiah, David, &c. the mere utterers, though agents, of far different character to those of the heathens.

We see, therefore, that the modes of agency in religion have been ever the same, *i. e.* the magnet not displaying the high properties of the compass, before the promulgation of Christianity. It was used for nostrums in barbarous medicine, but its potency was unknown.

It is plain, that Mr. Shuttleworth's position, could only find opponents from unphilosophical conclusions concerning the priesthood of barbarous ages, when superstition is matter of course.

In the present day, the Clergy are enlightened teachers and benevolent philanthropists. Every village spire, says Mrs. Barbauld, rebukes the traveller, who profanes the Sabbath, by reminding him that religion and virtue are cultivated in the country, whose laws he is abusing; and every public foundation, as Mr. Shuttleworth observes, is either a benefaction of the Clergy, or created by their influence, or founded upon their doctrines. But the position is best proved by negatives; "what would man be," says Archbishop Secker, "were he to enter into life, without the bias of one good motive;" and think, says Lord Grenville, what a country must be without religious and moral instruction?

And here we must pause for a moment to notice, what we think would be an improvement; and is perhaps a measure highly requisite with regard to sectaries. We mean no disrespect to our Universities, if we do not approve the course of studies, recommended for graduation. We cannot be thought so foolish as to discountenance science of any kind, but we think it an incontrovertible truism, that men should be educated according to the profession for which they are intended. Now, at one University, perfection in verbs in *mu*, with antient chronology and geography, dates, names, and matters of reference, are studies for degrees, enjoined upon future lawyers and divines. In the other, mathematicks must be acquired by men who are intended for physicians; as if one single

single proposition of Euclid applied to chemistry, anatomy and physiology.—We know First-class Men and Senior Wranglers, who have been ordained with no more knowledge of divinity, than the catechism afforded; and for a Clergyman no reading is so essential as general knowledge and divinity, accompanied with composition in English, and able construing in the learned languages. Any thing beyond must to a parish priest be mere elegant amusement; but that promptitude and power, which orally and otherwise can alone be useful, is the pure result of reading and composition. By studying nothing else, ungraduated men, and even garret-teers, have usurped more than two thirds of the daily and periodical press, and figure away extemporaneously in Dissenting pulpits. Can such books, as those of Hooker and Pearson, &c. &c. be excluded for lexicon-makers, and others of no more professional use, than Phillimore on Chess, or Hoyle on Whist; nay not so much, for these elaborate trifles may teach the student how to save his money.

But our limits require us soon to terminate. We have not set down aught in malice. An octavo volume, such as Mr. Shuttleworth's, cannot have the extensive circulation, which its utility and its merits deserve. The extract which we have given at the head of this article is a summary of its contents. The rest consists of proofs, illustrations, and reflections. Who are the Clergy, but men professedly educated to be moral characters and public benefactors and counsellors of the poor? and all this often united with most brilliant talents and profound learning. At the head of every humane institution stands the munificent prelate of Durham; and where is the writing, which exceeds that of the Apostolical champions, Bishops Horsley, Tomline, and Burgess?

We recommend this book most warmly to the perusal of Divines, and all friends of rational piety. As it consists in the main of useful details, we have given only the general bearing; and we have added the preliminary matter, because we think that Mr. Shuttleworth in pp. 216, 217. has played his cards into an adversary's hands, for want of that philosophical solution of Bar-

barism, which we have imperfectly endeavoured to supply.

20. *A Trimester in France and Switzerland; or, a Three Months Journey in 1820, from Calais to Basle, through Lyons; and from Basle to Paris, through Strasburg and Reims. By an Oxonian. 8vo. pp. 88. W. Clarke.*

This is a small, but a delicious morsel, an Iliad in a nutshell, every way worthy of the learned Scholar to whom it is generally attributed. The descriptions are pithy, scientific, and satisfactory; and we need not go farther than the first article for a specimen:

"Calais has more the look of a grand hostelry, or inn, between France and England, than of a barrier of the two kingdoms. The town has been described not so often as it has been visited by its opposite neighbours, but again and again, and quite sufficiently to make it unnecessary for me or any other traveller to notice its ville basse, or ville haute, than to say they are both on a level. Its last gate on entering from Paris is well known as having been built in Richelieu's time, to be the best piece of architecture in the town; the balloon also of Blanchard, kept in the belfry, or tower of the Hotel de Ville, and the pillar that marks the spot where he descended, every body is acquainted with that stays long enough at Quillac's, Ducro's, or Meurice's to inquire. But perhaps this has not been always the case with the venerable remains of the Cour de Guise, at the end of the Rue de la Prison, opening into the grande place. This gateway, or porte cochere, is all that is left of the house where Henry VIII. received Francis I. Francis had come from Ardres early in the morning, unattended, to Calais, *soi disant* an ambassador from the King of France to the King of England, and demanding immediate admission to his Majesty, was told that the King was not up, and of course must not be disturbed. The ambassador growing very importunate, Henry was informed of the circumstance, and ordered him into his presence, though in bed. The moment Henry saw Francis enter the apartment, he instantly recognized him from his picture which he had seen, and hastily snatching his robe de chambre, and throwing his chain round his neck, he jumped out of bed, and running up to the King of France embraced him tenderly, crying, 'O my brother, the confidence you have reposed in me delights me beyond expression; take this chain as a mark of my friendship.' They then breakfasted together, and Francis mounted his horse, and returned alone as he came. In his way back he met his courtiers, who one and all were lamenting that his Majesty should have exposed himself to the gripe of his bitterest

bitterest enemy: the King then shewed the chain Henry had thrown over his shoulders, and assured them that his bitterest enemy was his best friend. Calais was taken by Edward III. in 1347, and retaken by the Duke de Guise, under Henry II. in 1588.

"In turning to the left, about a mile from Calais, in the road to Bologne, you arrive, at the distance of three leagues and a half, or thereabout, at a village, once a town near the sea, at the camp of Cesar, close to a small bay, and directly opposite to the coast of England. The camp, from the height of its situation and the steepness of its slopes, has escaped the plough, and all its parts are perfect above and below. The Prætorian camp, and the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field, may be easily made out, with the grand entrance, and the gates on every side."

Paris, Lyons, Autun, Chalons sur Saône, Geneva, Lausanne, Moudon, Soleure, Bale, Strasbourg, Nancy, Chalons sur Marne, Reims, and Paris again, are treated with a masterly hand; more particularly Paris, Lyons, and Bale, which are drawn more at length.

Under Lyons, the capital of Celtic Gaul, is given a description, with an etching, of a beautiful mosaic, dug up in the garden of M. Macors, near the abbey of Ainai, in February 1806. It was only three feet under the surface of a fine mould, with no marks of ruins in its neighbourhood, but merely covered with cement and tiles to preserve it.

At Geneva our intelligent Traveller tells us, that

"The best view of it is from the hill about a mile from the town, near the confluence of the Rhone and Arve: the most extraordinary view of Mont Blanc is before sun-set, when the verge of the mountain is seen in the waters of the lake, before the sun drops behind Mount Jura." "Having already," he adds, "spoken of this curious and learned city, in a journey to the Simplon in 1818, I shall only say that I here add to that account a drawing of the house of J. J. Rousseau, and the notice of a small picture of one figure representing our Saviour on his knees, *tale quale Gesù nell'Orto* in the larger pieces, in possession of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Angerstein. This single figure belongs to Mr. Hentch, and is said to be an original, from the hand of Antonio de Allegri: but where could he get it? cry the astonished Conoscenti: why, what cannot a banker get at Parma, or elsewhere, even

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in the little town in the Modenese that gave Antonio de Corregio birth, in 1594! Of Rousseau's house I must say a word: over the door are these words in gold letters on a dark ground:—

ICI EST NE'

Jean Jacques ROUSSEAU,

Le xxviii Juin, MDCCXII.

Debit de Chocolat

Au 3ieme étage.

Immediately under it, on the left hand, in white on a dark ground, over the window, is

Coulin

Faiseur

D'OUTILS.

N. B. The drawing is a copy of a print in Lithography, of the year 1820."

At Bale, our Traveller seems to have been much delighted; though

"The principal things formerly seen there are now no longer visible: the wall, on which was painted by an artist, long before Hans Holbein, the Dance of Death, has, by revolutionary violence, fallen down, and the house on which H. H. drew his Dance is no more: unluckily for those who deferred their visit, and thought they would wait till they came. But still the library remains, and beaux restes of pen and ink drawings of H. H. endeared to us by having breathed his last, not indeed like Leonardo da Vinci, in the arms of Francis; but, as it were, at the feet of Henry. In the library at Bale, the most considerable of all Switzerland, you see enough to assure you of the talents of H. Holbein, and to console you for what no longer exists."

"The Cathedral is built of red sand stone, from a quarry in the Black Forest. Here are the tombs of Anne, wife of the Emperor Rodolphe, of Hapsbourg, and of Erasmus, in black marble. A staircase leads from the church to the hall, where the council sat from 1431 to 1444, to lay the foundations of the Reformation. Here is also the room where Erasmus lectured. In the church is a tombstone for the great-grandfather of Cardinal Fesch; a relation of the latter was cook to George III. and lived in Bury-street, St. James's. The spire, of beautiful Gothic work, is visible within the choir, through a pane of glass."

"The finest works of Hans Holbein are in the Bibliotheque. The passion of our Lord, in eight pictures in a cabinet, as fresh and brilliant in colour, as if it had been painted in the nineteenth, though it was begun and finished in the sixteenth century. A dead Christ, painted on the saint suire, or diap mortuaire, of great price and extraordinary truth. The portrait of a woman of Alsace, playing with her child, of great beauty: a lady.—This picture

picture was refused on account of the six Frederics d'or charged for it, and repainted as *Lais*: under it is a purse with thirteen Frederics d'or rolling out of it, the price accepted by the lady who ordered, and refused the first at six.

"The Dance of Death, painted on a wall long before H. Holbein, where is now a public walk, exists only in broken fragments, in the houses of Counsellor Vischer, Le Justicier, Rourcard, Dufaubourgneuf, the Professor Fesch, Place de St. Pierre, Mr. Irelin, Mr. Louis Bridel, and in the public library. See the *Etreneux Helvetiennes* of 1806. The house too is laid low, on which H. H. painted his Dance of Death, so that Bâle now contains neither the one nor the other complete. Bâle was in its greatest glory in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when it possessed Erasmus, Froben, Ammerback, and Oecolampadius, or Hausschein, in its University."

"The most extraordinary pictures I saw at Bâle, after the family of Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, Luther, and the pen and ink drawings for the Praise of Folly, in the public library, were at the house of an individual, Mr. Marquard Wother, at Bâle. Among others, a crucifix, by H. Holbein, valued at four hundred Frederics d'or, or guineas."

"The public library of Strasbourg is in the Choir of a Church, Le Templeneuf, formerly a convent of Dominicans, and consists of the spoils of three libraries of convents, and other establishments of the department. It is rich in old copies, and has a portrait of Jean Gutenberg, who left Strasbourg in 1444, to join Meidenbach, and was one of the two brothers, Ambos Johannes, Geinsfleisch, and Gutenberg, in the house Zum-jungen at Mayence. Geinsfleisch senior first invented metal types, and taught Gutenberg his art."

But we must desist, or we should copy the whole of this interesting little work, of which we understand only 50 copies are printed.

21. *Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Bucks. By the Rev. Charles Bradley. Vol. II. Longman and Co.*

THE former Volume of these Sermons was published in 1818. Since that period it has passed through three Editions, and the fourth is now on sale. It is unnecessary, therefore, for us to enter into any discussion on its merits or its faults. The public has already settled the matter. We shall now proceed to lay before our Readers the Contents of the present volume.

The Sermons are twenty-one in number;

"Sermon 1. God the eternal Dwelling Place of his Servants; 2. The Forbearance of David towards Shimei; 3. The Grounds of David's Forbearance; 4. The Rewards of the Conquering Christian; 5. The Israelites returning from Babylon; 6. The redeemed Sinner joining himself in a covenant with God; 7. The Way to Zion; 8. The Heavenly Zion; 9. The Patience of God; 10. The Repentance of Judas; 11. The Repentance of Peter; 12. The Confession of Pharaoh; 13. The Scape-Goat a Type of Christ; 14. The Burial of Christ; 15. The Exhortation and Promises of God to the Afflicted; 16. The Advantages of a frequent Retrospect of Life; 17. The Fear of Peter when walking on the Sea; 18. The Christian waiting for his Deliverer; 19. The Prayer of David for Self-Knowledge; 20. The Wedding Garment; 21. The Christian reigning in Life."

The following quotation is from the Sermon on the "Burial of Christ:"

"Another effect, which is generally produced by the death of a friend, is a feeling of joy that his sufferings are past and his happiness begun. We mourn over his grave, but we remember that there the weary are at rest, and we are comforted. We lift up our eyes to the world whither he is gone, and as we listen to the voice from heaven, which says, 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord,' we sometimes lose our sorrow in the contemplation of his blessedness. And shall we not rejoice at the grave of the departed Jesus? Bitter indeed were his sufferings; never was any sorrow like unto his sorrow; but the days of his mourning are ended. He will hunger no more, neither thirst any more. His weariness and painfulness, his watchings and fastings, are all past, and all his shame and anguish are ceased for ever. The wicked will trouble him no more; no more will his friends desert him, nor his Father forsake him. The sorrows of death will never again compass him, nor the pains of hell get hold upon him. 'Being raised from the dead, he dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over him; for in that he died, he died unto sin once; but in that he liveth, he liveth unto God.' The battle is fought; the victory is won; and the Conqueror has entered into his rest, and encircled himself with his glory. And what heart can conceive aright of the sweetness of his rest, or the brightness of his glory? The prospect of it supported and cheered him during all his sufferings upon earth, and when he left it, he told his disciples to think of it and rejoice. 'Ye have heard,' said he, 'how I said unto you I go away. If

If ye loved me, ye would rejoice because I said I go unto the Father.' And has this much longed for, this dearly purchased joy, disappointed him? No. He sees of the travail of his soul and is satisfied? He rejoices in the fruits of his labours, and almost forgets the agonies of his cross in the glories of his crown; the terrors of the conflict and the blood which stained it, in the splendors of his triumph."

From the above extract, and from the preceding list of subjects, our Readers may form some idea of the style and sentiments of this excellent Parish Priest. We quit his interesting Volume with regret, our limits forbidding farther extracts.

22. *History of the Causes and Effects of the Confederation of the Rhine.* By the Marquis Lucheseine, from the Italian. By John D. Droyer. 8vo. pp. 395. Warren.

THIS is one of the most able and enlightened political Works that has appeared since the late War, and is well deserving the perusal of all who take any interest in the welfare of Europe.

Here we see pourtrayed in lively colours, by the hands of a master, the means by which the Tyrant of France was enabled to enslave the nations of the Continent who were unfortunately within the vortex of his ambition and lust of power. The extraordinary events related in this Work, though happily terminated, will never be effaced from the page of History; they will descend to posterity with reproach and shame to the age which they signalized. The future Historian will scarcely credit the testimony of those persons who undertook the task of relating such calamitous scenes, which, for the space of twenty years, deluged the fairest portion of modern Europe in desolation, carnage, and ruin.

That ignominious union of Princes, termed the "Confederation of the Rhine," so disgraceful to the character of the German nation, was one of the principal means by which Napoleon was enabled for such a length of time to enslave every country in Europe, except that, which in his inglorious fall, was the only one he could trust to for safety. Yet, perhaps, it was fortunate for mankind that he had found in the German Princes, such ready instruments to his ambi-

tion, for by their aid he was enabled to erect that unwieldy fabrick which, falling by its own weight, precipitated him from his ambitious height, and thus prevented him from becoming the sole master of the Universe.

However, if in treating of the conduct of the German Princes our remarks have been severe, yet in justice to that nation, we ought to admire and extol the patience with which, for a series of years, they bore up against the injuries inflicted upon them by a merciless and sanguinary foe; and we cannot but rejoice in contemplating the generous ardour and energies of that people, who were, at length, preserved for a better fortune, by looking Adversity in the face; and by resolutely encountering dangers, were enabled, in the end, to arrive at a glorious and memorable revenge!

The Author's information appears in general to be derived from authentic sources, and having himself taken an active part in some of the transactions which he relates, he was the better enabled to form a correct estimate of their merit.

The Translator has executed his task with fidelity and accuracy. A second volume is promised in the preface, which will complete the Work.

23. *Thoughts and Feelings.* By Arthur Brooke. Foolscap 8vo, pp. 120. Lond. Longman, &c.

IT would not occur to every reader of Poetry, that the compositions of many writers of the tuneful tribe imply much natural happiness of soul. They cultivate sentiment of every kind; and if, as is often the case, they are men of sanguine temperament, they feast upon their ideas, and even convert the pharmacopeia of adversity into confectionery. It seems, indeed, a beneficial intention of Providence, in order to encourage civilization, that there should be happiness attendant upon abstraction; and, upon this account, we are inclined to regard the inclination of many youths for Poetry, as a habit, upon the whole, of very civilizing operation. It is true, that they whine much; but then it is only the sorrow of an Epicure, because he is not always hungry, and always eating. Corydon again meets Phillis, and there is once more a fine day after rain.

Now

Now though the readers of Poetry do not certainly feel equal pleasure with the writers of it, yet a benevolent, we might say a celestial mind, rejoices to behold happiness, in whatever innocent form exhibited: and we do not think, that the mind of that man is to be envied, who beholds with anger the happiness of numerous poetical sentimentalists who amuse themselves with packing sentences and words, like West Indian sweetmeats, in boxes, according to pattern.

Now one of the happiest (we are certain he is one of the most ingenious) of these idlers, we conceive to be the author of the present volume. The soul of Anacreon, to use a bold figure, seems to have been formed of the flavour of the finest known wine. The senses were merely the liquid in which it was embodied. The rapture of the Greek was that of a God, revelling on Nectar and Ambrosia, not of a Silenus, or Fauns, or Satyrs, the noisy foxhunters of Mythology, a three-bottle crew.

We shall exhibit two of Mr. Brooke's pieces, as truly Anacreontic in manner and poetical elegance. We must, however, give the Reader warning, that we do not sanction the unholy allusion in the amatory effusion. But the Paradise of the Poet and the Mussulman is often similar; gross creatures both!

"Oh! Love in the depth of those melting caresses, [swim,

In which our tranced spirit deliriously
When I put back, all trembling, thy dark
flowing tresses [dim;

To gaze on those eyes so dissolving and

"When I feel in my arms all thy young
beauties glowing, [ly I see,

When round me that form clinging fond-
I own, as I clasp thee with heart overflow-
ing, [thee.

That life yet hath left me one blessing in

"Then damp not my joys by that sigh
self-reproving, [and Truth;

The Virtue we serve shall be Nature
And the misjudging world may condemn
us for loving, [youth.

Who deem but of Love as the folly of

"They know not that those in whose breasts
it beats strongest, [lore hath given;

Have hearts to which Wisdom its best
And that souls, where its fervours divine
have burn'd longest,

Are those best prepared for the rapture
of Heaven." P. 22.

This effusion is followed by another of equal merit, but also partak-

ing of the morality of the school of Abelard and Rousseau. We therefore hasten to the

Insanire juvat.

To-night, to-night we twine, boys,

A chain of the brightest hours;
Then bring, then bring me wine, boys,
And scatter these rosy flowers.

Not often hath such a madness

My bounding bosom thrilled,
But to-night must the cup of gladness
Up to the brim be filled!

Then away with Truth and Reason—

To-night let love and mirth
Make for a bright brief season
A heaven on this dull earth!

We think not of to-morrow,

But be it storm or shine,
'Twill take whole showers of sorrow,
To cool this tide of wine.

Then bring me, bring me wine, boys, &c.
p. 108

This is good; and it puts us in mind of a practice used by Etonians and Collegians to have good wine. They write, with enclosures of the value, to advertising wine-merchants for a dozen, as a sample. They get it good, and never write for more. We shall follow the same plan with Mr. Brooke. We have had his fine sample; and we do not like to see Bacchus and Venus, out of the costume of elegant sentiments.

24. Ellen Fitzarthur; a *Metrical Tale*, in *Five Cantos*. 8vo, Longman and Co.

The perusal of this very interesting Poem has afforded us a most gratifying entertainment, and we envy not the feelings of any one who can read it without being delighted with its elegant and pathetic simplicity. How exquisite, for example, is the following picture, which may serve for a sample of the whole:

"When by that hearth, so brightly blazing,
The father on his child was gazing,
While she, the wintry hours to cheer
With native woodnotes charmed his ear,
(Notes to that partial ear excelling
The loftiest strains from science swelling.)
Or light of heart, in youthful glee
With converse innocent and free
Beguiled the time, or turned the page
Of Holy Writ, or learning sage,
Or caught, inspired, the glowing theme
Of lofty bard, or minstrel's dream,
Till in her eyes a kindling fire
Sparkling reflected from the lyre—
Oh! then, while gazing on her face,
He watch'd each wildly varying grace,
Till silent rapture's tender tear
Dimmed on his eyes, a sight so dear:

With

With grateful love, his heart o'erflowing,
To heav'n with pious transport glowing,
Poured out its speechless tribute there,
In praise no language could declare.

"If there is happiness below,
In such a home she's shrined—
The human heart can never know
Enjoyment more refined,
Than where that sacred band is twined
Of filial and parental ties,
That tender union, all combined
Of Nature's holiest sympathies!

"'Tis friendship in its loveliest dress!
'Tis love's most perfect tenderness!
All other friendships may decay,
All other loves may fade away;
Our faults or follies may disgust
The friend in whom we fondly trust,
Or selfish views may intervene,
From us his changeful heart to wean;
Or we ourselves may change, and find
Faults to which once our love was blind;
Or long'ring pain, or pining care,
At length may weary friendship's ear,
And love may gaze with altered eye,
When beauty's young attractions fly.
But in that union, firm and mild,
That binds a parent to his child,
Such jarring chords can never sound,
Such painful doubts can never wound.
Tho' health and fortune may decay,
And fleeting beauty pass away—
Tho' grief may blight, or sin deface
Our youth's fair promise, or disgrace
May brand with infamy and shame,
And public scorn, our blasted name—
Tho' all the fell contagion fly
Of guilt, reproach, and misery;
When love rejects, and friends forsake,
A parent, tho' his heart may break,
From that fond heart will never tear
The child whose last retreat is there!
Oh, union, purest, most sublime!
The grave itself, but for a time
Thy holy bond shall sever;
His hand who rent, shall bind again
With firmer links thy broken chain,
To be complete for ever!"

25. *Poems, by one of the Authors of "Poems for Youth, by a Family Circle."* Foolscap 8vo, pp. 66. Lond. Baldwin, &c.

THESE are the elegant effusions of a delicate female mind (as we presume), feelingly alive on the two grand polar directions of the needle of the female mind, Love and Religion. One common cause of bad poetry is, writing without feeling; and genteel education is not favourable to a natural expression of feeling. The following lines strongly delineate the feelings of a girl desirous of falling in love, and settling, according to that

passion,—a speculation very precarious, but exquisitely amiable, as founded upon a devotion to the object, capable of martyrdom. Such is the curse of luxury, that people cannot afford to marry for love; and, when settled, upon principles of calculation, bestow their thoughts upon company and furniture, and dissipation, more than study of each other's felicity. However, to the lines:

"He seem'd to love her; and her youthful cheek
[of joy;
Wore for a while the transient bloom
And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not speak,
New to delight, and mute in ecstasy.
He won that heart in its simplicity,
All undisguis'd in its young tenderness;
And, smiling, saw that he, and only he,
Had power at once to wound it, or to bless.

She gave to him her innocent affection,
And the warm feelings of her guileless breast;
[protection
And to a the storms of life she sought
In his dear love, her home of earthly rest." P. 34.

These are good; but the following Hymn is finer:

"I have trembled with emotion
Bending at thy holy shrine;
And my heart's absorb'd devotion,
Lord, hath been entirely thine!
I have pour'd my soul before Thee,
Spirit-humbled on my knees;
And have waken'd to adore Thee,
All my being's energies.
Thro' the mists of earthly sorrow
I have rais'd mine eyes to Thee,
And have mark'd a happier morrow,
Bosom'd in eternity;
There in ceaseless splendour beaming
Lie the scenes of blessedness;
Floods of light with rapture streaming,
Glories—nothing can express!" P. 59.

26. *Retrospection; a Rural Poem.* By Thomas Whitby, Author of "*The Priory of Birkenhead*." Cr. 8vo. pp. 150. Lond. Hatchard, &c.

MR. WHITBY, according to the style of his poetry and sentiment, appears to be a very amiable man, who writes verses, *a la Bloomfield*, with great felicity: and the poem before us has the merit of recording rustic customs observed in Cheshire, which will soon perhaps disappear, as almost all others of the kind have done; at least, they have little chance of existence in villages where there are alehouses. All the once numerous members

members of this ancient family of sports seem to have merged in this degenerate descendant, Tippling.

We shall give the two first stanzas of Mr. Whitby's May Song. P. 15.

"Arise! maidens fair,
Sweet garlands prepare;
Arise! and your chaplets display;
Give care to the wind,
Be cheerful and kind,
For Love is the offspring of May.

"Arise! gentle swains,
And list to our strains;
A maypole erect for the day.
Ere maidens are seen
Arranged on the green,
To welcome the morning of May."

Now of all the female part of the Month family, we have the worst opinion of Miss May, though we allow her to be very pretty. That her chastity cannot be depended upon is shown by Thomson. But she is very capricious, shrewish, and coquettish. One day she is flaunting in the sun; another, she is sulking with Mr. Frost; another she is crying with Mrs. Rain, as if she was on her death-bed; and again, scolding and rioting with that unmannerly ruffian, Wind. She often destroys all the fruit with her tricks; and has been taken before the Justices, in vain, by Farmer Bad-season. We seriously believe that "she is no better than she should be," though spoiled by flattery.

There is much philosophical truth in the following lines. The Poet is speaking of a bull-bait.

"From savage conflicts lovely maidens fly.
Against their prevalence your voices raise;
Trust not their vows, whose ratures seek
delight

In frightful scenes of violence and blood."

We think it true, that a fondness for cruel sports indicates a disposition, incapable of deriving pleasure from domestic feelings and comforts.

27. *L'Homme Rouge, or the Little Red Man. A Tale.* 12mo. pp. 95. Warren.

THIS Poem appears to be the production of a very young writer, and is founded on a story, very generally believed in France, and noticed by an Author of our country, in a work entitled "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk." The French legends assure us, that Napoleon has been haunted for many years past by a familiar spirit, or evil genius, in the shape of a *little red man*, who after having attended

and advised him, in all the trying emergencies of his life, at last deceived and deserted him during his fatal Campaign in Russia. The principal events of Napoleon's life are chronologically related, in one hundred and sixty three stanzas, and are further illustrated with a variety of entertaining historical notes at the end.

The mechanical structure of the lines is rather pleasing, but the thoughts are trite and the expressions common. Should this Author design to persist in his poetical career, we earnestly recommend to him *Retirement* for the next seven years from the bar of the public.

28. *Montrose; a National Melo-Drama. In Three Acts.* 12mo. pp. 49. Longman and Co.

THE Author of this little Drama is an enthusiastic admirer (and who is not?) of the Author of *Waverley*.

"It is natural to dwell much upon what we fervently admire: accordingly, in the course of the first fortnight, after the publication of the Third Series of the 'Tales of my Landlord,' the succeeding Piece was planned and written. Considerable freedom has been used in altering the plot, and but little as regards the language. It is now published, as the old Preface-writers have it, 'at request of friends'."

The story of *Montrose* is well told; and the sentiments of true Loyalty inculcated are meritorious. We copy a few lines of merited commendation from the Prologue.

"Proud were the strains, and widely
spread the fame [name,
Of Albyn's Bard; around his deathless
A people's gratitude already twines
A wreath of love, such as too seldom
shines, [still
Save on the tomb.—Yet higher triumph
Awaits the Seer, who, with such magic
skill, [the fire
Has given to 'Tales' and 'Legends' all
The Poet wakens from his breathing lyre;
Pourtrayed with nature's pencil unconfined,
All various man, and lovely 'womankind.'
Enriched the world with Jarvie's Doric sense;
And Merrilies' deep-toned eloquence;
Dalgetty's quaintness; Jeanie's spotless
truth—

Powerful alike in painting eild or youth!"

29. *Domestic Scenes. A Novel, in three Volumes. By Lady Humdrum.* Crown 8vo. Longman and Co.

THE leading characters in this *Novel* are:—A gouty Ex-member of Parliament,

Parliament, enthusiastically attached to Politicks; but possessing all the high honour, worth, and independence of the old English Country Gentleman.

His Lady, a genteel matron, and wise and tender mother.

An Aunt Katty, a good-natured fat old maid, uniting the offices of nurse, vice-mother, and amateur house-keeper of the family: full of bustle, officious, gossiping, but never mischievous, except from *étourderie*.

A son, a sensible, studious, and steady character; very thoughtful.

An elder daughter, a young widow, of high understanding and beauty; but self-willed, and opiniative, though not offensively. Her mind is of masculine cast, that of a Heroine or Tragedy Queen.

A younger daughter, sensible, meek, beautiful, and amiable, of confirmed religious principle, acting in its best form, that of guiding her conduct, and consoling her in troubles.

An Aunt, dissipated in the extreme, though not vicious.

An excellent young Lord, of masterly understanding and noble character, who assumes an inflexible taciturnity, when in society which he disapproves: an admirable rule.

A worthy Baronet of high delicate honour and susceptibility, who takes a dislike to female society, from an opinion, because he has been jilted, that women, without exception, are excessively artful.

A girl of rank, mistress of every accomplishment, but merely a beautiful automaton, perfectly insipid, without mind, principles, feelings, or conversational talent.

These are the leading characters, and the main feature of interest in the story turns upon the connexion, which ends in matrimony, between the widowed daughter, Mrs. Delmore, and the disgusted baronet, Sir Edward Arundel.

To explain this. Voltaire says, "that no widow, who makes a vow of constancy to a deceased husband is to be believed, till she has been tried a twelvemonth by the persevering addresses of a handsome young man." This is a harsh and unfair remark, because, it is plain, that Providence intended women to be wives and mothers, and *naturam expellat*, &c. However, this young widow, Mrs. Delmore, is noble-minded and senti-

mental. Her husband, a Colonel Delmore, seeing this latter quality, persuaded her that "she was his first and only love;" and, having been killed in battle, his high-souled relict resolves to sanctify his memory by perpetual widowhood. In this situation, circumstances enforce an interview between her and the sensitive baronet, Sir Edward Arundel. He admires her manner; and in the end, *volens, volens*, falls violently in love again. The lady, however, shocked at the idea of infidelity to her deceased husband, gives him a solemn dismissal. Upon this, he sets off for the Peninsular army, to invite a lucky shot, which may end his mournful days: but after he is gone, the lady finds that *hæret lateri lethalis arundo*, and she becomes unheroic, restless, peevish, uncomfortable, and self-condemning. She does not continue long in this state, for a discovery ensues, by which she finds "that the husband who loved her first, and only her," was a systematic seducer. The Lady, disgusted at being duped by her deceased husband, then from remorse, causes her mother to write a soft epistle to her absent lover. He returns home severely wounded, and she insists upon being immediately married to him, that she may nurse him, to the great murmuring of Aunt Katty, who thinks it very foolish for a woman to marry a man, "who has a prospect of being deformed." This misfortune does not, however, ensue to any perceptible extent, and, like other persons of good sense and good character, they pass the rest of their days in as much felicity as this mingled life will permit.

This Novel does not abound with episodes, which furnish favourable extracts. The leading points are the character and behaviour of the two sisters, and the younger is an excellent pattern character for study—good, sensible, delicate, amiable, and elegant. This is not the case with all Novels; for the characters are often so common-place and insipid, and the incidents so frivolous, that there is nothing impressive throughout the story.

The following ludicrous incident may amuse our Readers. A Welsh maid, "whose skill in writing amounted only to putting a few words together," was enjoined to send frequent

quent accounts to her Lady, concerning a child, under the care of that servant. Her Lady had bestowed pains upon making her copy sentences, that might convey useful information, such as "Miss Agatha is well—Miss Agatha is not well—She is cheerful," &c. Accordingly, the first letter which her Lady received, was this :

"Miss Agatha is well—Miss Agatha is not well—Miss Agatha is cheerful—Miss Agatha is out of spirits—Miss Agatha is fatigued—Miss Agatha is not fatigued—we arrived Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and so on to the end of the Chapter, not omitting a single sentence she had learned till she had filled the page." i. 173.

30. *The Traveller; or, an entertaining Journey round the habitable Globe; being a novel and easy method of studying Geography; illustrated by 42 coloured plates, 12mo. J. Harris and Son.*

THE Artist who contrived to put the whole of Homer's Iliad into a nut-shell, and the handicraftsman who made a chain to tie a flea, were most certainly men of great ingenuity, patience, and accuracy. The Author of the pretty book, here announced, is perfectly endowed with the same qualifications, and has, moreover, that most remarkable advantage over them, that he has added to his undertaking, usefulness, which alone has a greater weight upon our recommendation than the minuteness of the talents above mentioned. To give an entertaining account of a Journey round the World, in the small compass of 204 pages, including an introduction to Astronomy, a description of the Earth, and a definition of the technical terms which continually recur in Geography, is the wonderful task which the Author has executed in a most masterly manner. We do not recollect having ever seen in a book written for young people, such a mass of pleasant and useful information; and to complete the panegyric, we refer the friends and parents of young people, to the principles of the Author, in his own words, p. 2.

"Before we proceed farther, my dear children, let us observe that the Earth which we inhabit, the immense Firmament above our heads, the Sun, which sends forth his rays of light and fire, the numberless Stars scattered throughout the heavens, in a word, the whole Universe

and all that it contains, is the work of God. All things come from Him, and all must return to Him. He gave us life, and to Him we must account for every moment of our existence. Therefore, my dear children, let us never gaze on the wonders of Creation without sentiments of religious gratitude."

Having so far premised upon the ingenuity and the religious principles of the Author, we shall accompany our young travellers in their long but entertaining tour. Felix and his sister Felicia begin by visiting the British Isles, which of course are more perfectly described than any other country in the World. London, Edinburgh, Dublin, with all the counties in England, are shortly but ably sketched, with all their productions and curiosities. France, Paris, and most of the principal cities of that kingdom, are also visited, and all their peculiarities noticed. The Netherlands, Hanover, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Russia, Germany, Prussia, and all the other kingdoms of Europe are successively ransacked; and although but very little can be said of each, considering the smallness of the scale, yet nothing very important is omitted.

From Europe our young travellers are conducted into Asia; and, singular to relate, in the short space of 23 pages all its principal divisions are brought forth, not only without the least confusion, but, on the contrary, with a simplicity suitable to the youngest understanding. As an example of the neat and perspicuous manner with which this little book is written, we shall present to our Readers the short insight which is here given of Persia, and Ispahan its capital.

"Persia is bounded on the North by Independent Tartary, on the West by Asiatic Turkey and the Persian Gulf, which separates it from Arabia; on the South by the Indian Ocean, and on the East by India. This empire is celebrated from the remotest antiquity: you may read in ancient history the dissensions between the Persian monarchs and the Greeks, and how Persia was conquered by Alexander the Great.

"Ispahan is the capital of Persia: it may be about twelve miles in circumference; but the houses are only one story high, and almost all have large gardens which produce fruit and flowers in every season. The principal streets

are

are broad and lined with trees, almost as high and erect as our fir-trees. This multitude of trees, together with the lowness of the houses, prevent a person approaching the city, from discovering any habitation: and he might suppose himself advancing to a forest rather than the capital of an empire. The roofs of the houses are generally flat, and the inhabitants are accustomed to assemble on them to pass the summer evenings, which in these climates are very agreeable. The greatest luxury to be found in the houses of the rich, is a basin walled round with marble or porphyry, which is built in a richly-furnished apartment. This basin is filled with clear water, which is continually renewed, and on its edge the slothful Persian loves to repose; and there he always passes part of the day, seated, cross-legged, on soft cushions."

From Asia, Felix and Felicia pass to Africa, through the Isthmus of Suez; and it leads them to Egypt, and back to Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. They also travel in Senegal, Guinea, Congo, Caffraria, the Cape of Good Hope, and along the Eastern coast.

America is run over with the same order and precision; hardly any thing is omitted, which the young beginner ought to know; and the abridgment is so well connected together, that a great share of knowledge is communicated in very few pages; *multum in parvo*.

The Reader, however, would misunderstand us, if he thought that we commend this book as a perfect abridgment of a complete System of Geography. The pretensions of the Author do not go farther than to excite the curiosity of young people, and to give them a relish for that study.

"You have now attained a knowledge of the chief parts of the World; which will prove of much assistance to you in the study of geography, and will enable you to profit by the lessons which your master may give you in this science. I am sure that what you already know has excited your curiosity, and inspired you with the desire of applying yourself, as soon as possible, to this study. When you are a few years older, I would advise you to read all the good accounts of travels which may be pointed out to you by well-informed people. This kind of reading has the two-fold advantage of being at once entertaining and instructive; by this means a person may easily acquire experience in a few hours."

Forty-two Plates illustrate this book; and the views of London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna, Berlin, Naples, Rome, Venice, Genoa, Madrid, Lisbon in Europe, Ispahan, Mecca in Asia, Cairo in Egypt, Tripoli and Algiers in Africa, Washington and Buenos Ayres in America, will not fail to please our juvenile Readers.

Having been much entertained by this interesting and useful little Volume, we cannot dismiss it without presenting our best thanks to the young Editor, who is, we understand, the worthy Son of the Publisher—nor without recommending the book to the friends and parents of the rising generation.

31. *Elements of Greek Prosody and Metre, compiled from the best Authorities, ancient and modern. By Thomas Webb, 1819. 8vo. pp. 80. Baldwin and Co.*

WE are not unacquainted, in this country, with the musick of the female voice in Greece; and perhaps, have a very imperfect conception of the Euphony of the ancient Greek language. We only know, from its sparing use of harsh consonants, chiefly using the liquids *l, m, n, r*, that it is, even from our pronunciation, extremely melodious; but we always forget the cause which renders the natural accentuation of any language difficult to foreigners. It is this: the organs of speech are habituated to a different mode of oral action, and hence the difficulty of pronouncing the *th*, as is easily done by us. We cannot read Latin verse, without converting long syllables into short, and *vice versa*; and we only know of one sentence, which we think is pronounced in the manner of the ancient Romans. It is this of Terence:

"Tædet me hârum quotidianarum formarum."

We know the story of Dr. Bentley and Greek pronunciation: and we do not annex a shadow of authenticity to it, because Sir William Gell, Dr. Clarke, and other learned travellers cannot agree in an orthography of the names of places, as they are denominated by the Natives. All, therefore, we can say of Greek Metre (to speak out of the line of Grammarians and

and Linguists), is that, like Greek intellect, it is very subtle and very clever.

It is the fashion, however, now to write Greek verses, that is, to put Greek words into measure, for any other merit is not attainable; and, conceiving *Latin* to be the substitute for a universal language, and therefore sanctioning versification as one method of acquiring a *copia verborum*, we do not see how a similar necessity can exist in respect to Greek, which we are sure is thus only spoiled. For our parts, we think, that to waste the valuable time of education, in unnecessarily learning words instead of things, is more characteristic of the Pedant, than of the Philosopher.

Conceiving, therefore, that an excess of Greek knowledge furthers no one purpose of business, or elegant amusement, or valuable instruction, on the contrary, impedes them, we are still bound to do justice to elaborate illustrators of musical notes which nobody can sound, and such is Mr. Webb. His book is one of high character, in respect to labour and pains, and, we think, likely to be extremely serviceable to students in obtaining a knowledge of the abstruse subject of which it treats.

We will now give a slight view of what will be found in this useful volume.

The first part is occupied with the Prosody of the Greek language, compiled from the writings of the most approved Critics. A table of Metrical feet follows the Prosody, and next a definition of Metre, in a general and specific sense.

The difference between Rhythm and Metre is then explained from Quintilian and other Writers.

The nine principal Metres are next analyzed and exemplified, and the Canons of Porsion are incorporated in a manner which proves the writer to be well acquainted with the subject. Then follows a Praxis on the different Metres, from Theocritus, the Tragedians, and some other Poets; we have, lastly, an account of the parts of ancient Tragedy, in which the terms Prologue, Episode, Epode, and Chorus are explained.

We should not have been thus particular if we had not respected the labours of Mr. Webb.

32. *A Catechism of Astronomy.* By C. Irving, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 68. Longman and Co.

IN our last Volume we had the satisfaction of introducing the various Catechisms of this indefatigable Writer to the notice of our Readers. On account of the liberal encouragement which these productions have received, the Author has been induced to continue his exertions; and has issued the present little Work, on the principle of Question and Answer, for the instruction of the juvenile part of the community. The subject is so arranged that the Reader, who wishes to peruse the whole with rapidity, may readily read the Answers only, which form a kind of dissertation, without the intervention of Questions. We will give an example, by extracting the "History of Astronomy," and omitting the questions.

"Astronomy was cultivated by the Chinese, Egyptians, Chaldeans, Greeks, and Indians, many centuries before the Christian era. The astronomers of antiquity were Pythagoras, Ptolemy, and other Egyptians, Tycho Brahe, and Copernicus.

"In the Pythagorean system the Sun was placed in the centre, round which the planets and comets were supposed to move from west to east, in elliptical orbits. The planets known in the time of Pythagoras, were Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Pythagoras flourished about 590 years before Christ.

"Ptolemy supposed the Earth to be at rest in the centre, and round it moved the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, in circular orbits, once every day. Ptolemy the Egyptian philosopher flourished 130 years B. C. To account for the phases of Mercury and Venus, the Egyptians supposed the Earth to be immoveable in the centre; then the Moon and the Sun, round which moved Mercury and Venus; and, round the whole, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

"Copernicus revived the doctrine of Pythagoras; and, with the discoveries of Herschel, Olbers, Piazzi, Harding, &c. and the proofs adduced in the Newtonian philosophy, this system is now universally received. Copernicus was a native of Poland, and flourished A. D. 1530.

"In the Tychonic theory the Earth was supposed the centre of the Sun and Moon; Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, revolved about the Sun; while the Sun and planets moved round the Earth once in 24 hours.

"Tycho Brahe was a Danish philosopher, and flourished A. D. 1586. Since
the

the death of Tycho Brahe, five primary planets have been discovered, viz. the Georgium Sidus, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas."

The Work is illustrated with two very neat engravings; and contains a

brief account of the motions, magnitude, periods, distances, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies, founded on the laws of gravitation.

In p. 21, l. 2, *equator* is evidently a typographical error for *poles*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 29.—The subject of the Seatoun prize poem for the present year—"The Old Age of St. John the Evangelist."

Feb. 2. The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Henry Melvill, of St. John's College, and Mr. Solomon Atkinson, of Trinity College, the second and first Wranglers.

Members' Prizes.—The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors, "De Origine et Progressu Idololatricæ,—Dialogus.—Middle Bachelors, "Oratio in Laudem Musicæ."

Ready for Publication.

Index Monasticus; or, the Abbeys and other Monasteries, Alien Priories, Friaries, Colleges, Collegiate Churches, and Hospitals, with their Dependencies, formerly established in the Diocese of Norwich and the antient Kingdom of East Anglia, systematically arranged and briefly described. By RICHARD TAYLOR, of Norwich.

Memoirs of the Last Nine Years of the Reign of George II. By HORACE WALPOLE, Earl of Orford. From the original MSS. found in the chest left by his Lordship's will, to be opened by the first Earl of Waldegrave who should attain the age of 21 after the year 1800.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. By MISS BENGER, Author of *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*.

A History of Northumberland, in Three Parts. By the Rev. JOHN HOUGSON, Secretary of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society.—Vol. V. being the First Part of Part III. and containing antient Records and Historical Papers, is already published.—The Second Volume containing the History of the Parishes in Castle Ward, will be next published.

The Substance of the Lectures on the Antient Greeks, and on the Revival of Greek Learning in Europe, delivered in the University of Edinburgh. By the late ANDREW DALZELL, Greek Professor.

A History of the Modes of Belief, usually termed the Superstition of the Middle Ages, with curious plates.

A Descriptive Catalogue of an extensive Collection of Books, containing many rare editiones principes, and other choice and valuable works, as well in manuscript as print, collected during several successive tours on different parts of the Continent. By JAMES SAMS, Darlington.

A Dissertation shewing the Identity of the Rivers Niger and Nile; chiefly from the authority of the Antients. By JOHN DUDLEY, M.A. Vicar of Humberstone and Sileby, in the County of Leicester; and sometime Fellow and Tutor of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Observations on the Report of the Earl of Sheffield at Lewis Fair, July 26th, 1820. By JAMES BISCHOP, Author of "Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool."

The Third Part of Mr. BELLAMY's New Translation of the Bible, translated from the Sacred Original Hebrew only. Completing the Pentateuch.

A New Weekly Work is recently commenced, entitled "The Economist;" to be devoted to the Development of Principles calculated assuredly to banish Poverty from Society, and to the discussion of all Questions connected with the Amelioration of the Condition of Mankind.

Preparing for Publication.

The Articles of the Church of England, illustrated by copious extracts from the Homilies, &c. By the Rev. WM. WILSON, B. D. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

The late Mr. Martyn's Controversy with the Learned of Persia, exhibiting an entire view of the Sophisms of Mahomedanism, with their just refutation. By Professor LEE. It will be published in both Persian and English.

Sermons on various subjects. By the Rev. THOMAS BOYS.

Mr. BRITTON's Fifth and concluding Volume of "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," consisting of Eighty Engravings, representing all the varieties in style and peculiarities of our Ecclesiastical Architecture: the same Author has commenced his Illustrations and History of the "Cathedral of Oxford," forming part of his Cathedral Antiquities of England.

A Series of Etchings illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Kensington, from original Drawings by Robt. Banks, comprising many objects of Antiquity and Curiosity in that ancient and interesting Parish. By Mr. FAULKNER.

"A Quarterly Magazine of Literature, Science, and the Arts."

"A Magazine of the Fine Arts; or, Monthly Review of Painting, Sculpture, and embellished Literature." The First Number is to appear in April, previous to the London Annual Exhibitions.

Sketches of the Domestic Institutions and Manners of the Romans.

The Fourth Book of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" being the Specimen of an intended New Translation in English Spenserian Verse, with a prefatory Dissertation on existing Translations. Dedicated, by permission, to her Grace the Duchess of Bedford. By J. H. WIFFEN.

A View of the Circulating Medium of the Bank of England, from its Incorporation to the present Time: including an Account of the Profits derived from the Bank Restriction Acts, &c.

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Heart. By HENRY REWDER, M.D.

The Study of Medicine, comprising its Physiology, Pathology, and Practice. By Dr. GOOD.

Synopsis of British Mollusca. By Dr. LEACH.

Poems, entitled, "The Last Days of Herculaneum, and Abradates, and Panthea." By EDWIN ATHERSTONE.

The Union of the Roses, a Tale of the Fifteenth Century, in Six Cantos.

A Monthly Journal of Medicine, addressed principally to unprofessional persons. By Mr. HADEN.

Mr. S. DODD states, that he has a new edition of "The History of Woburn*" in contemplation, towards which additional matter has been collected.—Although unable to trace the antiquity of the town to any higher date than has been already mentioned, he designs to bring forward new particulars, and to place it in a new light. In the account of the Abbey of St. Mary, no series of the Abbots has as yet been given; that defect is now remedied, and the conventual department altogether amplified. The plan of the vicinity is of necessity confined, yet any communications relating to that department, particularly as to eminent natives and residents, and the history of families, will be thankfully received. The following list of parishes which the Work includes, is subjoined, that our Readers may know how far this plan extends; although not strictly

limited to these places only:—Aspley-Guise, Huddorn Crawley, Kidgemount, Liddington, Marston-Mortaine, Cranfield, Millbrook, Maulden, Silsoe (and Flitton), Flitwick, Weston Inge, Harlington, Todington, Tingrith, Eversholt, Milton-Bryant, Hockliffe, Battlesden, Little Brickhill, Fenny Stratford, Bow Brickhill, and Leighton Beau-desert or Buzzard.

We give the following particulars respecting the progress of the Arctic Land Expedition, under Lieut. Franklin, extracted from a Letter to Professor Jameson, which was read before the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, and printed in Brewster and Jameson's Journal. Although it was written prior to the Letter inserted in page 3, of our last, it will not-withstanding be perused with interest.

"After leaving York Fort, the Expedition ascended Hayes, Steel, and Hill Rivers, which, with a series of small lakes, and their connecting streams, form one continued line of water communication to the Painted Stone. Over the low rock, which has obtained this name, the boats were launched into a rivulet named the Echemamis, which we descended till its junction with a branch of Nelson River. Proceeding up this branch, and passing through Play-green and Winnipeg lakes, they entered the Saskatchewan, and navigated it as far as Cumberland House, the wintering station of the Expedition.

"York Fort is situated on a point of alluvial land which separates the mouths of Hayes and Nelson Rivers. Throughout the whole length of Hayes River, the country has an uniform low, flat, swampy appearance. The soil consists of decayed moss, immediately under which there is a thick bed of tenacious bluish clay, containing imbedded rolled stones. The stream continually encroaching upon some points, and depositing its spoils in others, renders its banks alternately steep and shelving; but in general the bed of the river is scooped out in this clay to the depth of thirty or forty feet. The plain above is covered with stunted larches, poplars, alders, and willows. Hayes River is formed by the junction of the Shammattwa and Steel Rivers; and the latter branch is in like manner produced by the union of Fox and Hill Rivers. During the ascent of Steel River, the banks gradually increase in height; and in the lower part of Hill River, they exceed 300 feet. These high clayey banks are broken into conical hills by the deep ravines which open into the river. The travellers had no opportunity of judging of the nature of the interior; but wherever the current had worn away the bank, the section

*See Gent. Mag. vol. XC. ii. 45.

tion exhibited only the clay above mentioned.

"About 90 miles from the sea-shore, a ridge of primitive rocks presented itself, crossing the bed of the river, and producing a fall termed the Rocky Passage. Above this spot, the banks of the Hill River gradually decrease in height, the channel continuing uniformly rocky, and at length the superincumbent clay entirely disappears, leaving the rocks on the borders of the stream either quite naked, or partially covered with soil, and clothed with trees. Eight or nine miles above the rock-passage, there is a small range of conical hills, the most remarkable of which is termed the *Hill*, and gives the name to the river. It is from 500 to 600 feet high. Above this hill, the shores were low and rocky, but the woods concealed the interior from our view. The rocks seem to be primitive; and the flatness of the country was ascribed to the abundance of the water, which, filling the valleys, generally so deep in this formation, leaves the summits of the ridges alone uncovered. Thirty-five lakes are visible from the top of the Hill. No material variety in the appearance of the land was observed before they arrived at the Painted Stone; and even after crossing into Nelson River, the same species of rock was seen exposed.

"At the entrance of Lake Winnipeg, an alluvial stratum again covers the rocks to an unknown depth. It differs a little from the clay through which Hayes River runs, in being of a white colour, and probably in containing a considerable portion of calcareous matter. Calcareous rocks make their appearance in great abundance on the Western side of Lake Winnipeg, the whole country for at least 300 miles along the course of the Saskatchewan appearing to be composed solely of them. There is a fine section of them at the Grand Rapid, near the mouth of the river. At this place, the stream forces its way through a chasm about 60 feet deep, the rocks on each side being disposed in thin strata, dipping to the Northward at an angle of 10°. The rocks yield readily to the conjoined actions of the water and the atmosphere, and fall into the river in large cubical fragments, which soon separate in the direction of the strata, into layers. The prevailing colour of the stone is cream-yellow; and it appears to contain a considerable portion of clay, as it adheres to the tongue when broken. It burns into a very white lime, but it requires to be a long time exposed to the action of the fire. We could not find any other rock associated with this limestone, nor could we discover any organic remains in the rocks in their native situation; but some small fragments lying loose amongst

the soil, contained shells. The banks of the Saskatchewan, for the distance above mentioned, are low and swampy, but in many places the limestone shows itself above the surface. It exhibits a surprising uniformity of appearance.

"During the winter, an excursion was made to Beaver Lake, about 40 miles to the Northward, and the rocks were still found to be calcareous, but of a more crystalline texture, and varying in the colour, and in the direction of the strata. On the borders of the lake, there are small hills and mural precipices of both red and yellow limestone. There are many deep rents in the rocks here, and the lake in some places is 15 fathoms deep.

"To the Southward of Cumberland House, there is a round-backed hill 40 miles long, which the Explorer not an opportunity of visiting. It is about 30 miles off, and has a very even outline; but we were near approach shows. There are several faults which afford a good exposure.

"The river above Cumberland House. The strata are alluvial, and consist of plains, and hills. These present a regular appearance. From the river, a regular appearance may be seen. The rocks are of the same kind. And shifts its bed to the one side. The plain, and from the opposite shore, is dry and sandy, which supports a growth of willows and poplars. But the high bank, containing matter, and are in the willows and poplars.

"The plains do not reach the base of the rocky Westward; and on the Northward of the Saskatchewan, their extent is very great. years ago, there were numerous lakes in the neighbourhood of Cumberland House, but since that time, many of them have dried up. The older people, too, report that the waters of the Saskatchewan have been gradually diminishing. On the banks of some of the banks, there are many loose stones, precisely similar to the calcareous rocks at the mouth of the river.

"Near Edmonston House, about 300 miles above Carlton House, several beds of coal are exposed, one of which was accidentally

identally set on fire some years ago, and still continues burning.

"The Commander of the Expedition was on the 1st June still occupied in preparing for the journey to the Northward, the journey to Carlton having absorbed much time."

HOMER.

The first manuscript from which the Editions of Homer were made, is of no later date than the 10th century. A recent discovery has taken place in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, of a manuscript, consisting of several fragments of the Iliad, which appears to be of the 4th century, being about six hundred years more ancient than the former. The characters all capitals, and of a square form, to those of the most refined ages, distinction of words, and without any indications of modern orthography. This manuscript is embellished with sixty paintings on vellum, equally antique; the subjects represent the principal passages of the Iliad.—M. Angelo Maio, Professor at the Ambrosian College, has caused the MS. to be printed in one volume, with engravings from the pictures and the numerous Scholia which accompany them.

SCHOLIA ON JUVENAL.

M. Cramer, Counsellor of State of Keil, has published certain passages of a curious MS. which he found two years ago in the Library of the Convent of St. Gall. It is of the eleventh century, and consists of Scholia upon Juvenal; they have the character of being superior in value and correctness to any others now known. This programme, which was composed on occasion of a fête given by the King of Denmark, has the title of *Specimen novæ Editionis scholiastæ Juvenalis*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

EUM.

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Museum of
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or friends
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all. It has the
e human coun-
so disgusting as
osed. The head,
ollow, the counte-
teeth exhibited as in
so quite dry, and not
e in the smell or touch.
ather a dark and dingy cast,
ly tattooed in the style and
the last New Zealand mode,
seem very perfect but small, as
had been much worn and used.
must undoubtedly have been brave
ors in their day, as the frequent
ges and fractures in the skulls denote.
e forehead of the younger Chief is high
and ample, graced with clusters of luxu-
riant jet black hair. That of the other is
a paternal grey, more thin and slight, and
the features less bold and expressive. The
hair is quite natural in both, and if we
may be allowed to judge from the ele-

gance and pains taken in tattooing, they must have been gentlemen of no common rank. Owing to the exertions made by our Missionaries to destroy the practice, we understand the price of heads has been considerably raised. These cost 12 guineas.

PREVENTION FROM DAMP.

Mr. John Fosbroke, surgeon, of Ross, is in possession of a chemical combination, by which buildings, cements, walks, painted or damp surfaces, in or out of the external air, may, by simple washing, at a small expense be preserved from the future growth of obscure vegetation, as the green mould, lichens, &c. and even discoloration.

RIVER NIGER.

It is said to be ascertained that the Niger empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees to the Northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed Consul from this country at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowdich resided for some time). He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to Government what he had learnt.

REPEATING MUSKET.

A New York paper says, "The new-invented and destructive 'Repeating Musket' is calculated to discharge eight single balls, in regular succession, within the space

space of about 16 seconds. The musket has two locks, one at the usual place, and the other nearly half way down the barrel; the balls are perforated, and a small fuse passes through each, which is lit by the previous discharge, and communicates

with the cartridge to which it is attached. The priming, in the first instance, is set fire to by the lock fixed on the barrel, the trigger of which is drawn by a wire, and the charge in the chamber of the gun may be kept in reserve."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

We have been obligingly supplied with the following paper, through the medium of Dr. WADDLOVE, the present very worthy Dean of Ripon, in Yorkshire.

At Cleasby, in Yorkshire, there is a chapel, in which is a monument with the following inscription.

"SOLI DEO, GLORIA
A.D. MDCCXVI.
THIS PERPETUAL CHAPEL OF CLEASBY
WAS ALLOCATED BY THE GOVERNORS
OF THE BOUNTY OF QUEEN ANNE,
WHO GAVE THE SUM OF CCL. POUNDS.
AND BY JOHN LORD BISHOP OF LONDON †, BORN IN THIS
THE ESTATE PURCHASED AND SELL'D TO THIS PU
ONE IN KIRBY FITHAM OF XXXI
ANOTHER IN THIS VILLAGE OF CIV POUNDS
THE DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE ARE IN
IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANC

ψ†þR.†R.ψη††

As to this inscription in Runic characters †, the Dean of Ripon states, that some of the letters are to be seen in a Choral

* The Bishop of London here mentioned, was Dr. was born in this place. The omission of the surname dedicated to, and in monuments for Bishops, is often not always at hand to find who is meant by John Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London. It is supposed of poor parents, but descended from a decayed Gentleman, used occasionally to visit the remains of his father's cottage of his nativity, he not only obtained the Queen's Bounty bought, but he rebuilt the Chapel and the Parsonage House. Having done this, he settled it on the Dean and Chapter of which it now is. In the Parliamentary returns, it is said that the Church 16 acres of land in the parish, valued at from 20 to 22*l.* per poor boys. It has escaped the great vigilance of Mr. Carlisle, not all by him. By the inscription in the Chapel, it should seem that mentioned, at the least the largest part of them, were appropriated to the deed I believe that Queen Anne's bounty is given to Churches and Ch. to Schools.

† The Runic language is that which is generally called the Slavonic, merely used by the old Goths, Danes, and other Northern nations. The following are the Runic characters as they appear in "Liber Loci Benedicti de Whalley" a curious volume, from which Dr. Whitaker extracted many entertaining articles, admirable "History of Whalley :—"

1	B	4	†	I	F	7	*	I	Y
		C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1	Y	1	1	B	K	1	1	1	1
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S		OU.

self much to the study of the Northern languages, gives the following as the letters meant by these characters :

MADR . ER . MULTR . AUKA

"In offering an interpretation of the Inscription at the foot of the tablet in the Church at Cleasby to the memory of John, Lord Bishop of London, it may not be improper to premise, that the orthography of the Ancient Northern Languages is very irregular, arising from the numerous abbreviations and changes of letters made use of by different writers. Redundant letters are very frequently

omitted in Runic characters, where they could have been inserted if the writing conformed to the customary mode used.

Isidorus has given four rules explaining modes of abbreviation, and the order of the letters, from which it may be ascertained that the inscription :

is extracted from *madur*, which

is from *mandur*, *homo*.

Isidorus singular of the

molldar, *mould*,

redundant *l*,

mate letter *l*,

not sounded,

many fee-

ly distin-

guish and the

of the pro-

graphical,

is some dif-

ference to be

asked, *cinis* ;

is from the

ygga, as trans-

lated into illu-

minate.

Isidorus

is net

is ab

is. fa ?

Isidorus

is. Igrym, who de-

is, now become dust

is

is. Igrym, who de-

is, now become dust

is

is. Igrym, who de-

is, now become dust

is

is. Igrym, who de-

is, now become dust

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is. Igrym, who de-

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is. Igrym, who de-

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is. Igrym, who de-

is, now become dust

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is. Igrym, who de-

is, now become dust

is

were several tradesmen's shops also discovered, such as a baker's, an oilman's, an ironmonger's, a wine-shop, with money in the till, and a surgeon's house, with surgical instruments. Also, a great theatre, a temple of justice, an amphitheatre, 220 feet long, various temples, a barrack for soldiers (the columns of which are scribbled with their names and jests), and stocks for prisoners, in one of which a skeleton was likewise discovered. The principal streets are about 16 feet wide ; the subordinate ones from 6 to 10.

ROMAN SOLDIERS.

Lately, as some men were digging brick earth in a field opposite the West front of the Roman camp at Caister, near Norwich, they discovered, about five feet in depth, the remains of two bodies, which were, no doubt, those of Roman soldiers. Nothing was entire of them except several teeth and a brooch of copper (now in the possession of Miss Dashwood), excellently preserved, although they cannot have been interred less than 1400 years ; the time when the Romans left this country entirely being A. D. 427.

AFRICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Capt. W. H. Smyth has completed a very extensive survey of the Adriatic, the Ionian Islands, the North Coast of Africa, and other places in that sea. Capt. Smyth, during the time he was employed in surveying the Northern Coast of Africa, had many interviews with his Highness the Bey of Tripoli. At one of these audiences Mamluke Reis, the Bey of Fezzan, was present, and stated, that on his return from an engagement he had, to the Southward of Mourzouk, he fell in with a ruined City, heaped with the remains of large edifices, and filled with such a number of statues, as to have all the appearance of an inhabited place. The curiosity of Capt. Smyth induced him to prevail on the Bey to allow of his visiting the spot, which his Highness obligingly permitted, and directed a party of Janissaries to accompany him. In February 1817, Capt. Smyth accordingly took his departure from Tripoli, and in three days reached Benuleat, where he learnt, that at Ghirza he would find plenty of figures of men, women, and children, intermixed with camels, tigers, horses, dogs, &c. &c. all in stone, to which they had been changed by Divine Providence as a punishment for their sins. In a few days Capt. Smyth and his party arrived at Zemzem, after having passed a dreary and mountainous country ; but instead of finding the wonders that had been stated, and which were fully thought to exist, nothing but a few ill-constructed houses

houses on the break of a rocky hill could be discovered, and at a distance a number of tombs, constructed in bad taste, with ill-proportioned columns and clumsy capitals, the frieze and entablatures of which were loaded with absurd representations of warriors, husbandmen, camels, &c. forming the very worst attempt at sculpture. The chagrin of a scientific mind at such a disappointment may be easily conceived, and Capt. Smyth hastened his return to Tripoli. During his journey, he learnt from Mameluke Reis the first certain information of the death of Mr. F. Horneman, a Gentleman employed by the African Association for prosecuting discoveries in the interior of that country, and of whom they had received no account for upwards of 17 years. At another audience Capt. Smyth had, with the Bey, his Highness gave him permission to examine the ruins at ancient Leptis, where he succeeded in removing, and sending to the British Museum, many valuable fragments of antiquity, some fine porphyritic columns, many of large dimensions, and beautiful marble parts of friezes, and fragments of statues. In consequence of a long conference which Capt. Smyth had with the Bey on the practicability of

proceeding into the interior of Africa from Tripoli, the expedition under the late Mr. Ritchie, in which he was accompanied by Capt. Lyon, disguised as true Mussulmen, was undertaken, which, like all the rest that have been attempted, did not reach its destination, through the illness and privations invariably attendant on such enterprizes, but which served to add to the geographical knowledge of that quarter of the world. Captain Smyth speaks in the highest terms of the affability of the Bey of Tripoli, and the attention he received from his Highness, whom he was permitted to visit at all hours. He converses fluently in the Italian language, and understands English, but seldom converses in it. His Court is represented as far more orderly than those of any of the other Barbary Powers.

The Aid sloop of war is fitting with all possible dispatch, for the purpose of proceeding to the Mediterranean, where Capt. Smyth, in co-operation with the members of the Austrian and Neapolitan Bureaus, will put in effect his excellent design of continuing the maritime survey of the harbours and coasts of the Mediterranean. Lieut. F. W. Beechey is appointed to assist Capt. S. in his African researches.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRIES.

MR. THOMAS SELBY ON MAGNETIC
ATTRACTION.

Were a small hollow glass globe to have an artificial magnet thrust into it; or any small wood or paper hollow globe and real leadstone unaimed, with its North pole at 70 or 75 degrees North, and its South pole at 25 or 30 degrees of North latitude on the opposite meridian, it might be tried to see if the variations, changings, and tremblings of the magnetic needle, in any considerable degree, coincided with this position of a magnetic power operating within the earth, it being not improbable, that what may be denominated a bias, may consist of a heavy magnetic body disposed in that direction through the earth; and that it causes bodies, subject to its influence, to dispose themselves to a similar direction; and may have been the first formed and first stated substance of our globe, and which would have an elective, an attractive, and a disposing virtue.

There is a mystery in Creation; i. e. the formation of bodies out of nothing, which we may be well satisfied is beyond the powers of the human mind to comprehend; but any thing short of that, we may, although not without an excess of presumption, endeavour to conceive. As, first, a chaotic vast of elements, diffused
- GENT. MAG. February, 1821.

throughout a space equal to a system in a state approaching to general solution, and left to act by its own natural virtues and properties, which has been appropriately termed the power of God. The Sun, through the same power of God, formed itself in the centre, and by its motion caused the matter or material particles in the whole space to follow or circulate round at a vast distance. I shall confine myself to, or propose it to others, to consider in what manner the different particles of matter, in a resolved or nearly resolved state, put into circular motion by gravitation to a revolving centre, would act on each other in the disposal of bodies of differing properties, into one consolidated mass or masses, so as to form terrestrial planets at a distance from fire.

In the first place, there will be a congregation of them by affinities and gravitation, or attraction to each other, the shooting of salts, &c.

In the second place, there will be an aggregation of these by attraction and differing velocities; their velocities being proportionate to their specific gravities and respective magnitudes, on a principle that revolution is caused by gravitation to a revolving centre (a principle and effect I submit to the consideration of men of science),

science), because the quantity of their velocity gained by their descent being the greater, their distances after passing the centre will be the greater also. But the specifically heavier particles, by coming into contact with the specifically lighter, will suffer commutation of weights and magnitudes therewith, and fall nearly into one orbit.

And in the third place, these masses, by differing somewhat in revolving velocity, will in time come, by slow degrees, within each other's attraction, and coalesce or adhere.

Affinities, operating in resolved matters, before all others (and we may account magnetism one, indeed the principal one, from its quick operation in perfect stillness and cold, and its carrying with it particles of the grossest kind, which have almost no other affinity), will cause each nucleus to be considerably homogeneous, but not perfectly so, because gravitation or attraction will have been coexistent, and collect other or heterogeneous substances. But the magnetic virtue being the first, most operative, farthest seeking, and disposing, will have acquired the greatest force; nearly exhausted a vast space of this virtue, and become the first, largest, and almost homogeneous nucleus.

The coalescence of all these nearly homogeneous aggregations of matter, will form one large heterogeneous mass, whence will issue an exodus or departure of water and vapours through the chemically generated heat of the admixture, and which will rest over it as an ocean and an atmosphere, whereby vegetable and animal life can exist.

We may conclude, that the heavy side containing the great magnet or loadstone in all the planets, fronted towards the Sun by gravitation; or, perhaps, fronted a little between a central direction and the direction forward, in orbit, before rotation began: and that the line of the magnetic virtue then, in our own planet at least, stood upright along the meridian fronting the Sun, or nearly so, and parallel to the pole of the ecliptic or axis of the earth's revolution; or, perhaps, parallel to the axis of the Sun, which is only at an angle of eight degrees therefrom, and is the axis of the whole system; but the line might run deep into the interior of the earth.

The earth, or first nucleus thereof, would not at first have been quite globular, yet the line of magnetic virtue might even then have been perpendicular to the plane of revolution, or to the plane of the Sun's equator (which is but 8 degrees therefrom) in its whole length, and stood right North and South, precisely in that part of the present Northern hemisphere of the earth which may be supposed to be the heaviest and most prominent part;

and in which lay the bias, to which I attribute the inclination of the pole when rotation began. Thus the present North pole of the earth would have been then but 55 degrees North, on the front or magnetic meridian fronting the Sun, which would have been vertical over the heads of the Indus; the magnetic pole, but from 70 to 75 degrees North of the vertical Sun, on the same magnetic meridian fronting the Sun; Hudson's Bay the most Northerly point; and the magnet, by having its Southern extremity deep seated in the interior of the earth, might stand upright North and South, its line being perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit; i. e. parallel to the pole of the ecliptic or circle of the earth's revolution.

But when rotation began, then the poles of the earth and line of the magnet were thrown (by the circle of greatest diameter becoming the equator or plane of rotation; the bias alone in this heavy quarter causing the inclination of pole and plane) from the perpendicular of the plane of revolution into their present position, inclined thereto $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

There is said to be a mystery in the formation of artificial magnets; that is to say, a part of the operation, although found necessary, cannot be rationally accounted for, such as the holding of them in a certain position relatively to the cardinal points, or at a certain elevation; yet, after they are made, they will act, although varied from that position. So in the natural original magnet, its virtue was in a kind of free space, disposed to act in a line North and South; and although now varied therefrom, whether we account the pole of the earth the pole of the ecliptic, or the pole of the Sun North, continues to act in its present line.

When diurnal rotation commenced, the axis and rotation of the World, as I have elsewhere observed, was regulated by the operation of the Sun's attraction on the circle of greatest diameter, holding the inward more than the outward side, the latter rolling forward over, which circle becoming the equator, the poles and axis are consequently perpendicular thereto, the equator being in the plane of rotation.

The pole of the ecliptic, or perpendicular of the plane of the earth's orbit or circle, is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the pole of the earth's rotation; that is, their axes are at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from each other: this arises from the bias alone, inclining the axis of the earth thus much.

The magnetic pole, or north end of the great magnet in the earth, is nearly ascertained to be 15 or 20 degrees from the North pole of the earth's rotation, or North end of the earth's axis; but its angle, or the direction of the line of its virtue

virtue (for it cannot be well called its axis) is yet uncertain; as for instance, whether it run to within 15 or 20 degrees of the South pole, on the opposite meridian, that is, through the whole diameter of the earth passing through the centre, or whether its direction be only through a part of the earth to the opposite meridian, even to the North of the equator, and nothing near to the centre nor yet to the surface; or if in any other line Southerly.

Nor is its length indefinite, like others which are only imaginary poles, but confined to limits short of the diameter of the earth, and possibly short of the semi-diameter.

The tremulous motion of the needle may be attributable to its unavailing efforts to dispose its whole length along the magnet from its North to its South; or perhaps, to a conflict between this lateral inclination to the magnet, and its gravitation to the centre of the earth, the one I suppose lying higher than the other.

Yet the particular situations in which this tremulous motion prevails, may be those between bodies differing in their proportional plenitude of an invisible fluid, or active fiery spirit of the electric kind (the receipt, carriage, delivery, and return from delivery whereof, will cause motion, the quickness of which will be proportionate to the size of the moving body, and the disproportionate plenitude of the resting bodies, so that the smaller the needle and the less its friction, the more frequent will be its passages) and perhaps, most of all, to presently existing, temporary, subterraneous fires; the motion not a little resembling the exody or departure of heat.

Northern polarity ceases when the needle is to the North of the North end of the terrene magnet, the dip of the North end of the needle shewing that the magnet is beneath it, but the needle may dip to any part of the great magnet in proportion to its nearness to it; and, possibly, in some degree to its parallelism thereto, also.

This little favours the supposed stellar influence, yet there may be a trembling towards the North pole of the Sun; i. e. to the true North pole of the system.

Each planet and satellite may have its magnet, to preserve its length of axis, and prevent its running into a plane, like the double ring of Saturn; and were that ring even yet to possess sufficient terrestrial matter and liquidness enough to permit the formation of a magnetical nucleus, and although it should commence along the flat, it possibly, if not probably, would, in time, gain a perpendicular polarity when the magnetical nucleus became large enough and loose enough to follow its disposition to parallelism, and place its line of virtue parallel to the axis of the Sun; or in case of being itself but a

secondary, then parallel to the axis of its primary planet. In using an armed loadstone, I find parallelism a virtue as powerful as polarity, and that additions generally add more to its length than to its breadth, and that loading it with iron increases the power of its virtues; so that out of the terreneous substances, if any there were in the flat ring of Saturn, the ferreous would be the first attracted to the nucleus, and these would add most to its length North and South, by being most attracted by the poles; and the others falling thereon, by simple gravitation would cover all to a sort of round, yet rather broader than long, till time, through central attraction, a fluid covering, and others of Nature's operations, should make it a complete planet or satellite.

First, supposing the Sun's axis to be magnetic, it will be shorter than the full diameter, because its place is through one of the limbs only; and assuming that the line of axis and the line of magnetism is the same (which is assuming rather too much), and that the virtue at the poles is equal, then magnetical lines forming themselves at any distance within the system, will have no peculiar affinity to either pole, but a repulsive one to being reversed; and parallelism will be the result, their velocity not permitting them to approach nearer to the centre.

Quick violent strokes of a hammer disorder, change, weaken, or even destroy the poles of loadstones; while pressing, arming, or loading them properly, preserves their poles, and greatly increases their power. The terrene magnet enjoys all these advantages, and is, perhaps, little subject to disadvantages; earthquakes alone, to our knowledge at least, from experience, having the power of shaking or striking it. No doubt the descent of immense bodies from the heavens, of the nature of meteoric stones, might possibly shake this foundation of magnetic power, and if not destroy it, at least for a time. But that which is most powerful towards its destruction is fire, which discharges all the magnetic virtue; and this last fact is presumptive evidence that the foundations of the earth were laid without fire, and that they never have exceeded a very moderate degree of heat.

THOMAS SELBY.

Earle, near Wooler, Jan. 1821.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

At the sitting of the Royal Society on the 8th of February, Captain Kater read an interesting paper on the subject of the volcano which he has discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he perceived a bright spot resembling a star; and subsequent observations convinced him it was a volcano.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

LINES ON MY BIRTH-DAY,

Feb. 14, 1821.

ONCE more I tune the vocal shell,
To bid the Muse a long farewell.
The friendly Muse, whose plaintive lay
Has sooth'd the toil of many a day,
"Delights no more."—The eye grown dim,
The nerves unstrung, the tottering limb,
The sluggard pulse, the aching head,
The tear involuntary shed,
Are warnings graciously design'd,
To tranquillize the busy mind.

Death, the fell Tyrant, levels all :
Alike Kings, Nobles, Peasants, fall.
Thus Infant Blossoms fade away,
And Antient Friendships thus decay.

All this I feel—and grateful own
The thousand blessings I have known,
And numerous comforts still are mine,
Which round a Parent's heart entwined,
And vital energies bestow,
Alleviate pain, and banish woe.

Six years beyond the little span
Allotted to the age of man
This day completes. Grant, Lord of Heaven !
A few bright hours in *Seventy-seven* !
But—if my earthly race is run,
I rest content—"Thy Will be done !"

Highbury Place.

J. N.

Written on the Grave of Mark Slingsby,
at Newport-Pagnel, Sept. 3, 1810.

STRANGER ! with no unholy tread
Pollute this mansion of the dead :
Stranger ! whoe'er thou art, draw near,
Here may'st thou shed the sacred tear ;
Whate'er thy name, whate'er thy fate,
Thou ow'st a tribute to the great :
If, reckless of our hero's fame,
Thou stand'st unconscious of that claim ;
If no ambition fires the blood,
Thou ow'st a tribute to the good ;
And here, from all intrusion free,
Pay the sweet meed of Loyalty.

Ask'st thou for whom these tears are shed ?

Great *Slingsby* slumbers with the dead.

J. T. M.

On Capt. Lyon's being appointed to the
Fury, attached to the North West Ex-
pedition.

THOUGH the *Lyon* we know is a valorous
creature,

It is yet unaccountably dull,
That one now should be found so to alter
his nature,

From the *Tropics* to roam to the *Pole* !

Yet though amidst ice he has ne'er been a
ranger,

But e'er coveted climes that are warm,
He now has a comrade to *Fury* off danger,
And in safety protect him from harm !

And lest if those seats so high-priz'd he
forget all,

Which of *Afric* for years he has done,
A *Fury* attends him, instead of the *Jackall*,
And Mount *Hecla* instead of the sun.

Mr. URLAN,

Feb. 1.

THE following lines are a literal Trans-
lation from a MS Latin poem. The
subject is a young Hindoo female im-
molating herself on the pyre of her de-
ceased Husband.

*Lugubria ad cælum tollens insignia mor-
tis, &c.* ALPHRUS.

RAIS'D is the pyre, and to the vaulted
skies [rise ;
In mournful grandeur death's insignia
High on its top the warrior's arms are cast,
The sad memorials of toils long-since past ;
While his gay vests, with art embroider'd
round, [ground.

In useless pomp o'erspread the loaded
Not now as erst a tardy victim borne,
The altar spinning with reluctant horn,
But with a mind that scorn'd all dul
delay,

Conscious of future fate she urg'd her
way, [betray-
Nor fear her looks, nor fear her words.
Her own bold hands compose the mourn-
ful wreath, [death ;—
And seek to add fresh honours to her
But when she views her husband's blood-
less cheek, [must speak,

And firm-clos'd lips, that now no more
The sudden sight bids female cares return,
And wonted flames her inmost bosom burn ;
Then on his pallid lips her lips she plac'd,
Her circling arms his death-cold form
embrac'd.

"Depriv'd of me," she cries, "and shalt
thou go

A lonely wanderer thro' a vale of woe ?
Shall I survive thee, here despised remain,
Scorn of the world, and to my race a stain ?
With thee thy quiver and resulting * bow,
And faithful darts shall pierce the shades
below,

Thro' the same fires shall follow where
you move,

And e'en in Hell thy wonted guard shall
prove.

* *ἡλιοντοξ τοξον.*

But say, shall I, thy dearer half, oh ! say,
Shall I refuse to smoothe thy rugged way ?
Shall I await, till tardy Nature doom
My time-worn corse to share thy widow'd
tomb—

Survive till chance some far, far-distant
day

Shall slowly bear my sad remains away ?

She said, and sudden wav'd her hand on
high, [sky,

Loud female howling fill'd both earth and
Flame-breathing torches lit the funeral
pyre, [aspire,

While to the skies dark wreaths of smoke
And loud laments, and circling globes of]
fire.

Involving clouds her boastful words fulfil,
Yet e'en in death she stands exulting still.

A TRIBUTARY ODE

To the *Literary Merits of the late Adam Smith,*
who died December 17th, 1820, aged 52.

By DAVID SERVICE,

Author of the 'Caledonian Hird Boy,' &c.

CHILD of study, science, learning,
Great attainments, quick discerning,
Meekly shining, ne'er presuming,
Friendly, pleasant, unassuming :

Gone thou art, to brighter spheres,
Where new wonders strike thy sight ;
Locke and Newton (thy compeers)
Burn with intellectual light !

Science's flow'ry fields exploring,
Stil expanding, higher soaring ;
Geometric problems rearing,
Algebraic numbers clearing :
Mathematic skill was thine,
And the strength of fluxions too ;
Philosophic laurels thine
Bays unfading on thy brow.

See the sacred Nine conjoining,
Emulous for thy attuning,
In their classic vestments glowing,
Tyrian wove, and splendid flowing :
Greatly shone thy manly walk,
But disrob'd, alas ! we cry,
Vain as shadows mortals stalk,
Born to live, and then to die !

Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Surveying,
French, Accounts, and Curves, conveying ;
Conic Sections, Mensuration,
Logic, Rhetoric, Navigation :
Thy capacious mind contain'd
Cyclopædia in thyself ;
Modesty the weight sustain'd,
Scorning praise and earthly pelt.

So from rich Peruvian Nation,
Come galleons across the ocean ;
Stor'd with treasures homeward sailing,
O'er the boisterous waves prevailing ;

Spreading wealth to thousands round,
(Golden fleeces poets give)
Scholars, like galleons are found,
Batter'd barks themselves they live !

Books are cabinets enfolding,
Gems intrinsic, worth beholding ;
Students them unlock with pleasure,
Feed like misers on their treasure :
Every author something yields,
To the general stock of lore ;
Cultivate these fertile fields,
And you find the hidden ore.

With his books the man surrounded,
Questions keep and learn'd propounded ;
Oft secluded, lonely wand'ring,
By the Delphian books unad'ring.
• Now the blue cerulean sky
Captivat's his studious mind ;
" Worlds unnumber'd " meet his eye,
Impell'd, attracted, and combined.

But Rote and propo
Adverse ad
Leads to shores of peaceful lauding,
Fields of vernal bliss commanding :
There the scholar learns to trace
Scenes of wonder great and new ;
Wrapt on wings of glorious grace,
Far beyond where angels flew.

There, O Muse ! pursue Glendinning,
Whilst these friendly lines are penning,
Crown'd with joy, seraphic winging,
Glad his harp to mercy stringing ;
On the heights of love sublime,
Past a world of care and woe ;
Hark ! salvation's notes thy chime,
Notes which spirits only know.

Sweet his friendship was, and cheering ;
Be his mem'ry long endearing ;
Literature and arts shall miss him,
And his friends lament and bless him :
Past, his learned life of toil,
Set, his sun with pleasing rays ;
Heav'n ret-~~ers~~ his midnight oil,
God at home his soul surveys !

Lines written at Weston-super-Mare,
in October 1815.

AT Weston, on the Severn sea,
I rove about at liberty ;
The camp at Worlebury explore,
And think of Rome, and days of yore,
Of centuries long pass'd and gone,
When Britain had no Wellington :
While Contemplation, silent maid,
Affords her unobtrusive aid.—
Thy lofty promontory Bearn,
From Weston is distinctly seen ;
And Uphill Church, and Shipham too,
And Mendip hills appear in view,
Near Anchor-head you next discern,
The rude disjointed rock of Bearn,

Where—

Where—(hostile to the finny fry)
 The Fisher hangs his nets to dry.
 The Sister Holmes rise full in sight,
 One, 'mid incumbent shades of night,
 Distinguish'd by the Beacon light;
 From treacherous shoal, and danger near,
 To guard the wave-worn mariner.—
 Northward the Flats of Clevedon spread,
 And coppic'd cliffs of Portishead:
 While, mingling with the nether skies,
 Cambria's gigantic mountains rise.

D. CABANEL.

TO WOMAN.

Air—"In Infancy our Hopes and Fears."

IN pity to man's hapless state
 Your gentler sex was fram'd,
 You reconcil'd him to his fate,
 His fiercer passions tam'd.
 His happiness your care employs,
 For him with love you glow,
 In vain he'd seek for purer joys
 Than those from you that flow.

In each afflicting scene of life
 Your tenderness upholds
 Man's drooping heart, with care at strife,
 And brighter views unfolds.
 Hail! loveliest gift of Heav'n! design'd
 Man's fleeting hour to cheer,
 'To soothe his grief-perturbed mind,
 And chase affliction's tear.

Into your bosoms (sacred seat!),
 Whence gentler virtues rise,
 May no vile arts insinuate
 The worm that never dies!
 And oh! life's troubled voyage o'er,
 May ye, in Virtue's train,
 Be safely landed on that shore,
 Where joys eternal reign!

R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

I COPY the following Song, published
 at Oxford in 1662, pretending at a
 future period to transmit a notice of
 the curious "*Shew*," or "*Farce*, in which
 it is introduced.

ARISTIPPUS is better in every letter
 Than Faber Parisiensis,
 Than Scotus, Soncinus, and Thomas Aquinas,

Or Gregory Gandaveusis,
 Than Cardan and Ramus, than old Pa-
 ludanus,

Albertus, and Gabriella,
 Than Pico Mercatus, or Scaliger Natus,
 Than Nyphus or Zabarella.

Hortado, Trombetus, were fools with To-
 letus,

Zonardus, and Will de Hales,
 With Occam, Javellus, and mad Argazellus,

Philoponus, and Natalis.
 The Conciliator was but a mere prater;
 And so was Apollinaris,

Jandunus Plotinus, the dunce Eugubinus,
 With Thasius, Savil, and Suarez.

Fonseca Durandus, Baconus Holandus,
 Perierius, Adventure;

Old Trismegistus, whose volumes have
 mist us,

Amponius, Bonaventure,
 Miracula Comes, with Proclus and Somes,

And Guido the Carmelita;
 The nominal schools, and the college of
 fools,

No longer is my delighta.

Hang Brerewood and Carter in Crack-
 enthorpe's garter,

Let Keckerman too bemoan us;
 I'll be no more beaten for greasy Jack

Seaton,
 Or conning of Sandersonus.

The censure of Cato's shall never amate
 us,

Their frosty beards cannot nip us,
 Your ale is too muddy, good sack for
 our study,

Our tutor is Aristippus. F.

EPITAPH

On Sir EVERARD DIGBY, who was exe-
 cuted in 1604 for being implicated in
 the Gun-powder Plot.

TREAD lightly, stranger, 'neath this sa-
 cred mould,

A Digby sleeps, by perjur'd traitors sold.
 He only dar'd oppose a Tyrant's laws,
 And suffer nobly in Religion's cause.

Ill-fated Everard, hapless was thy lot,
 To perish for a race that lov'd thee not.

Brave noble, thou wert something more
 than man,

And, Protestants, deny it if you can.

M. M.

EPIGRAM

By GROCVNE, one of the Reviewers of *Learn-
 ing at the Reformation*.

From the Greek.

ME nive cadenti petit mea Julia; rebar
 Igne carere nivem; nix tamen ignis
 erat.

Sola potes nostras extinguere, Julia, flam-
 mas,

Non nive, non glacie, sed potes igne
 pari.

*The same attempted in English. By the
 Rev. ROBERT SMYTH, Rector of Wood-
 ston, Huntingdonshire, 1751.*

AT me a snow-ball hot did Julia throw;
 Strange force of contraries; what! fire in
 snow?

Ah me! I wot not, snow could heat im-
 part,

And yet this ball, like lightning, pierc'd
 my heart.

O Julia, thou alone thy rage couldst tame—
 Not adding snow to snow, but flame to
 flame.

HISIO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 23.

The King's Speech passed off without much discussion. The Address, in answer to his Majesty's Speech, was moved by the Earl of *Behnore*, and seconded by Lord *Prudhoe*.—Lord *Grey* said, he should not oppose the Address, though there were parts of it with which he could not agree; the principal of which was the unsatisfactory way in which both the Speech and the Address referred to the affairs of the South of Italy. He could not agree with the mention made in the Speech, of the increased prosperity of the country; for though the trade and manufactures might have improved a little, the Agricultural Interest was in a state of severe distress; and he hinted that he would call the attention of the House to some measure for its relief.—Lord *Liverpool* said, this branch of the national distress had not been overlooked by Ministers; but he deprecated any anticipations of benefit to be produced by any kind of legislative provisions whatever. These subjects, generally speaking, should be left to themselves; because for once that legislative interference did good, it might in nine other cases do mischief.—Lord *Holland* put some questions to Lord *Liverpool*, whether we had any accredited Minister at Naples; and whether we had made any remonstrance to Austria and the Allies against their interference with the liberties of independent States; especially with those of Naples.—Lord *Liverpool* contended, that the Speech was sufficiently explicit; and that in due time the proper information, and documents relative to these matters, would be laid before Parliament. His Lordship said, that the reduction to be proposed in the Army would render any increase of the National Debt unnecessary during the year. The Address was agreed to without a division.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Wetherell* moved for copies of all Collects and Liturgies since the reign of James the First; and also for copies of the Collects and Liturgies under the Act of Uniformity; as well as the Order of Council for omitting her Majesty's name in the Liturgy. Upon this motion a long and spirited conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. *Hume* called on Mr. *Bathurst* to explain how it was that he, having accepted the appointment of President of the Board of Countrol, to which situa-

tion a salary of 5000*l.* a year was attached, had not vacated his seat. In reply, the Right Hon. Gentleman declared that he received no salary at all. Mr. *Wetherell's* motion was ultimately lost, by a majority of 94 in favour of Ministers; the numbers being, for the motion 169, against it 291.—Mr. *G. Banks* then proceeded to move an Address to his Majesty, in answer to the Speech. The Address was seconded by Mr. *Brown*, and, after some observations by Mr. *Curwen* and Mr. *Tierney*, which were replied to by Lord *Castlereagh*, it was agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 24.

Various Petitions were presented from different parts of the country on the subject of the recent proceedings against her Majesty, and strongly condemning the conduct of Ministers. Incidental discussions arose upon several of them. Lord *Castlereagh* distinctly stated, that it was not intended to institute any new proceedings against her Majesty, but they did not contemplate that, by adopting such a step, the measures already adopted and carried into effect were to be done away.—Mr. *Brongham* said, the Noble Lord's course was nothing less than proceeding to inflict punishment on her Majesty, as if she had been actually found guilty.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 25.

Some strong animadversions were made in the House of Peers on the conduct of those High Sheriffs of Counties, who had refused to call County Meetings, when the object was to petition for restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy, and to give her all her other rights. The High Sheriffs of Kent and Cheshire were particularly mentioned; and Lord *Grosvenor* intimated his intention of obtaining the strictest enquiry into the conduct of the latter, at the late meeting in Chester, where his Lordship moved a counter Address.

In the Commons the same day, a number of Petitions from most parts of the kingdom were presented, expressing the opinion of the petitioners as to the late proceedings against her Majesty, praying for Parliamentary Reform, and the dismissal of Ministers.—Lord *A. Hamilton* made a speech relative to the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, and concluded

cluded by moving, that the Order in Council for that purpose was ill-advised and inexpedient.—*Mr. Robinson* replied to Lord A. Hamilton; but said, that he would not meet the milk-and-water motion of the Noble Lord by a direct negative; and accordingly he moved, as an amendment, that this House do adjourn.—*Mr. Wetherell* contended that by both the Common and Statute Law, the Queen had rights and privileges, independent of the will or pleasure of the King; and that the right of having her name inserted in the Liturgy was one of these; inasmuch as by the Act of Uniformity, the names and titles of the Royal Family in the Church Service, were only to be altered or exchanged, not omitted or expunged.—*The Attorney and Solicitor-General* replied, and several other Members delivered their sentiments. The House then divided on *Mr. Robinson's* Amendment for an Adjournment. For the Amendment 310; against it 209.—Majority for the Adjournment 101. The House then adjourned at seven o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 31.

A number of Petitions were presented, urging the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, and a full investment of all her rights and privileges, as Queen Consort; some animated conversation took place on presenting them.—*Mr. P. Grenfell*, heretofore a determined opponent of Parliamentary Reform, read his recantation, and declared his conviction—a conviction founded on the vote of Saturday morning last—that the House of Commons, as now constituted, did not speak the sentiments of the People.

Lord Castlereagh moved, that the House should go into a Committee on that part of His Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament, which recommended a provision to be made for the Queen.—*Mr. Brougham* rose, and read a Message from her Majesty, in which she declared, that she could accept of no provision until her name should be inserted in the Liturgy.—Lord Castlereagh said, her Majesty need feel no alarm on that score; for if Parliament should enable the Crown to make a provision, she had an undoubted right to accept or refuse it as she thought proper.—*Mr. Western* declared, that he would not consent to vote a shilling of the public money until the distresses which prevailed throughout the country were thoroughly enquired into.—*Mr. Thorne* replied to Lord Castlereagh, and was followed by Lord Folkestone, who moved the adjournment of the House.—After some observations from *Mr. W. Lamb*, *Mr. Brougham*, and others, the House went into the Committee, the motion for adjournment being

negatived without a division. In the Committee the sum of 50,000*l.* was moved by Lord Castlereagh as an allowance to the Queen.—*Mr. H. Sumner* proposed, as an amendment, that 30,000*l.* should be substituted. This amendment, however, was negatived, and the original proposition for 50,000*l.* was agreed to without a division.

Feb. 1. Lord J. Russell brought in his Bill for disfranchising Grampound: it was read the first time.—On the Report of the Resolution for granting 50,000*l.* to the Crown, to make a separate provision for her Majesty being brought up, *Mr. H. Sumner* moved, that the sum should be but 30,000*l. per annum*. Upon this some debate arose; but *Mr. Sumner's* amendment was ultimately negatived without a division.

Feb. 5. The Marquis of Tavistock brought forward his motion for a Resolution of Censure on Ministers, for their conduct respecting the Queen. The Noble Marquis prefaced his motion with a speech, in which he refrained from every thing which had the slightest appearance of invective; confining himself entirely to the expediency and necessity of the measure. In the course of his address he declared that, should the House negative his motion on the present occasion, he should give them no more trouble on this subject, but retire from a contest in which the Noble Lord's (Castlereagh) voice was every thing, and the expression of sentiments on the part of the People went for nothing.—The Noble Marquis was answered at some length by *Mr. Bathurst*; who was followed by *Mr. Whitmore* in support of the motion. The motion was opposed by *Mr. Baines*, on the ground that it had for its object to effect a change in the servants of the Crown; and was supported by *Sir James Mackintosh*, and others. After several Gentlemen had delivered their sentiments, the Debate was, at one o'clock, on the motion of *Mr. Bennet*, adjourned to the next day.

Feb. 6. After an extended discussion on the Marquis of Tavistock's motion, the cry for the question became exceedingly loud, and the gallery was cleared for the division, without the usual formality of a reply from the Marquis of Tavistock.—The numbers were:—Ayes 173; Noes 324.—Majority in favour of Ministers 146. Adjourned at a quarter before Seven o'clock in the morning.

Feb. 9. The Queen's Provision Bill was read a second time without any discussion, Lord Castlereagh being absent in consequence of indisposition.

Feb.

Feb. 12. A conversation took place between Mr. *Littledale*, Sir C. *Burrell*, and others, on the presenting a Petition on the subject of Finance, and the expediency of reducing the Interest paid to the Fundholders.—Mr. *Curwen* repeated his former declaration of opinion, that a reduction of the Interest ought to take place; this doctrine was strongly opposed by Mr. *Littledale*, Mr. *Grenfell*, and Sir C. *Burrell*, as a breach of public faith.—The first Hon. Gentleman recommended a tax on funded property, and a moderate Land-tax; whilst Sir C. *Burrell* suggested the propriety of a duty of 1s. per cent. on all transfers of Stock, which, he said, would produce an annual revenue of between three and four millions.

Lord J. *Russell* brought forward his motion for committing the Grampond Disfranchisement Bill; and for transferring the right of Election to Leeds.—Mr. D. *Gilbert* moved an instruction to the Committee, that the right of Election should be given to the Freeholders residing in the Hundreds adjoining to Grampond. This amendment was negatived without a division.—Mr. *Beaumont*, member for Northumberland, next moved an amendment, the object of which was to bestow on the West Riding of Yorkshire the Elective Franchise, to be taken from Grampond, by which means Yorkshire would have had four instead of two County Members. This was negatived on a division of 136 in favour of granting the franchise to Leeds, and 66 for giving it to the West Riding. The Bill was then committed, several clauses were agreed to, and the Chairman having reported progress, the House agreed to resolve itself the following day into the same Committee.

The House then went into a Committee on the Queen's Annuity Bill; when the sum of 50,000*l.* was agreed upon as a provision for her Majesty during the life of the King, and after his demise.

Feb. 14. Mr. J. *Smith* moved an Address to the Throne, for the purpose of restoring her Majesty's name to the Collects and Liturgy of the Church.—The motion was seconded by Mr. *Tennyson*, who was followed in the debate by Mr. H. *Legge*, Mr. C. *Wynn*, and a number of others. At half-past one, the question being loudly called for the House divided: the result of the division was, as on former discussions on this important subject, decidedly in favour of Ministers; the numbers being, for the Motion 178—Against it 298.

Feb. 15. Lord A. *Hamilton* called the attention of the House to the Order in GENT. MAG. February, 1821.

Council, directed to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and ordering the erasure of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy.—The Noble Lord concluded by moving for copies of all the communications relative to the subject, betwixt the Home Department and different Individuals and Bodies in Scotland. The motion was seconded by Lord Glenorchie, and warmly supported by Sir J. Mackintosh. It was opposed by the Lord Advocate, Lord Castlereagh, and others; and ultimately rejected, on a division, by a majority of 110 to 35.

Feb. 16. Mr. *Hume* adverted to that portion of the Public Expenditure connected with the Ordnance Department. The Hon. Member, as a ground for the introduction of his observations on this head, moved for an account of the Gratuities granted to different Officers of that Department, and for a Copy of the Ordnance Ledger, transmitted to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry; and also that the Ordnance Estimates for the year should be laid before the House in detail. In the course of his speech, the Honourable Member took a review of the Expenditure in this Department from 1793 to the present time, and accused the Government of an extravagant expenditure of the public money; the reduction in the Establishment, as appeared by the Estimates, being only 3000*l.* since the Estimates of last year.—Mr. R. *Ward* successfully replied to all the arguments of the Honourable Member, and shewed, that instead of 3000*l.* the savings in the present year amounted to 53,000*l.*; the Duke of Wellington had, in the two years that he had been Master-General, abolished no less than 68 places, saving to the Public 14,000*l.*; and whenever a place became vacant, the first enquiry of his Grace was, can this place be abolished. The salaries of the principal Officers of the Board had, also been reduced. His (Mr. Ward's) salary had formerly been 1800*l.* a year, it was now only 1100*l.* The reduction in the other salaries had been in the same proportion. The House ultimately divided on the motion, when the numbers were—for the motion 44—against it, 58.—The motion was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 19.

Earl Grey moved for Copies of all Correspondence on the subject of the affairs of Naples. The motion was supported by Lord Holland and Lord Calthorpe; and opposed by Lord Liverpool and Lord Ellenborough; and it was finally negatived without a division.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Early in this month, several alarming explosions of gunpowder were heard in and about the Thuilleries, which were supposed to have aimed at the destruction of the Royal Family; but the means were so inefficient (to a degree almost ludicrous), that no sensible person in Paris gives credence to any such mischievous intention. Late Paris journals have brought a satisfactory, or, at least, probable, solution of this novel species of outrage. It appears, that suspicious having arisen against an individual named Neveu, a warrant was issued, and, having been met in one of the streets in a cabriolet, he was arrested and conveyed to the Prefecture of Police. At the moment when he entered the office of the Commissary, he contrived to take out a razor which he had concealed in his clothes, and to cut his throat so as to cause his immediate death. This person (Neveu) had been an old merchant; he was afterwards a stock-jobber, and since a bankrupt. He is said to have bought twelve pounds of gunpowder on the day of the explosion, at different places. The explosions seem to have been directed, not against the lives of the Royal Family, but to a lowering of the funds, by exciting apprehensions for the security of the existing Government. A sudden depression of the five per cents. was, in fact, produced by the first promulgation of the circumstance at Paris; and thus, before the public had time to cool or to inquire, the blow was struck, and the fraudulent end accomplished.

A stormy debate has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, upon a petition from Colonel Allix, calling upon the Deputies to respect the *Charter*. M. de Chauvelin made a long speech; in the course of which he alluded to a report in circulation, that the French Government had signed the Act for the occupation of Naples, and that it was about to concur in the measures adopted by the absolute Monarchies. The petition was at length disposed of by passing to the order of the day.

At the Royal Observatory at Paris, a new comet was discovered, Jan. 21, in the constellation Pegasus, near the star marked *gamma*. The comet is not visible to the naked eye.

The following Letter from the King of France to the King of Naples is extracted from a Naples journal of the 5th inst.:

"Sir, my Brother,—Amidst the circumstances in which the events of the last five months have placed the States confided by Providence to the care of your

Majesty, you could not for an instant have doubted of the continued interest felt by me towards you, and of my prayers both for your individual happiness, and that of your people. Your Majesty is not ignorant of the powerful motives that have impeded the more early expression of the sentiments with which I am animated, and of that counsel which I felt authorized, by the most sincere friendship, to offer you. But I cannot now allow myself to hesitate longer. Informed by my Allies at Troppau of the invitation sent by them to your Majesty, I ought to unite my instances with theirs, both as the member of an alliance whose object is to secure the tranquillity and independence of every State, and as the Sovereign of a people friendly to the nation governed by your Majesty, if not as a sincerely affectionate relative. I cannot too strongly urge you to come and assist in person at the new Congress of my Allies that is about to take place. I can assert to you, Sire, that their views in this Congress are to reconcile the interests and general welfare that the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would desire for your people, with the duties they are themselves pledged to fulfil to their States and to the world. The most pure glory awaits your Majesty. You will assist in fixing the bases of social order in Europe; you will preserve your people from the misfortunes that threaten them; and secure, by that accord which is so necessary between power and liberty, their felicity and prosperity through a long series of generations. If my infirmities had permitted, I should willingly have accompanied your Majesty to this august Congress; but when you perceive that in writing this Letter I have been compelled to avail myself of the hand of another, you will easily judge of the impossibility under which I am placed of following on this point the impulses of my heart.

"You may rely, notwithstanding, that those of my Ministers who may assist there in my name, will omit nothing in furnishing you with all the support you might have expected from me. Your Majesty, in taking a determination conformable to the wish manifested by me and my Allies, will convey to your people an assurance of your affection by so much the greater, inasmuch as that determination, I feel wholly convinced, will be the most certain means of securing to them the blessings of peace and rational liberty.

"I request your Majesty to accept the expression of the sentiments of esteem, of friendship, and of high consideration, with
which

which I am, Sir, my brother, your Majesty's true brother. (Signed) Louis.

"Paris, Dec. 3, 1820."

HERALDRY.

A trial for right of armorial bearings occasioned much public attention a few weeks since in Paris. There exist in France several families of the name of Croy, which have no connexion with each other. There is Croy d'Havre, Croy-Chanel, Croy de Compeigne, Croy de Languedoc, Croy de Beance, &c.—To distinguish these families, and to find out the origin of each, there is nothing but their respective coats of arms. It was long a custom in France to keep up the honour and dignity of families by the exhibition of arms upon their carriages. This privilege was granted by the laws of the kingdom. Severe Ordonnances were issued by Philip Augustus, Charles VII. Henry IV. Louis XIII. and Louis XV. to uphold the privilege; but at the Revolution the Liberals proscribed the use of arms, as being a useless manifestation of Aristocracy. The Charter has re-established titles, and the right of wearing armorial bearings. The question at issue was, whether the family of Croy Chanel, or Croy d'Havre, was entitled to wear a Bend Gueules upon a shield Argent.

M. Croy-Chanel has printed the memoirs of his family, and the following seems to be the ground of his claim to the bend in question. In 1279 there was a Lord De Croy in France, who was the son of Andrew, called the Venetian, King of Hungary. His title was the noble, puissant, and magnificent Dom. Felix De Croy-Chanel. By a royal grant of that date, Croy-Chanel wore in his arms a silver shield. By common vicissitudes the posterity of the King of Hungary ceased to possess the Lordship of Croy, but they bear the name to this day. In 1790 they proved an uninterrupted succession of eighteen generations, from Felix Croy-Chanel, to Claude Francois De Croy-Chanel, the present claimant.

Whilst the descendants of Felix, Lord of Croy-Chanel, were modestly established in the mountains of Dauphine, another family of Croy, which appeared originally of Amiens, acquired great power in the Courts of Sovereigns long since in the dust. Jean Croy, Counselor and Chamberlain of Jean Sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, merited by his services the greatest favours from his Sovereign, who loaded him with honours and estates. Antoine de Croy, son of the President, was first Minister to Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy. Here the service of the family extended to the Court of France. According to Philip de Commines, Antoine de Croy was an

able and faithful agent of Louis the Eleventh, in his quarrels with the Duke of Burgundy, whose Court he quitted for that of Louis. Since that time the family has never ceased to be illustrious. They have distinguished themselves in great military functions, and in the church. The Princes and Dukes of Croy d'Havre, and of Solre, of the present day, are descended from them. Messrs. Croy-Chanel did not condescend with Messrs. Croy-d'Havre for their brilliant advantages; they only claimed a Bend Gueules, which had been added to the ancient house of Croy-d'Havre, making it like the arms worn by the King of Hungary.

This singular cause was decided in favour of Messrs. De Croy-d'Havre and Solre, who were declared entitled to the Bend in question.

PORTUGAL.

The river Douro, in Portugal, overflowed on the 27th ult. to such an extent, as to destroy shipping, houses, and other property, to a great amount. The calamity was at first erroneously attributed to an earthquake.

The Portuguese are like a people who have hitherto been deprived of speech; but, this being restored to them, they seem resolved to make up for the long silence imposed upon them. Every packet brings over newspapers, started in the cause of freedom, and in support of constitutional rights. The late elections presented to the people of Portugal scenes so novel, and, at the same time, so interesting, that every body took part in them, seeming anxious only that the best men might be returned. The Lisbon papers are filled with festivities on the occasion, from every part of the country. The elections are completed; and the Cortes are commencing their momentous labours in the midst of public joy and public tranquillity.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid mention the arrest of Don Mathias Vinuesa, Chaplain to the King; who proves to have been the author of a seditious pamphlet, entitled, "The Cry of a True Spaniard." The people were loud in demanding his trial from the Magistrates; and the latter wrote a strong representation to the King, enforcing the necessity of a prompt and effectual administration of justice in a case of iniquity so flagrant.

The Municipality of Madrid received on the 6th inst. a dispatch from the King, complaining that on the 5th, during his promenade, he heard some cries disrespectful to him. His Majesty commanded the municipal authority to prevent such disorders from being renewed; and, in consequence, the municipality ordered nine Corregidores, with their respective escorts,

corts, to proceed to the Palace, to maintain good order, and execute the wishes of his Majesty.

The King came out on the 6th, as usual, to make his promenade. The people, whom the occurrences of the preceding days had collected there, overwhelmed his Majesty with cries of "Long live the Constitutional King!" But the King's carriage had hardly passed the arcades of the Palace, when some of the Body-Guards, having their naked sabres hid under their cloaks, issued forth and struck two citizens. The authority of the Corregidores was mistaken. The people dispersed; but soon returned in great force, and obliged the Body-Guards to take refuge in their barracks; before which, for their security, three pieces of cannon were placed. The energy and promises of the magistrates calmed the effervescence of the people, to which the assistance of the National Guard powerfully contributed. The garrison took arms, to be ready to act in case of need. All the soldiers we learn, who were in the city, presented themselves to the municipality, to offer their services, and to aid in preserving tranquillity and defending the constitution. The Municipality presented an Address to his Majesty relative to these events.

The Council of Ministers met under the presidency of the King. They determined on provisionally disbanding the four companies of Body-Guards, and referred how they were finally to be disposed of to the Cortes. The individuals composing this corps are to retire, till that decision, to their homes, after having left in their barracks their arms and uniforms.

The barrack of the Body-Guards was kept in a state of blockade by the people for three days and two nights. The city was illuminated at night to avoid any disorders to which darkness would be favourable.

Several of the Body-Guards, says the *Universelle* of yesterday, have offered their resignation to the Captain-general; stating that they did not think they could hereafter honourably serve in a corps, some members of which had, in cold blood, sabred their fellow-citizens.

Since these events, the service of the interior and exterior of the Palace has been done by the Halberdiers, the Spanish and Walloon guards, and the Royal Carbineers.

Proceedings have been instituted against the authors of these troubles.

The Municipality addressed a Proclamation to the People, calling upon them to abide in the laws, and promising them speedy redress.

ITALY.

A very serious tumult has taken place at Turin, instigated by the conduct of

some students; who were reduced to obedience only by the interference of a military force.

A native of Nante lately committed suicide by throwing himself down the burning crater of Mount Vesuvius.

GERMANY.

About the middle of this month intelligence was received in London that the main division of the Austrian army broke up from its quarters, on the right bank of the Po, on the 29th ult. with orders to march to Naples. Accounts from Frankfurt, however, of the 6th inst. positively contradict the reports of the march of the Austrian army. A private letter from Laybach of the 26th ult. states, that the Neapolitan Duke de Gallo had been present at several conferences. It is said in this letter, that the bases upon which the Powers have agreed to treat at Laybach, are—1st. The territorial integrity of all the Italian states, as stipulated by the treaties of 1814: and 2d. The admission into Italian states of Representative Constitutions.

Lord Stewart, and the Portuguese Minister, General de Gama, arrived on the 24th ult. at Laybach. The number of diplomatists assembled there is unprecedented. There are no less than twelve Russian, five Austrian, three French, three English, and two each from Prussia, Naples, and Sardinia.

NAPLES.

Since writing the above, we have received accounts from Milan, Vienna, and Augsburg, which positively assert that several corps of Austrians had actually passed the Po on the 29th ult. (as above stated), and were advancing upon Naples. "Some persons assert," says the Vienna account, "that the *ultimatum* of the Holy Alliance leaves to the Neapolitans to choose between receiving 150,000 Austrians as enemies, or 40,000 as Allies (as an Army of Occupation). It is added, that the Duke de Gallo (the Neapolitan Minister) received this *ultimatum*, to take to Naples for consideration, the second day after the Austrian troops had commenced their march upon that capital.

SWEDEN.

According to intelligence from Stockholm, negotiations are in progress for a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between England and Sweden.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople announce the appointment of a new General of the Turkish army. Balasliade Ismael-Pacha, the personal enemy of Ali, is charged with the reduction of Janina; and is required to deliver this famous rebel into the hands of

of the Sultan within two months, dead or alive. The resistance of this man is described as wonderful, and to be attributed only to his personal qualifications and his unbounded munificence. His troops regard him as a kind of deity, and, being constantly animated by his presence, never relax in their duty.

GREECE.

EARTHQUAKES IN ZANTE.—Extract of a letter dated Corfu, Jan. 16:—"Having been absent from Zante, I have escaped the terrible earthquakes that have visited, and perhaps continue to agitate, that island. The first shock took place on Dec. 29, soon after four o'clock, *A. M.*; it was of about one minute's duration; and so tremendously violent, as to overthrow a great many houses, and more or less injure every one in the city. Some lives were lost by the falling ruins, and a great many persons wounded. It happened to be the day for celebrating the festival of St. Dionysius, the tutelary saint of the island; and the customary procession was commenced with more than usual solemnity, Sir Patrick Ross and the garrison also assisting, as is common; but in this instance with greater ceremony, in order to conciliate the superstitious ideas of the people. The procession had scarcely left the Church, when an unexampled deluge of rain commenced, with such violence, that the company was dispersed to seek refuge; and the priests, being unable to regain the Church of St. Dionysius, were compelled to deposit the relics in the nearest shelter they could gain. The rain continued 24 hours, attended with hailstones (or lumps of ice, as they are more properly termed), equal in size to an egg, and weighing a quarter of a pound, more or less. The situation of the inhabitants during this torrent, with their houses thrown down, unroofed, or cracked, is represented as indescribably miserable. During the night it broke down the dykes formed for leading the water from the castle (on a lofty hill immediately above the town), swept away six houses on the declivity, and carried them, with furniture and inmates, into the sea: three persons perished in this way, and many were maimed. Minor shocks have since been felt, to the number of ten in a day. The first was attended by the death of ten individuals, and about 100 more were wounded. The second, of any violence, took place on the evening of the 6th inst. (Greek Christmas-day), and lasted longer than the first, though the undulations were less strong; nevertheless, many buildings, already in a tottering condition, fell a sacrifice to it; and, what is the most serious feature attending it, the country, which had pretty well escaped the first, has been the victim of the

second; and in three populous villages a great number of houses are thrown down from the foundations. The situation of Zante is terrible; nothing but vows, offerings, religious processions, lamentations, and total suspension of public business. It is, probably, the heaviest calamity that ever befel these islands. The damage, after the first shock and torrent, was estimated at 1,000 000 dollars; at present, no estimate can be formed. Both the violent shocks were slightly felt here; also in St. Maura, Ithaca, and Cephalonia: we have news, too, of the first being perceived in Malta. The apprehension of further mischief has not yet subsided; as the dense atmosphere and S. E. winds continue."

ASIA, &c.

Extract of a Letter from St. Helena, dated December 17, 1820:—"Buonaparte's new house is finished, but not yet furnished. It is one story high, and is situated about 200 yards from the old building, and forms three sides of an oblong square. The right wing contains the apartments destined for General Montholon, the surgeon, and the two priests; the centre and part of the left are allotted to Buonaparte, and the orderly officer. Those for Buonaparte consist of a library, drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-parlour, bed-chamber, bath, and dressing-room, with a water closet; Montholon has four rooms. The whole are neatly fitted up in such a style as you see in the country house of an English gentleman of 2,000*l.* a year. The court-yard contains a tank of water. The kitchen is a separate building, erected at the end of the square, and contains every requisite accommodation. Buonaparte rode out some time ago, to Sir W. Doveton's, in Sandy Bay, to breakfast, taking with him a sumpter-mule, laden with provisions, and ate his meal on the grass near Sir William's house. This was nearly the first time he had been on horseback for four years; and he was so fatigued, that he was obliged to send for the carriage to convey him back to Longwood. He appears very unhappy. The Governor will have no communication with Bertrand; and Buonaparte will not receive any, except through him. Madame Bertrand and family purpose leaving this in April next; but Gen. Bertrand remains. The education of her young children is assigned as her motive for this step."

AFRICA.

By the latest advices from Gibraltar we learn, that Muley Suliman, the reigning Emperor, had fled from Fez to Morocco; and that his nephew, Muley Brhim, son of his late elder brother, Muley Yezed, and consequently the rightful Sovereign,

vereign, was proclaimed Emperor at Fez in his place; that Muley Suliman proceeded from Morocco against Muley Brihim; and, having crossed the river Morbaye, which divides the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, he fell in with his rival: here, however, his household troops went over to Muley Brihim; and Muley Suliman retired Northward to Tangier, where he remained when these advices came away.

AMERICA, &c.

A mail from the Leeward Islands, brought to Falmouth in 28 days by the Marquis of Salisbury packet, brings accounts of the conclusion of an Armistice between the contending armies on the Spanish Main, for the space of six months. It was signed at Truxillo on the 25th of November, at ten at night, and approved next day by Generals Morillo and Bolivar. By the terms of the Armistice, the patriots of the New World recognize the new form of Government in Spain.

Two Deputies have been appointed on each side to proceed to Spain, to arrange matters finally with the Cortes; and they were to embark on board the corvette *Descubierta*, accompanied by General Morillo. They proceed in the first place for the Havannah, and will there take their passage on board a frigate for Spain.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Tuscan has brought Letters and Papers from Port Jackson to the 7th of September, by which we learn, that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Throsby, who ascertained the route to the fine

country beyond the Blue Mountains, have again been crowned with the most gratifying success. In a Letter of the 5th of September, to a gentleman in town, he says—

"You will see I am in a fair way of verifying my prediction, that ere long a route would be continued as far to the Southward on our continent as Twofold Bay. The lake now discovered is full 160 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, to which an open carriage road will be clear in a month. The country is beautiful, and fully equal to my most sanguine expectations for all the necessary purposes of colonization. Picture to yourself large extensive downs, not plains, some as large as from 50 to 60,000 acres, without a tree, every where covered with fine grass for sheep or cattle, and well watered, partly by rippling streams, partly by chains of ponds, in all directions. There are many such plains, of different sizes, and the hills and broken country around are thickly clad with excellent timber. It is, in fact, a most desirable country; and before next Christmas I confidently anticipate we shall prove that the snow and rain which falls on the mountains and high country seen to the S.W. have an outlet to the sea. The lake is called by the natives *Wurewaa*, and is stated by them to empty its waters in a Southerly direction, where we perceive an opening in the high land on its West margin, by a river they call *Murum had gee*. The lake runs from N. to S. about 30 miles, and extends in breadth from two to ten miles, its margin abounding in the most picturesque bays and points."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ROYAL BANQUETING-ROOM AT BRINGTON.—Its situation is nearly at the Southern extremity of the Palace, and its dimensions are 60 feet in length, by 42 feet wide. The walls are bounded, at the height of 23 feet, by a cornice of the most elegant form, apparently inlaid with pearls and gold. On this cornice rest four elliptic arches, which, with their spandrels, are supported in the angles by four golden columns, connecting themselves with a cove, surmounted by a dome, rising to the height of 45 feet. This dome is constructed to represent an Eastern sky, partially obscured by the broad and branching foliage of a luxuriant plantain-tree, which is expressed as bearing its fruit in all the progressive stages to maturity, from early blossom to rich and glowing mellowness. From its centre Chinese symbols depend.

It is connected with the grand lustre, rising 30 feet, and assuming the shape of lotus flowers. These lilies, when illuminated, dart their copious and vivid rays through their multiplied and sparkling tints, and give to near objects the semblance of rubies, pearls, glittering brilliants, and shining gold. The effect is magical, as other lustres, in the several angles, of minor magnitudes, but similarly unique and beautiful, contribute to an effulgence as mild as bright; and which, with four horizontal windows of stained glass, illuminated from without, above the cornice, perfect an appearance of artificial day. The walls of this room are divided into compartments, containing illustrations, by domestic groups of figures, nearly as large as life, of the manners and elegant costumes of the higher order of the Chinese people. These pictures possess great variety, and teem with domestic episodes,

which

which are familiar to us: the ground of these masterly paintings, is an imitation of inlaid pearl, richly wrought in all the varied forms of Chinese mythology. The tranquil and silvery hue of this imitation, from its general introduction, gives at once, the complexion of the room; and, it may be said, affords a charming repose and contrast to the splendid furniture, and brilliant colours of the paintings which it surrounds. The furniture here is chiefly fixed as a banquetting-room, it consists of sideboards and their candelabras, which are continued on each side: the former are of the finest rose-wood, tastefully carved, and inlaid with gold. In suitable spaces between these are Chinese cisterns mounted with or-molu of the most superior workmanship. These, together with the chimney-pieces, and their exquisite ornaments in or-molu, complete the elevation, by giving to the superstructure an efficient and appropriate base. The chimney-pieces, North and South, face each other, and are of the finest statuary marble, with golden canopied figures as embellishments, and other ornaments in or-molu. On the centre of that to the North is a time-piece of excellent fancy and workmanship; it is presented through the medium of an opening sun flower, on each side of which are figures in brilliant colours of beautiful enamel which appear as reposing in the shade of its exuberant and varied foliage, chased in gold. The playfulness of imagination has given singular interest to this useful ornament—its character is perfect; but it further delights on a close inspection, by disclosing in the combination of the leaves, a chimera of forms as exquisitely contrived as expressed. This unique specimen of design and perfect execution, is repeated on the chimney-piece opposite, as a thermometer. At the backs of these superb and dazzling objects, rising from the chimney-pieces to the lower cornice, are mirrors of extraordinary dimensions: these facing each other, though at a distance of sixty feet, reflect all within the sparkling space, giving the semblance of a centre point to the beholder when situated at either extremity. On either side are folding doors, presenting an elegant imitation of japan, framed with golden architraves, and surmounted with exquisite specimens of wood carving in *alto relievo*, exhibiting subjects of chimera from Oriental mythology, the peculiar animation and character of which induce an idea that they are actually existing in an atmosphere of burning gold. Splendour of light and colour, with a natural and effective disposition of shade, appear to have been a grand and successful aim in this room; and art, guided by sound

judgment, lively and polished taste, has availed itself of all sorts of materials to attain the end proposed. The splendid glossy jars of blue porcelain, well appropriated and judiciously placed, contribute magnificently to this effect; they excel, in richness and brilliancy, whatever of the kind we have before seen, foreign or native; they are of Staffordshire manufacture. Like the music-room, this apartment is carpeted throughout, and displays another fine specimen of talent in that line, from Axminster; and, like that room, this is also lighted by five spacious windows, which open in the East, the draperies of which, composed of the richest crimson silks, adorned with gold, delightfully harmonize with silks of celestial blue, which clothe the dividing piers, and complete a *tout ensemble* of such matchless beauty, as render words inadequate to do it justice.

An investigation of the numerous records of the city of *Exeter* has lately taken place. These valuable articles of antiquity have long remained deposited in old chests, in a private apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected. Upwards of 100 manuscripts have already been discovered, and carefully examined by the Rev. George Oliver, Pitman Jones, esq. &c. Many of them are beautifully written on fine vellum, and present some curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest yet found is of the time of King William Rufus, 1090, being about the period that Osbertus, the Norman, was Bishop of Exeter; and it is thought that some earlier manuscripts may still be discovered.

A rencontre lately took place at *Rye*, between some smugglers and a party of the men employed on the preventive service; in which Mr. M'Kenzie, midshipman, was killed, and three other officers wounded; several of the men and smugglers being left dead on the spot.

The Irish papers contain a Proclamation issued from the Council Chamber, *Dublin*, on the 25th ult.; by which it is declared, "that the baronies of Clonlolan, Moycashel, and Nertullah, in the county of Westmeath, and the barony of Kilcourcy, in the King's County, are in a state of disturbance, and require an extraordinary establishment of Police."

In addition to the many improvements which it is well known Mr. Coke, and his indefatigable Steward, Mr. Blaikie, have introduced at *Holkham*, hemp and flax are now grown; and the poor women and children are set to work, to break, dress, and spin them into thread for cloth.

The Magistrates of *Essex* have determined to erect a spacious Penitentiary for that county; in which all the prisoners are to be classed, and those who are able obliged

obliged to work for their own support whilst imprisoned.

The Duke of Devonshire's princely chateau at *Chatsworth* is coming down, except the state apartments. The house is to be built upon an enlarged scale. A museum, excelling in beauty of structure any edifice of modern date, will be erected, to contain the rarest works of antient and modern times. All the inestimable statues, vases, busts, and pictures, which the Duke bought in Paris and Italy, will be collected within it. The staircase is to excel any thing yet seen, except the celebrated one at *Chesterfield House*. An estimate has lately been made of his Grace's moveable property; namely, furniture, books, plate, pictures, jewels, and statuary. The estimated value is *twelve hundred thousand pounds*!

At the last Quarter Sessions held at *Gloucester*, John Ball and Agnes, his wife, were sentenced to seven years' transportation for obtaining money from the Overseers of Clifton, under a false pretence that the husband was ill and incapable of work; he being at the time employed, and receiving wages in his business as a mason.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A sad instance of the effects of this dreadful malady took place lately at *Epping*, in the case of a poor man, a shoemaker. On the Monday he complained of a pain in the chest, and a choking in the throat, which continued during the day: on Tuesday he became subject to fits, which continued, with very short intervals, till Thursday morning, when death put an end to his wretched sufferings. Every possible care and attention was paid to him by the medical gentlemen of the place, but without effect. It appears, he was playing with a dog about Christmas last, who bit his wrist slightly; and no appearance of disease occurred till the Monday. The poor fellow was perfectly sensible during the intervals, and prayed fervently with the Rev. Gentleman who visited him. The number of mad dogs in the neighbourhood lately have caused serious alarm.

A parrot, in the possession of Miss Combes, of the Anchor Hotel, at *Chickster*, has formed an intimacy with a cat. Poll, when fed, will open the door, and admit her friend puss to partake of her meal; after which, one will repose herself at the bottom, and the other on the perch. No endeavours were ever used to accomplish this extraordinary agreement, being purely of their own formation.

Feb. 1. An uncommon shock or tremulous motion of the earth was felt, about half-past two o'clock, by many people in various directions, at *Alfriston* in Sussex: it continued more than a minute, and

sounded in the air like the rumbling of several heavy carriages over stones.

Feb. 2. The colliers in the neighbourhood of *Wellington* in Shropshire, having struck work, and manifested a disposition to outrage and violence, in consequence of their wages being reduced 6d. per day; it was necessary to summon a part of the Yeomanry from *Shrewsbury*. The summons was attended with the utmost alacrity, and a troop soon arrived at the spot where the greatest disturbance prevailed: the Magistrates in attendance read the Riot Act, but the colliers would not disperse; several of the leaders were apprehended, and a rescue was attempted, and in some instances the attempt was successful. The Magistrates endeavoured in vain to conciliate the rioters; they became more violent; and it was necessary, from the attacks made upon the Yeomanry, and the determination to rescue the prisoners, to fire upon the rioters. One man was killed on the spot, and two have since died of their wounds. Six prisoners were then secured and lodged in *Shrewsbury Gaol*. The disturbances have since subsided.

Feb. 3. Lord Dundas has sworn in Lord Mayor of *York* with much ceremony. His Lordship is the only Peer of the realm that has been in the Civic Chair of that city since the year 1707, when Lord Bingley was Chief Magistrate.

Feb. 7. The Caxton Printing Office, situate on *Copperas-hill*, *Liverpool*, was completely destroyed by fire, with nearly the whole of the stock it contained. Between one and two o'clock, as the Captain of the Watch was going his rounds, he discovered fire to issue from a window in the North end of the building. He immediately gave an alarm, and a crowd soon collected on the spot. From the first the destruction of the premises appeared inevitable. The fire raged with extraordinary violence, and spread with amazing rapidity through the whole range of the building. The paper in the different rooms fed the flames, and in little more than half an hour after the discovery of the accident, the three upper stories were in a perfect blaze. The devouring element soon worked itself downwards to the third story, and about three o'clock, this immense pile of buildings presented one sheet of fire. The roof fell in soon afterwards. At this period, the spectacle was terribly sublime. Immense volumes of flame arose from the centre of the building, and issued from its numerous windows. Sheets of flaming paper mounted into the atmosphere from the burning ruins, and, driven by the wind, fell thickly among the crowd and on the adjoining houses, threatening destruction on all around. Many burning sheets

sheets were carried to a considerable distance, some as far as Everton, resembling so many fire balloons flying through the air. The heat caused by the conflagration was intense: it broke several panes of glass in the adjoining houses, and threatened to fire a shed on the opposite side of the street, which, very fortunately, is a vacant space. About half-past three o'clock, the Eastern wall, which had been tottering for some time before, fell with a tremendous crash, the upper part into the building, and the lower part into the street. By four, the flames had consumed the stock, and almost all the wood-work of the premises, and the fire began gradually to subside from want of additional fuel. The inmates of the numerous adjoining dwelling-houses had been roused from their sleep by the alarm of fire, and finding the danger so imminent, began instantly to get their furniture, &c. removed out of danger. The scene was truly distressing, and the damage which the goods received in the removal was considerable. Happily, however, the gable end of the office had only two or three windows in it, which effectually confined the flames, and prevented them from spreading to the contiguous dwelling-houses. The wind blew from the South-west, and, had it not been for this barrier, the calamity would have been far more distressing than it is. Copper-plates to a considerable amount, have, however, been saved, as well as most of the account-books, bills of parcels, &c. This calamity has thrown about 100 families out of employment. With other articles destroyed, were 12 printing-presses, 10 copper-plate ditto, 400 drawings, about 700 reams of paper, 10,000 pages of stereotype plates, 15,000 pounds weight of types, two hydraulic presses, and above 3,000,000 of folio, quarto, and octavo numbers. It was the largest Periodical publication warehouse in the United Kingdom; and insured for 36,000*l.*

Feb. 11. The colliers in the vicinity of *Wellington* have quietly returned to their duty; and the military (except the company of the Shropshire Militia under Captain Mortimer) have taken their departure. Warrants have been issued against those men who were most active during the late tumults, and three have been committed to the Gaol, viz. J. Amis, J. Wilcox, and T. Palm, for tumultuously assembling and doing damage at the Old Park Works, &c. The cordial thanks of the Magistrates and inhabitants were communicated to the Wellington, Shrewsbury, Hales Owen, &c. troops of cavalry, for their promptitude, temper, and firmness. We are requested to correct the statements that the

late rioters possessed any cannon; they had fowling-pieces only.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

It appears by an account laid before Parliament of the total weekly amount of Bank notes and Bank post bills in circulation, between the 18th of July, 1820, and the 6th of February, 1821, that the following were the totals at those respective periods:—July 18, 26,043,380*l.*; February 6, 23,563,680*l.*; making a diminution of nearly 2,500,000*l.* The lowest amount was 20,785,460*l.* on the 12th of December last. The highest never exceeded that above stated on the 18th July.

The gross amount of the debt due from the Austrian Emperor to this country, up to this time, is 9,914,527*l.* 10*s.*

By an official return made to the Treasury from the Stamp-office, it appears that there were used last year, in England, 24,820,507 stamps for newspapers; of which there are published in London, 15 daily; seven three days in the week; 35 weekly; besides 168 country papers.

The Queen's Legal Advisers have preferred bills of indictment against *The Morning Post* and *The Courier*, for alleged libels on her Majesty.

The receipts at Covent Garden Theatre, on the night the King went, were 762*l.* 15*s.*; and the number of persons who paid for their admission were 3474.

A letter from a Commander of high official rank in the order of Malta, to another Commander, states, that on the Queen's arrival at Catania in 1816, she demanded the Order of the Cross for Bergami; and being informed that it was never granted without a certificate of the nobility of the candidate, signed by the Knight Ancients of the Priors of which they were Members, replied that they ought to regard her recommendation as a sufficient motive for compliance, and dispense with the answer from Milan, which would occasion too long a delay, as she would herself attest his Nobility. The Order was in consequence granted; but on the Sacred Council giving notice of the affair to the Milanese Knights, they learnt the birth of Bergami, his moral character, and servile employment; and, after due enquiry, revoked the Bull which conferred the Cross, as obtained under false pretences.

A Provisional Protection Society for the relief of virtuous female servants in distressed circumstances, has lately been established in the Metropolis. A meeting of the friends to the Institution has been held, Miss Vansittart in the chair; and a subscription commenced, to which the Lady President gave ten guineas.

It is reported, that a Lieutenant Colonel, formerly much distinguished in the Staff of the army, and now on half-pay, offered to raise a British legion, to consist of 5,000 men, and made his arrangements accordingly with the War Minister at Naples. But, on applying to Government for a license to raise these men, he received an answer, dated the 20th of January, "that his Majesty was pleased to reject the petition."

Monday, Jan. 24.

The banking-house of Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co. was robbed this afternoon in a manner unprecedented. A little after five o'clock, as the clerks were making up the bank-notes into separate parcels, a genteel looking man went in, and asked for one of the firm; and while the clerk turned round to point where he was to be found, the man snatched one of the parcels of notes from the counter, and made off with it. The action was so sudden, and his disappearance so quick, that though pursuit was immediately attempted, the depredator effected his escape. It is supposed he had a confederate, who held the door open to facilitate his retreat. The value of the notes stolen was 4200*l*.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

Court of King's Bench.—The King v. Jane Carlile. The Solicitor General moved the judgment of the Court on the defendant in this case, who had been found guilty, at Guildhall, of publishing a seditious libel in the *Republican*, in the form of a letter to a Clergyman at Bristol, justifying the assassination of tyrants. Mrs. Carlile appeared in Court with an infant child in her arms. Mr. Justice Bayley, after some severe comments on the character of the libel imputed to the defendant, sentenced her "to be imprisoned for two years in Dorchester Gaol; and at the expiration of that time, to find two sureties in 100*l*. each for her future good conduct."—The husband of the defendant is already confined in the same prison.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The visit of his Majesty to Drury Lane Theatre excited an uncommon degree of interest in the public mind. At the hour at which the doors are usually opened the crush was tremendous. His Majesty, on his passage to, and arrival at the theatre, was greeted with loud and very general cheering.

On the following evening (Wednesday) his Majesty paid a similar visit to Covent Garden. His Majesty was attended by the Duke of Montrose, the Earl Cathcart, the Gold and Silver Stick, &c.; and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott called upon the Attorney General to move, and the

Learned Counsel prayed the judgment of the Court upon Sir Francis Burdett, bart. The worthy Baronet immediately entered the Court from an adjoining room, attended by Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. F. Palmer, Lord Nugent, and several other Members of Parliament.—Judge Bailey, after some temperate observations, passed the following sentence: That the defendant should pay to the King a fine of 2000*l*.; and that he should be imprisoned for three months, in the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench.—The Hon. Baronet immediately went away in a hackney coach to the King's Bench Prison, accompanied by his friends, and greeted by the acclamations of the people.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Edward Hodges Bailey, Sculptor, was elected an Academician of the Royal Academy, in the room of Benjamin West, esq. the late President.

Monday, Feb. 12.

A numerous Meeting of the Electors of Westminster was held at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand; when a Subscription was opened for raising 2000*l*. to defray the fine on Sir Francis Burdett.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

A striking proof of the depression that exists in the Shipping interest of this country was afforded this day, when the contracts for tonnage to Bengal were concluded at the East India House. During the war, the East India Company were in the habit of paying 40*l*. per ton; last year the terms were from 9*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. to 12*l*.; and they are now reduced to from 7*l*. to 8*l*. The quantity tendered was above 36,000 tons, of which only 3000 have been taken up.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

In reference to an idea lately taken up by Mr. D. Campbell, that the Law did not require him to prosecute a person who had stolen his watch, the Court at the Old Bailey stated, that there was no doubt of his being compelled by Law to prosecute, as well as to give evidence.

Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Comet, which of late years has often visited us, and has lately been noticed by that indefatigable astronomer, W. Olbers, is now visible to the naked eye in the West till 8 o'clock in the evening. It is a little to the Westward of Algenie, and nearly the height of Saturn, at a distance to the right of him.

On the 4th inst. its train, which was extremely faint, did not extend more than 1½ deg. in length; and through a telescope scarcely any nucleus was perceptible. Its North polar distance was 75 deg. 50 min. and its right ascension 11 signs 22 deg. 50 min.

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1821.

HOMER—Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Baron Wood: Hertford, March 7. Chelmsford, March 12. Maidstone, March 19. Horsham, March 26. Kingston-upon-Thames, March 29.

NORTHERN—Justices Bayley and Best: Durham and Carlisle, Feb. 28. Newcastle and Town, March 3. Appleby, March 6. York and City, March 10. Lancaster, March 24.

WESTERN—Justices Holroyd and Burroughs: Winchester, March 5. New Sarum, March 10. Dorchester, March 15. Castle of Exeter, March 19. Launceston, March 24. Taunton, March 31.

OXFORD—Justice Park and Baron Garrow: Reading, March 5. Oxford, March 7. Worcester, March 10. Stafford, March 15. Shrewsbury, March 21. Hereford, March 26. Monmouth, March 31. Gloucester, April 4.

MIDLAND—Chief Justice Dallas and Justice Richardson: Northampton, March 3. Oakham, March 9. Lincoln and City, March 10. Nottingham, March 16. Derby, March 21. Leicester, March 26. Warwick, March 31.

NORFOLK—Chief Justice Abbott and Baron Graham: Aylesbury, March 3. Bedford, March 14. Huntingdon, March 17. Cambridge, March 20. Thetford, March 24. Bury St. Edmund's, March 31.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1821.

Bedf.—John Thomas Brooks, of Flitwick, esq.

Berkshire—The Hon. Frederick West, of Culham.

Bucks.—C. S. Murray, of Hambleden House, esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon—J. Pasheller, of Godmanchester, esq.

Cheshire—Thomas Wilson, of Llandican, esq.

Cumberland—John Marshall, of Hallstead, esq.

Cornwall—Richard Vyvyan, of Trewan, esq.

Derby—Sir George Cress, of Caulke Abbey, bart.

Devon—Sir John Davie, of Creed, bart.

Dorset—John White, of Up Cerne, esq.

Essex—Robert Westley Hall, jun. of Great Ilford, esq.

Glouc.—William Miller, of Ozleworth, esq.

Heref.—John Biddulph, of Ledbury, esq.

Herts.—Joseph Timperon, of New Barnes, esq.

Kent—Sir John Shelley Sydney, of Penshurst Castle, bart.

Lancaster—Thomas Richmond Gale Brad-
dyll, of Conished Priory, esq.

Leic.—George Moore, of Appleby, esq.

Lincoln—Sir Richard Sutton, of Sudbrook, bart.

Monmouth—Charles Morgan, of Tiedegar, esq.

Norfolk—Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton Constable, bart.

Northampton—T. P. Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, esq.

Northumberland—Addison John Creswell Baker, of Creswell, esq.

Nottingham—Thomas Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, esq.

Oxford—Charles Peers, of Chiselhampton, esq.

Pembroke—Joseph Harries, esq.

Rutland—William Lawrence, of Preston, esq.

Shropshire—Richard Heber, of Hodnett, esq.

Somerset—Wm. Hanning, of Dillington, esq.

Stafford—Francis Eld, of Seighford, esq.

Co. of Southampton—T. D. Shute, of Burton House, esq.

Suffolk—Philip Bennet, of Rougham Hall, esq.

Surry—John Spicer, of Escher Place, esq.

Sussex—Richard Hasler, of Bognor, esq.

Warwick—William Withering, of the Larches, esq.

Wilt.—Ambrose Awdry, of Seend, esq.

Worcester—Elias Isaac, of Boughton, esq.

York—Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—Walter Rice Howell Powell, of Maesgyn, esq.

Pembroke—Joseph Harries, of Llanunwas, esq.

Cardigan—John Vaughan Lloyd, of Brirling, esq.

Glamorgan—William Forman, of Penydarran, esq.

Brecon—Edward Jones, of Battle End, esq.

Radnor—Robert Priel, of Cwmllan, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—John Mytton, of Plas y Dinas, esq.

Canarvon—Joseph Huddart, of Brynker, esq.

Anglesey—James Webster, of Derry, esq.

Montgomery—Valentine Vickers, of Crig-
gion, esq.

Denbigh—John Madocks, of Vroni, esq.

Flint—John Douglas, of Gyrene, esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 2. *There's the Orphan of Geneva*, a Melo-drama, in three Acts. This Piece comprises a high degree of interest, and has had a great run.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 16. *A Figure of Fun; or, An Evening at Richmond*: a Farce. Condemned unequivocally on its first performance, and withdrawn. It was so totally destitute of interest, and so replete with low vulgarity, that its introduction was disgraceful to a Royal Theatre, and insulting to a London audience.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 23. H. Beard, esq. appointed to be Lieut.-governor of Berbice.

Jan. 27. Brevet.—Major Dawes, 22d Dragoons, to be a Lieut.-colonel; and Capt. Middleton, 22d Dragoons, to be a Major.

Feb. 3. Dr. A. Halliday, knighted.

Lord Combermere appointed Governor of Sheerness, v. General Gwyn, deceased.

1st Drag. Guards—Gen. Cartwright to be Colonel, v. Gen. Gwyn, deceased.

3d Light Dragoons—Lord Combermere to be Colonel, v. Cartwright, promoted.

Brevet. — Lieut.-col. Reynett to be Colonel on the Continent only.

Feb. 10. Lord Beresford appointed Governor of Jersey, and sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

Sir H. Warde appointed Governor of Barbadoes; and Sir T. Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales.

13th Light Dragoons—Brevet Major Macalester to be Major.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 27. *St. Alban's*—Sir H. W. Wilson, *vice* Roberts, deceased.

Feb. 17. *Borough of Newtown*—Charles Compton Cavendish, esq. *vice* Dudley North—Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Wicklow—James Grattan, of Tennenink, co. Wicklow, esq. v. Parnell, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. T. Law, M.A. (eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Chester) Chancellor of Lichfield and Coventry, *vice* Outram, dec.

Rev. C. Goddard (Archdeacon of Lincoln), St. James Garlick Hithe R. London.

Rev. H. Glossop, Isleworth V. Mildl.

Rev. A. Wheeler, B.D. Master of College School, Worcester, Broadway R. co. Worc.

Rev. Mr. Heath (son of Dr. Heath, Head Master of Eton). West Dean R. with East Grimstead (near Salisbury.)

Rev. T. W. Champnes, to the united V. of Langley and Wyrardsbury, Bucks.

Rev. George Hawker, B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, Tamerton V. Devon.

Rev. William Haines, B.A. Chagford R. Devon, *vice* his late father.

Rev. William Buckland, B.D. Professor of Mineralogy, Oxford, Templeton R. Devon.

Rev. J. Willis, Wilberfoss Per. Cur. York.

Rev. A. Cugan, Marston R. Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Clarke, M. A. Overbury V. Worcestershire, v. Rev. W. Stafford, dec.

Rev. T. Pince, M.A. Bedicot R. Worcestershire.

Rev. C. Copner, M. A. St. Peter V. Worcester.

Rev. John Lynes, M. A. Elmley Lovett R. Worcestershire, *vice* Waldron.

Rev. Christopher Packe (Minor Canon of St. Paul's) a Minor Canon of Wind-or.

Rev. P. F. Clay, Eggesford and Chawleigh RR. Devonshire, v. Rev. R. Bryan and the Rev. B. Marshall, both resigned.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of Gloucestershire, St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool.

Rev. Charles Ashfield, Dodington R. Somerset.

Rev. S. Parkins Preston Deanery, V. Northamptonshire, *vice* Rev. Thos. Watts, dec.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. H. S. J. Bullen (late Master of Leicester Free School), to hold Wrestlingworth R. Bedfordshire, with Duntton R. Bucks.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. Edwin Colman Tyson, B.A. (Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge,) Second Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. Tyrie, shoe-maker, a son, her first child, in the 48th year of her age, having been married 21 years. — 19. At Willey Park, Lady Catharine Weld Forester, a son. — 21. At Ember Court, Surrey, the Lady of Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. a daughter. — 26. At Bishop's Court, Devon, Lady Graves, a son. — 29. At Knockdrin (Westmeath, Lady Levinge, a son. — 31. At Westport House, Ireland, Marchioness of Sligo, a son. — At Holme Wood, Hunts, Lady Elizabeth Wells, a daughter.

Lately. At South Town, Dartmouth, the wife of W. Newman, jun. esq. three daughters. — Lady John Campbell, a son, heir presumptive to the house of Argyll.

Feb. 1. At her father's, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Macleod, in St. James's Park, Lady Gardiner, a daughter. — 2. In Highbury-place, Mrs. John Morgan, a son. — 3. At Westover House, Isle of Wight, the Lady of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart. M. P. a daughter. — The wife of G. B. Robinson, esq. of Burton Crescent, a daughter. — 5. The Lady of Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of Lord Le Despencer, a son and heir. — 15. At Albany Park, Lady Harriet Drummond, a son. — 16. At 55, Welbeck-street, Lady Lillie, a son. — 20. In Crawford street, the wife of Alexander M'Innes, esq. of the second regiment of Life Guards, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 7. At Calcutta, Fred. Currie, esq. of East India Company's Civil Service, to Susan, dau. of John Pascal Larkin, esq.

Sept. ... At Grim-by, Upper Canada, Rev. B. Bridges Stevens, M.A. Chaplain to H. B. M. Forces, (son of the late Rev. Thos. Stevens, of Panfield, Essex,) to Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut. col. Nelles, 4th Lincoln Militia of that Province.

Jan. 13. Simon Lamphier, M. D. to Lydia, daughter of the late Jacob Goff, esq. of Horetown, Wexford.

17. W. King, M. D. Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hooker.

20. W. N. Eldridge, esq. merchant, of Antigua, to Maria, daughter of W. Bromeshead, esq. of Mornington-place.

22. Charles-John Baillie Campbell, esq. (son of the late Archdeacon Hamilton), to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Bertie, sister to the Earl of Abingdon.

23. James-Henry Deacon, esq. of James-street, Westminster, to Flora-Alicia, daughter of the late Joseph Macbeaugh, esq. of Drewston, Meath.

George Wm. Buckland, of Shaftesbury, surgeon, to Harriet, third daughter of Charles Lush, of Charles's square.

George Henry Hicks, M. D. to Sarah, daughter of C. P. Herbert, esq.

William-Ogle Hunt, esq. to Caroline, daughter of Sir John Browne, bart. of Holles-street, Dublin.

The Rev. Edward Bowen, Rector of Taughboyne, to Miss Moore, of Butt House, both co. Donegal.

25. Mr. John Jackson, Solicitor, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Anne-Frances, daughter of Rev. J. Nottige, Rector of East Hanningfield.

28. John Stephen, jun. esq. to Miss Mary-Matthews Hamilton, of Queen's-q.

29. At Kirkhill, Aberdeen, Lieut. Andrew Reid, R.N. to Jean Ann, dau. of Chas. Adamson, esq. of Kirkhill.

John Deane, son of George Case, esq. of Walton Priory, to Annabella, dau. of the late Henry Littledale, esq. of Liverpool.

30. John Wynne, esq. of Garthmellio, Denbighshire, to Anne, daughter of T. Fry, esq. of Strood, Kent.

Wm. Clavill Dyer, esq. of Croyham Hurst, Croydon, to Mary-Anne-Law, dau. of H. B. Ferne, esq. of Greenwich.

31. Sam. Solly, esq. of Morton, in Lincolnshire, to Dorothea, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Rackett, Rector of Spetsbury, Dorset.

Lately. Major Eyre-Evans Kenny, 80th regt. to Lucy Jennings, dau. of John Inge, esq. of Stonygate House, Leicestershire.

Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, B.A. to the

eldest daughter of Richard Burrows, esq. of Saffron Walden.

Feb. 1. Rev. Brownlow-Villiers Layard, M.A. Rector of Uffington, and Vicar of Tallington, Lincolnshire, to Sarah-Jane, daughter of the late Thos. Margery, esq. of Clapham.

Rev. Henry, son of Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton Hall, Notts, to Mary, daughter of Rob. Swann, esq. of Askam, Yorkshire.

Major Rich. Whish, Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte-Anna, daughter of Martin Whish, esq. late Commissioner of Excise.

2. At B. Gaseoyne's, esq. in Great Stanhope street, May Fair, Viscount Cranborne, to Miss Gaseoyne.

3. Dudley Cooke, esq. of Kennington, to Fanny, daughter of G. Davis, esq. of Camberwell Grove.

6. Rev. Dr. Crigan, Rector of Marston, (son of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man,) to Mary, daughter of Col. Smelt, Lieut.-governor of the Isle of Man.

8. Rev. George Cunliffe, (son of Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart.) to Dorothea, daughter of T. S. Townshend, esq. of Trevallyn, Denbighshire.

John-Philip Mather, esq. of Everton, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. J. Vaughan, of Wrexall, Somersetshire.

9. Wm. Parry Richards, esq. (son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron,) to Frances-Eliza, daughter of the late Jonathan Denuet, esq.

10. Wm. Fred. Chambers, M. D. to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. M. Fraser, M.D. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Capt. Robert Garrett, of Ellington, to the widow of the late Wm. Devaynes, of Updown, Isle of Thanet.

13. Wm. Colborne Towers, esq. of Queen Anne-street, to Emma Barnadiston, daughter of the late Rev. W. Yates, of Solihull.

15. Henry-Baynes, third son of George Ward, esq. of Northwood House, Isle of Wight, to Harriet Anne, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Davis, esq. of Pontland-place.

William Dudley, esq. merchant, of London, to Anne-Sophia, daughter of Joseph Steele, esq. of Croydon.

Wm. Wentworth Stackpoole, esq. to Lucy, daughter of Jas. Lloyd Harris, esq. of the Moor, Herefordshire.

17. Robert Willis, esq. to Jane A'Court, daughter of Joseph Tucker, esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy.

Robert, son of Col. Machell, of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Eliza-Mary, daughter of James Zealey, esq.

19. Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, of Islington, to Miss Cooke, of Bristol.

OBITUARY.

BARONESS ABERCROMBY.

Feb. 11. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Mary-Anne Abercromby, Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir, and Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannan, so created May 22, 1801, with remainder to her issue male by her late husband, the gallant Sir Ralah Abercromby, K. B. by whom she had issue four sons and three daughters. She was the daughter of John Menzies, of Fernton, co. Perth, esq. and is succeeded in her title by her eldest son, George, now baron Abercromby.

LADY HUNLOKE.

Jan. 22. In Saville-row, the Dowager Lady Hunloke.—Lady Hunloke was the sister of Mr. Coke of Holkham, and the relict of Sir Henry Hunloke, an ancient baronet, and connected by blood and alliance with many noble houses; but those adventitious circumstances were forgotten in the influence of her personal character. With all the lighter accomplishments of her sex and station, she combined powers of mind that wanted, perhaps, but the stimulus they might have had in a less elevated rank, to produce permanent memorials of their existence. She was acquainted with the Latin classics, and had a facile possession of all the polite languages of Europe, and there were few subjects which her active intelligence did not embrace.—Such endowments were unalloyed by any tincture of pedantry, and the playfulness of her imagination was the delight and charm of society. Possessing the most diffusive urbanity, and the kindest disposition, her influence was very considerable; and a return home at all times to her residence (at Wingerworth) after any absence, was hailed with joy and congratulation. If a schism in the neighbourhood, or a family quarrel, existed, she was sure to be called on as the arbitress, and was generally successful. The late Duke of Devonshire has often been heard to remark, that his parties at Chatsworth and London were always deficient, if Lady Hunloke was absent. Malice never had access to her bosom, nor ever painted for her any of those flashes of intelligence and wit which raised her conversation above the ordinary level. The claims of benevolence never sought her in vain. In the domestic charities her life was happy, and their blessings cheered her parting hour.

The remains of this amiable and excellent lady have been interred at the family vault, Wingerworth, in Derbyshire.

REV. DR. LINDSAY.

Feb. 14. In his 67th year, the Rev. James Lindsay, D. D. of Grove Hall, Bow, Middlesex, upwards of 35 years Minister of the Presbyterian Meeting, Monkwell-street. He had, with other Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations, assembled at Dr. Williams's Library, in Red Cross-street, with a view of considering the projected Bill of Mr. Brougham on the subject of Education. Several Ministers had expressed their sentiments, and among the rest Dr. Lindsay. A friendly conversation having been finished, the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, was proceeding to read to the meeting a series of Resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsay: he fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medical aid was instantly called in; but it was too late, the spirit had fled to God who gave it. The whole company was too much affected by this awful stroke to proceed with business. The Rev. Dr. Waugh, attended by a large company of Ministers, offered an appropriate prayer. The Ministers departed deeply impressed with this powerful admonition on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being always ready for the stroke of death.

Dr. Lindsay was a native of Scotland, and was educated at Aberdeen. He succeeded the celebrated Dr. James Fordyce, about the year 1782, as Pastor of the congregation at Monkwell-street; in which Chapel he preached a Sermon on occasion of Dr. Fordyce's death, in 1796, which was printed (see vol. LXVII. p. 410). He also published "A Sermon on the Influence of Religious Knowledge, as tending to produce a gradual Improvement in the social state, preached at Monkwell-street," 8vo. 1813; and "A Sermon at Salters' Hall Meeting House, on the death of the Rev. Hugh Worthington," 8vo. 1813 (LXXXIII. ii. 455).—An elegant and most impressive Funeral Sermon was preached, on occasion of Dr. Lindsay's death, the 25th inst. by Dr. Rees, at Monkwell-street Chapel.

ADAM WALKER, ESQ.

Feb. 11. At Richmond, aged 90, Mr. Adam Walker, the celebrated Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Mr. Walker was born on the banks of Windermere, in the county of Westmorland. His father employed a few hands in the woollen manufacture; and having a large family, he took his son from school

school before the boy could read a chapter in the bible. The mechanical turn of the youth was not however to be smothered by hard labour. He copied corn-mills, paper-mills, and fulling-mills, the models of which were constructed on a brook near his father's dwelling, to the surprise of passengers. He also borrowed books, and built a house for himself in a bush to read without interruption on Sundays. Thus he went on with such success, that a person, who discovered his extraordinary talents, offered him the ushership of Ledsham School, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Here he began his career of teaching when he was no more than fifteen years of age, and had frequently to study over night what he had to impart to his pupils the next morning. After continuing three years in that situation, he was chosen writing-master and accountant to the free-school at Macclesfield, where he resided four years, and perfected himself in mathematics by his own application. At this place he embarked in trade, but failing in his business, he resolved to turn hermit in one of the islands on the lake of Windermere, from which romantic scheme he was diverted by the ridicule of his friends. His next enterprize was that of lecturing on astronomy at Manchester, where he met with a very favourable reception, which enabled him to establish an extensive seminary. This however he relinquished for the purpose of travelling as a lecturer in natural philosophy; and after visiting most of the great towns in the three kingdoms, he visited Dr. Priestley, by whose recommendation he undertook to lecture in the Haymarket in 1778. The encouragement which he experienced in the metropolis induced him to take a house in George-street, Hanover-square, where he read lectures every winter to numerous audiences. He was also engaged by Dr. Barnard, provost of Eton College, to lecture in that seminary: which example was followed by Westminster, Winchester, and other great schools. Among the variety of inventions with which Mr. Walker has amused himself, may be mentioned various engines for raising water; three methods by which ships may be easily pumped at sea; carriages to go by wind and steam; the patent empyreal air stove; the patent celestina harpsichord; the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery; the rotatory lights on the island of Seilly; a boat that works against the stream; another that clears the bottom of rivers by the stream or tide; a weather gauge which, united to a clock,

shows the quantity of rain, the direction and strength of the wind, the height of the barometer, the heat and moisture of the air; an easy method of turning a river into a wet dock; a road-mill; a machine for watering land; a dibbling-plough, &c. &c. The literary performances of Mr. Walker are: "Analysis of Lectures on experimental Philosophy," 8vo.; "Philosophical Estimate of the Causes, Effects, and Cure of Unwholesome Air in Cities," 8vo.; "On the Causes and Cure of Smoky Chimnies," 8vo.; "Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France," 8vo. 1791; "Remarks made in a Tour to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the Summer of 1791, to which is annexed a Sketch of the Police, Religion, Arts, and Agriculture of France, made in an excursion to Paris in 1785," 8vo. 1792; "A System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lectures," 4to. 1799; "A Treatise on Geography and the Use of the Globes," 12mo. Some interesting Memoirs of the Family of Hogarth were communicated by Mr. Walker to Mr. Nichols in 1782. He has also inserted many pieces in prose and verse in various Magazines; and some articles in the Philosophical Transactions, and Young's Annals of Agriculture.

MILES MONKHOUSE, Esq.

Jan. 20. At Funtington, in Sussex (the residence of his brother-in-law, H. J. Hounsom, Esq.), Miles Monkhouse, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the 57th year of his age. It is not with the ordinary feelings of regret that we announce the death of a man so estimable in every point of view. As a British merchant, he reflected credit on that respectable character, by honour and integrity. A firm friend to the Constitution of his country, he was ever foremost in measures that had for their object his country's weal. When the revolutionary storm burst forth with such tremendous effect in a neighbouring land—and when men's minds wavered—Mr. M. was one of the most active of the patriot band in Newcastle that formed that protecting force (to which England ultimately owed her safety!), the armed volunteers; and for many years he bore the command of one of the four companies which composed the corps of Newcastle Loyal Volunteers. Mr. M. subsequently commanded a troop of cavalry (the provisional) raised for local defence, by Act of Parliament, in Newcastle. In public business of all sorts, Mr. Monkhouse ever

ever cheerfully and zealously co-operated, for the benefit of the community; and he was admirably qualified for the task; for, besides a comprehensive mind, he was a man of undaunted nerve, and suffered no impediments to overcome his exertions for the general good. As a husband and father, he was most tender and affectionate;—as a friend, unremittingly zealous, sincere, and benevolent;—as a master, truly liberal and kind;—and to all, in short, he recommended himself by a courteousness of manner and attention that could not fail to make the most favourable impression. He died sincerely lamented, not only by his own family and more immediate connexions, but by an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends; and by persons of all ranks who were acquainted with his worth.

SOLOMON WADD, ESQ.

Jan. 29. At his house in Basinghall-street, aged 76, Solomon Wadd, Esq. an eminent surgeon, having resided there more than half a century, and been a member of the Corporation of London upwards of forty years.

He was born in the year of the Rebellion. His paternal uncle took him, when a child, under his guardianship and protection; and, at his death, left him a small estate near Biggleswade in Bedfordshire. He received his education at Gloucester, from whence he went to Worcester, to be with a medical practitioner of eminence, where he had the advantage of seeing the practice of Dr. Wall, then one of the most distinguished physicians of the time. In 1766 he became pupil to Mr. Pott, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with whom he remained till he entered on business for himself in Basinghall-street.

He was a man of the most amiable disposition.—upright and just. He bore about him the most conciliating manners and good-humoured complacency. To urbanity was united firmness:—his regard once fixed was not easily shaken. Few men, in a private station of life, have been attended to the grave with feelings of more affectionate attachment and regard.

REV. DR. EDMUND OUTRAM.

Suddenly, at Lichfield, of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. Dr. Outram. He was Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and Rector of St. Philip's Birmingham; for which he was, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas, in a cause between Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and the Bishop of Salisbury, ad-

judged to vacate his rectory of Witton Rivers, in the county of Wilts. He was also a Prebendary of Lichfield, Archdeacon of Derby, &c. and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield. He has published a curious collection of Extracts, exhibiting the character of Methodism, from the publications of the Sectaries.

Dr. Outram was highly distinguished as a scholar and divine, truly benevolent in his disposition, and ever actively engaged in works of charity. The death of this excellent man has occasioned the most heartfelt and general sorrow among all classes of his parishioners; and he was followed to the grave, not only by his own congregation, but also by the heads of the Dissenters, and their Ministers, as well as by the other Clergy and Magistrates of Birmingham.

The remains of this late distinguished scholar and divine were deposited in the vault of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, with much solemn ceremony, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. Upon the entrance of the body into the Church the Dead March in Saul was played, and afterwards the 42d Psalm was sung by the children of the Blue-coat School. While the corpse was lowering into the vault the funeral Hymn of "Forgive, blest shade, this tributary tear," by Dr. Calcott, was most impressively sung.

MOFFAT, alias M'COUL.

Lately. James M'Coul, alias Moffat, alias Martin, alias Wilson, alias Moffat. He was a native of Berwickshire, and was bred to the business of a tanner, which he for some time exercised in Scotland. He afterwards came to London, where he connected himself with the most notorious sharpers, and subsequently became himself an adept and a leader. He was, like the famous Brodie, celebrated as a cock-fighter; and, in pugilism, was what would now, in the elegant language of that science, be styled a demi-professional demi-amateur of the *fancy*. The connexions of his gang, of whom the notorious Huffle White was a prominent member, were, it is said, so extensive, that he might with some propriety be called the robber of the world; its ramifications extended over great part of the Continent of Europe, himself at times residing in different towns in Holland. He was in Hamburg when that city fell into the hands of the French, where he was of considerable service to the British troops, which subsequently saved him from an ignominious death. About fifteen years ago, as a mask for his real intentions, he commenced a murretto tanning and dyeing concern in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, more, as it

is thought, with the intent of cloaking his character, and assuming a "visible means of subsistence," than for the purpose of fair gain. About that time he was taken into custody, charged with robbing a gentleman in the Theatre, but he got off from want of evidence. His history from this period is less perfect in his own country than in the records of Bow-street, down to the robbery of the Paisley Bank's branch at Glasgow. Soon after that transaction he was taken into custody, and after remaining long in Glasgow gaol, obtained his liberation, by restoring, through the medium of a friend in London, about ten thousand pounds of the money of which the Bank was robbed; having, as it was well known, still a large sum of the money then lost to the Bank. He made repeated visits to Aberdeen and Dundee, in order to convert the notes into bills on London, in which he succeeded. At last, with a large sum of money still on his person, he arrived at Leith, and succeeded in converting it also, being, as was proved, the identical notes of which the Bank was robbed, into bills on London, when he was again apprehended, and sent up to the Police-office, Edinburgh; when, after another imprisonment and much discussion, these bills were, by desire of a very active Magistrate of Edinburgh, lodged in the bank of Sir W. Forbes and Co. In order to recover this money, Moffat had the audacity to raise various actions in the Court of Session, and unsuccessfully litigated for a period of eight years, during which he was for the most part to be found about the Courts of Law, or at certain tap-rooms, denouncing City Magistrates, Judges, and Juries. At the final determination of this cause against him in the Jury Court, in May last, the witnesses, it will be recollected, so completely established his being a principal in the robbery, that he was taken into custody, tried before the Court of Justiciary in the month of June, convicted, and sentenced to be executed, which sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation; but his health, from the time of his trial, being in a declining state, and being advanced in years, he was permitted to remain in gaol, where this veteran in villainy, contrary to the expectation of all who ever heard of him, died a natural death, instead of ending his days in a foreign land, or expiating his crimes on a gibbet.

DEATHS.

June 2. AT the Cape of Good Hope, in 1821. his 27th year, David Francis Chambers, Lieutenant in 89th foot, second son of the late Francis Chambers, esq. of Monte Alto (Waterford), Ireland.

June 6. At Calcutta, Wm. Henry Shaw, esq. formerly in the service of the East

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India Company, and only son of the late Jonas Shaw, esq.

July 11. At Trincomalee, in his 18th year, Mr. Thomas, Midshipman of the *Leander*, eldest son of Sir Geo. Thomas, bt.

July 18. At Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. A. Butler, and daughter of Mr. Ravenhill, of Blackheath-road.

July 27. At Mully, in the East Indies, Major Charles Peter Hay, of the 22d reg. Native Infantry on the Bengal Establishment, Commandant of the Chumparum L. I. and of the Nepaul frontier post of Mully.

Aug. 10. At Madras, Laura, wife of George Lys, esq.

In Camp, at Collundghee Doob, in the East Indies, in his 38th year, Capt. Chatfield, 1st reg. Madras Light Native Cavalry, eldest son of W. Chatfield, esq. of Croydon, who has to lament the loss of two sons before in the Company's Civil Service.

Aug. 11. Near Goa, in the East Indies, of the cholera morbus, in his 34th year, deeply lamented, Adjutant and Paymaster Mercier, of the 2d battalion of Pioneers: a gentleman highly esteemed for his social pleasantries and suavity of disposition. His Captain, in announcing the melancholy event of his death to a brother officer, emphatically adds, "poor Mercier has left many a man behind him, but not one braver nor better."

Aug. 28. At Bangalore, Major Gen. Hare, of his Majesty's service, commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army.

Sept. 22. At Florence, Ernest Missett, esq. He held the rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army, and was many years his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt.

Oct. 28. Aged 21, Mr. W. Mountain, proprietor of the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, universally regretted. The father and grandfather of the deceased had been proprietors of the same concern for upwards of fifty years.

Nov. 15. At Berbice, George Gordon, esq. a gentleman of the brightest talents and of the most polished wit. He had been appointed to the situation of President of the Court of Justice in Berbice by the late Governor Bentinck; but it was vacated, only a few weeks before his death, by the re-appointment of Mr. Beard, who had been suspended from the office.

Nov. 17. At Barbadoes, Capt. Thos. Roberts, of the Royal Engineers.

Nov. 28. In his 39th year, Joseph Sabazan, esq. of Black Bay Estate, in the island of Grenada, West Indies.

Dec. 3. At Collymore House, Barbadoes, in her 17th year, Honora Alicia Lambart Popham, second daughter of

Lieut.-

Lieut.-col. S. T. Popham, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Troops in that Colony.

Dec. 15. At Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, James Benney, esq. of Demarara.

Dec. 19. At Grenada, in his 25th year, Henry Larkins, esq.

Dec. 26. At Angers, Charles Viscount Walsh de Serrant, brother to the late Viscountess Southwell.

Dec. 27. At Rome, Sir Thomas Gage, bart. of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.

Dec. 31. At Boulogne, Lady Anne Digby, relict of William-Henry Digby, of Ireland, esq. (to whom she was married in 1795), and sister to the Earl of Cassillis. She survived her husband only a few weeks.

Jan. 3. At Edinburgh, Peter Fair, esq. M. D. late of the 4th regiment, Bengal Native Cavalry.

Jan. 4. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 59, Lieut. William Thomas, late of the Royal Artillery Drivers.

Jan. 6. At Naples, Mrs. John Cumming, eldest daughter of Wm. Magee, esq. of Belfast.

Jan. 7. At Vine-place, Bishop Wearmouth, aged 86, Mrs. Eleanor Blakiston, widow and relict of the late Wm. Blakiston, esq. of Sunderland, co. Durham (of the ancient family of the Blakistons of that county). This excellent and exemplary woman survived her late husband 28 years.

At Harborne, near Birmingham, Wm. John Smith, esq. B. A. Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Exeter, Mr. Christophers, of 12, New Broad-street, London.

At Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, aged 34, Mr. Thomas Porters.

Jan. 8. At Southampton, lady . . . Forrester, the lady of F. Forrester, esq. M. P. for Wenlock, and daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington.

Jan. 11. In North Great George-street, Dublin, A. A. Hely Hutchinson, youngest son of the Hon. Abraham A. Hely Hutchinson.

At Hill place, Hampshire, in his 66th year, Richard Goodlad, esq. late high sheriff of that county; and *Jan. 19.* Frances Leonora, his widow: she was the only daughter of the late John White, esq. of Fairlee (Isle of White), an / of Upcerne, Dorsetshire.

Jenny, wife of Richard Lomax, esq. of West-square.

At Southwold, Suffolk, in his 89th year, John Sayer, gent.

At 15, St. Martin's-le-Grand, in her 66th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Meadows.

At Flask-walk, Hampstead, Miss Elizabeth Roby.

Jan. 12. Henry Chicheley Plowden, esq. of Newton-park, Hampshire; younger

son of the Rev. James Plowden, formerly of Ewhurst House in the same county, also patron and rector of that Church. The remains of the deceased were deposited in the family burial place at Ewhurst.—He married Eugenia, daughter of the late Major Brookes of Bath, who survives him, and by whom he had two sons; the elder died in his minority, and the other, who accompanied his father to the East Indies, died there about two years ago. He, himself, had recently returned to England, having on the death of his son relinquished his appointments in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, and has left a surviving brother R. C. Plowden, esq. one of the Directors of that Company, and three sisters, Mrs. Koe, of Croydon in Surry, Mrs. Chapeau, of Blackheath in Kent, and Mrs. Bunce, of Northiam in Sussex.

At Middle Hill, near Bath, Margaret, wife of the Rev. W. C. Colton, of High Leigh, Cheshire.

At Brompton Grove, at an advanced age, Sir John Macpherson, bart. for many years a Member of the Supreme Council at Bengal, and afterwards Governor General of India.—The following extract from his will may form an interesting addition. The high and spontaneous testimony borne, in what may be considered as the last act of his life, to our present illustrious Sovereign, seems peculiarly called for in these times. We therefore give it that publicity it so justly merits.—“I conclude this my last Will and Testament, in expressing my early and unalterable admiration for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the truly glorious reigning Prince of the British Empire: and I request my executors to wait upon his Royal Highness immediately after my decease, and to state to him, as I now do, that I have bequeathed to his Royal Highness my celebrated antique statue of Minerva, which he often admired, with any one of my antique rings that would please his Royal Highness. I likewise request you to assure his Royal Highness, that I will leave him certain papers which prove to a demonstration, that the glorious system which he has realized for his Country and the World, in his difficult reign of eight years, was the early system of his heart and his ambition.”

James Topping, esq. of Whatcroft-hall, Cheshire, one of his Majesty's Counsel, a Benchor of the Inner Temple, and late Attorney General of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and of the County Palatine of Durham.

Jan. 13. At Clifton, the relict of News-ham Peers, esq. of Alvestone House, Dorsetshire, and Chadshunt, Warwickshire.

In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of

of George Vaughan, esq. late First Major in the Second Troop of Horse Guards.

General Francis Ed. Gwyn, Colonel of the King's Dragoon Guards, and Governor of Sheerness.

Aged 23, Mr. J. Blanchard, jun. portrait engraver, son of Mr. Blanchard, of Covent Garden theatre.

At Totness, Devonshire, Margaret, relict of Joseph Taunton, esq. formerly of Bradninch, Exeter.

At the Green, Richmond, Yorkshire, Catherine, widow of Sir Robert Gerard, bart. of Garswood, Lancashire.

Jan. 14. Very suddenly, and universally regretted, at the Globe House, Sibton, the Rev. Francis Leggett, A. M. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1769, and A. M. 1774. In 1799 he was presented to the rectory of Redfield, and in 17... to the vicarage of Sibton cum Peasenhall, both in Suffolk.

At Maidstone (where he was performing with Mr. Dowton's Company), Mr. Owen, a respectable low Comedian, well known in every provincial town in the kingdom.—A few days ago he met with a serious accident, which terminated fatally on the above day.

Jan. 15. In his 30th year, Lewis, son of the late Simon Fraser, esq. of Ford, near Edinburgh.

At Camden Town, on the 47th anniversary of her wedding-day, Isabella, wife of Jeremiah Stockdale, esq. of High Holborn, Mill-maker to his Majesty.

In her 60th year, Catherine, wife of David Martineau, esq. of Stockwell Common.

At Pen-hill, near Bexley, Kent, in his 73d year, Joseph Sage, esq. provost of the Moneyers, and the oldest officer of his Majesty's Mint.

At Portsmouth, aged 75, the widow of the late Thomas Hardyman, esq.

At North-end, Fulham, aged 20, Isabella, daughter of Dr. Crotch.

At Wells, in her 82d year, Mrs. Hester Salmon, widow of the late John Salmon, esq. of that city, and of Eastcott House, Wookey, and mother of the Rev. T. A. Salmon, B. D. Prebendary of Wells, &c. and of Mrs. Prinny, of Charlton-park, Gloucestershire, and two other daughters.

Jan. 16. Aged 65, Edward Manley, esq. of Paternoster-row.

Jan. 17. Off Deal, in her passage to Madeira, Maria, the youngest daughter of Robert Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Jan. 18. At the residence of Lord Castlecoote, First Commissioner of Customs, Dublin, Lady Castlecoote. Her Ladyship was Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Hen. Tison, D. D. of Eagle Hill (Kildare).

At Liverpool, after an illness of three years, Lieut. Hilliard, of the 4th Veteran Battalion.

At Bath, in her 89th year, the widow of the late Christian Heineken, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

At his son's (Mr. W. L. Winter, of Brixton, Surrey), aged 90, Robert Winter, esq.

Aged 62, Mr. M^cCreight, Builder's Assistant at Plymouth Dock Yard, leaving a widow and 12 children.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, aged 40, George Wright Hawkes, esq.

Jan. 22. At Walworth, in his 59th year, Mr. Henry Haggard, the eldest son of Anthony Hill Haggard, esq. late of Pall Mall, wine merchant, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Westminster. Mr. Haggard married Miss Elizabeth Warneford, the daughter of the Rev. Edmund Warneford, the late worthy Rector of Rickingham, in the county of Suffolk, Lecturer of Allhallows, Broadstreet, and Minister of St. Luke's, Oldstreet.

Jan. 22. At Dieppe, in France, of a putrid fever, sincerely lamented by her family and friends, Hannah, the wife of Richard Falkland, gent. and daughter of the late James W. Gooch, gent. of Orford, Suffolk.

Jan. 23. At Ham Common, aged 24, Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. Charles Proby, Rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

Jan. 24. Aged 70, by falling down stairs, Moses Langdon, esq. of Upton, near Wiveliscombe; better known by the appellation of *Old Moses*, from the nigardly disposition he at all times evinced. In order to save expences, he has been frequently known to pick, dress, and eat crows or magpies, found dead in the fields by boys. He never kept any servant, but in order to save wages he gave an old woman from the workhouse her victuals to dress his; he was in the habit of frequenting Wiveliscombe, and put up at a small inn where they dressed tripe, which he generally took for his dinner; and if any person sitting near him left any on their plates, he always ate it up with great eagerness, saying it was a pity to waste any thing. When at home he wore the coarsest shirts, but kept fine Holland ones, which he wore when he went a journey; and if he slept out, he invariably took the shirt off and lay without one, to prevent it being worn out. He died intestate, and his landed property, to a considerable amount, falls to John Langdon, a second cousin, heretofore a day labourer.

Mary Turner, wife of Mr. G. Morrison, of Craven-street, Strand, daughter of the late Wm. Cabell, esq. of the India Board.

At Welwyn, Herts, in his 74th year, Henry Blake, esq. senior Proctor of Doctors' Commons.

George, son of the late Rev. Hugh Pugh, Rector of Hutton, Essex, and brother

ther of the Rev. Wm. Pugh, one of the senior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Jan. 25. The wife of Dr. Temple, of Bedford-row.

At Streton Hall, aged 25, Thos. Chas. Garforth, esq. nephew of Sir James Graham, bart.

At Great Warley Place, Essex, in his 93d year, Sam. Bonham, esq.

At Berrow, Worcestershire, Richard Cocks, esq. brother of the late Lord Somers, and many years a Magistrate of the county of Hereford.

At Garlandstown (Westmeath), the wife of Herne Tighe, esq.

At Combe Florey, Somersetshire, aged 73, John Perring, esq.

Mrs. Stephens, mother of Miss Stephens, of Covent Garden Theatre.

At Claremont Park, Esher, Col. Baron de Hardenbrooke, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold.—The remains of the Baron were interred at Esher Church. Baron Just, the Saxon Minister, followed as Chief Mourner; Baron Ffessel, the Bavarian Minister, and Col. Addenbroke, also followed.

Jan. 26. In her 82d year, Barbara, sister of the late Sir Alex. Craufurd, bart.

At his residence in Ipswich, Suff. in his 82d year, the Rev. Geo. Routh, M.A. This gentleman received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1762 (being the sixth Wrangler on the Tripos), and to that of M.A. in 1765. In 1773, he was presented to the Vicarage of Debenham, which he vacated in 1790, on being presented to the Rectory of Holbrook; in 17... to the perpetual Curacy of Ashfield with Thorpe Chapel annexed; and in 1770 to the Rectory of St. Helen with that of St. Clement annexed, in Ipswich.

Jan. 27. Aged 18, John Douglas Oliver, son of Edward Oliver, esq. of Wollescote, Worcestershire.

At Ipswich, in his 96th year, John Sherman, gent. for some time a Captain in the Eastern battalion of the Suffolk regiment of Militia. He was appointed to the above commission at the first raising of this constitutional force.

In Tavistock Place, Cheltenham, in his 52d year, J. D. Kelly, esq. one of the proprietors of the Assembly Rooms at that place.

In Norton-street, aged 33, Capt. John Lutman, late of the 81st regiment.

At Southampton, in the prime of life, Capt. Hoey, many years a resident of Bath; a gentleman well known in the fashionable world, and formerly a candidate for the office of *Arbiter Elegantiarum* at Kingston Rooms, in that city.

At Southampton, aged 38, Mr. James Gold, cabinet-maker.

At Putney Hill, in his 36th year, Capt. E. L. Crofton, C. B. R. N.

At Exmouth, Major-gen. Charles Auriol, youngest brother of Jas. Peter Auriol, esq. of Park-street, Park-lane.

Jan. 28. In her 60th year, suddenly, Elizabeth, the wife of Rich. Williams, esq. of Stepney Green.

At Stamford Hill, aged 73, Mrs. Jane Snaith.

John Buckley, esq. of Nelson-square, brewer.

Aged 68, Wm. Evetts Sheffield, esq. of the Polygon, Somers Town.

At Winchmore Hill, suddenly, in his 73d year, W. Radley, esq.

Jan. 29. At Tovil, near Maidstone, in his 52d year, James Holkes, esq. late of Rochester, and formerly one of the Representatives of that city.

John, son of Mr. Bradley, surgeon, of John-street, Berkeley-square.

In Upper Kentish Town, John Jackson, esq.

At Cheltenham, Pat. Maitland, esq. late of Calcutta.

Jan. 30. In his 74th year, Mr. Wm. Drew, of Great Chesterfield street.

Elizabeth, widow the late Col. Bell, of the Northumberland Militia.

At Warren's Court, co. Cork, in his 68th year, Sir Augustus Warren, bart. formerly M.P. for the city of Cork. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Augustus Warren, bart.

Jan. 31. Rather suddenly, Warwick Lake, esq. He had been slightly indisposed for some time; but the previous day had called to pay his respects to the Duke of York at St. James's Palace.

At Bourdeaux, Harriet, wife of Francis Evans, esq. and daughter of the late John Locke, esq. of Walthamstow.

Miss Nicholls, sister of Nath. Nicholls, esq. of the Rectory House, Qdiham.

At Southend, Essex, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Thomas George Clare, late Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Aged 74, the relict of the late N. C. Corsellis, esq. of Woodford Bridge, Essex.

Late. The relict of the Rev. Jas. Evans, Rector of St. Olave's.

At Hackney, aged 68, Sarah, widow of the late John Jones, esq. of Whitechapel.

Berks.—At Bucklebury, in her 89th year, Mrs. Bushnell. She has left five daughters, 33 grand-children, and 46 great grand-children.

Aged 88, Robert Hanson, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of Reading. He has bequeathed 3000*l.* to the Corporation, in trust, for the augmentation of the Charities in the borough of Portsmouth.

Bucks.—

Bucks.—At Chesham, aged 81, Mr. Philip Payne, who has left behind him nearly a hundred children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

Kent.—In her 60th year, Elizabeth, wife of J. Ghymes, of the Ship Tavern, Woolwich.

Leicestershire.—At Billesden, in his 104th year, Mr. Hugh Phillips. He has left sons, grandsons, and great grandsons, all residing at Leicester.

Oxon.—At Ambrosden, near Bicester, the Rev. Thomas Pardoe Matthews, M. A. formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vicar of Ambrosden and of Piddington, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Oxford.

Somerset.—At Bath, in his 70th year, Mr. John Crauch, the Artist, and painter of the unique picture of the "Death of Chatterton," now in the possession of Sir Jas. Winter Lake, bart.

At Nelson's Gardens, Bedminster, aged 105, Mr. Giles Vickery. He was out a few days before his death, and retained his faculties to the last.

Suffolk.—At Easton, in his 75th year, William Cotton, gent. the only surviving male branch of an ancient and respectable family, long resident in Suffolk. His ancestor John Cotton, esq. the second son of Sir Allen Cotton, kn. Lord Mayor of London in 1625, purchased Soham lodge, with the manor, park, and advowson, where he resided, and served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1644. On the night of the 17th of October, the house of Mr. Cotton was broken into by four men with their faces blacked, who with threats and imprecations possessed themselves of very considerable property. Three of these men were apprehended, and are now in Ipswich Gaol, to take their trial at the ensuing Assizes. The sudden and terrific appearance of these villains by the bedside of Mr. Cotton, together with the idea of appearing against them at their trial, made such a deep impression upon his mind, as to depress his spirits and impair his health (before tolerably good) that little doubt remains, but that he has been thus brought to a premature grave. This family bore for their arms, Argent, on a fess, between two cotises Gules, three fleurs-de-lis Argent.

In his 86th year, Wm. Tunmer, gent. of Mendlesham, Suffolk.

At Brampton, aged 67, Jonathan Sewell, gent.

Mrs. Howell, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Howell, rector of Felsham.

Surrey.—At Kingston, in her 80th year, Priscilla, widow of the late Mr. Jasper Taylor, oilman, of Holborn.

Wills.—In his 91st year, at West Cholderton, Mr. John Spring, formerly an eminent builder. He made his own coffin 16

years since, which remained in good preservation till his death; and he is now buried in it.

Yorkshire.—In his 64th year, the Rev. G. Holden, LL. D. for forty years master of the free grammar-school at Horton, near Settle, during which period he educated a greater number of Clergymen for the Establishment than most men in a similar situation. He was a man of high classical and mathematical attainments.

WALFS.—Margaret Davies, an inmate of Trowsced Hall, Gulsford, Montgomeryshire, at the age of 90. From this same parish Old Parr procured his second wife, when his age was 122.

SCOTLAND.—At Kinell-house, Perthshire, the Right Hon. Lady Place.—She was the daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and the Lady of Edward Place, esq. of Skelton Grange, near York.

IRELAND.—At Dublin, Major Sankey, one of the oldest Members of the Corporation of that city.

At Dublin, John Smyley, esq. Barrister at Law.

Mr. Cooke Lucas, formerly a woollen-draper of Parliament-street, Dublin.

James Stewart, esq. of Killymoon.—He represented the county of Tyrone in Parliament 47 years.

ABROAD.—At Grenada, aged 23, Henry Larkins, esq. M. A. Barrister, Scholar of University College, Oxford, and likewise Scholar upon the Vinerian Foundation.

At Demarara, Benjamin Clifton, esq. son-in-law of the late Mr. Thomas Boys, of St. Anne's street, Westminster.

At Bombay, Gen. J. Griffiths, Commandant of Artillery at that place.

In the East Indies, Wm. Robert Burlington Bennett, esq. nephew to the late, and cousin to the present Viscount Galway.

Feb. 1. Frances Maria, wife of Jos. Newell, esq. of Woolwich, niece of the late Col. Richard James, of Ightham, Kent.

Feb. 2. In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 78, the relict of Rev. Samuel Boddmore, formerly Head Master of the Charter House.

At the British Museum, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Jos. Planta, esq. F. R. S. Principal Librarian of that establishment.

Feb. 4. In Parliament-street, Caroline, wife of Christopher Hodgson, esq. a few days only after the birth of a son.

Aged 16, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Waits, merchant, of Cambridge.—The death of this promising youth was occasioned by being thrown from a spirited horse, which he was riding on the preceding afternoon, near the Senate House, by which unfortunate accident he was so dreadfully injured, that, after lingering about 20 hours, he expired.

Feb. 6. At Loudham Hall, Suffolk, in his

his 73d year, Jacob Whitbread, esq. — He served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1795.

Feb. 7. At Preesall, Lancashire, aged 41, Thomas Bourne, esq.

Feb. 9. At Mildenhall, Suffolk, aged 74, Mrs. Biggs, the relict of Nicholas Biggs, gent.

Feb. 10. At Dr. Langworthy's Asylum, King's-down House, Box, in Somersetshire, John Randall, aged 104 years, upwards of 69 of which he had been a patient in that Institution, enjoying good bodily health, and working regularly in the garden until a few weeks prior to his death. He was an early riser, and was confined to his bed but a few days, in possession of his retentive powers to the last.

In his 60th year, Mr. Wm. King, of Moulton, in Suffolk. At four in the afternoon he rode to his Heath Farm, where

he was seized with a fit, and having reached his house, was put to bed, and died before 11 o'clock, leaving a widow and 10 children.

Feb. 13. In Curzon-street, in her 80th year, Penelope, relict of the late Sir Rich. Rycroft, bart. of Penshurst, Kent. She was the youngest daughter of Richard Stonehewer, L.L.D.; was married in 1759; and had issue five sons and six daughters.

Feb. 15. At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Felton, well known on the turf. Not a horse of the least celebrity has started for the last 30 years for a plate, but he knew his merits and imperfections, and could, with the most astonishing precision, from memory, trace his pedigree and his sire's and dam's performances. A few years ago he was considered the best rider of a trotting match in the kingdom

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1821 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1800*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 75*l.* per Ann.—Coventry, 970*l.* Div. 44*l.* per Ann.—Birmingham, 550*l.* Div. 21*l.*—Neath, 420*l.* Div. 25*l.* per Ann. 5*l.* Bonus.—Barnsley, 156*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* Half-year.—Swansea, 195*l.* ex Div. 12*l.*—Monmouth, 152*l.* Div. 9*l.*—Grand Junction, 212*l.* 216*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Dudley, 58*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Ellesmere, 63*l.* 64*l.* ex Div. 3*l.*—Rochdale, 41*l.* Div. 2*l.* per Ann.—Grand Union, 24*l.* 10*s.*—Regent's, 25*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 20*l.* to 21*l.* ex Div. 1*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* ex Div. 18*s.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—Stratford, 10*l.*—Ashby-de-la Zouch, 11*l.* 10*s.*—West India Dock, 162*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year.—London Dock, 97*l.* 10*s.* Half-year's Div. 2*l.*—Globe Assurance, 117*l.* 10*s.* 118*l.* ex Div. 3*l.* Half-year.—Imperial, 78*l.* to 80*l.* Div. 2*l.* 5*s.* Half-year.—Albion, 40*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.*—Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.*—Hope Ditto, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Eagle, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l.* 10*s.* 65*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 2*l.*—New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium.—City of London Ditto Original, 22*l.* Premium ex Div.—Carnatic Stock, 77*l.* per Cent. ex Div. 2*l.* Half-year.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Feb. 1821. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1821.
<i>Jan.</i>					
27	35	37	36	30.45	cloudy
28	35	35	33	30	cloudy
29	32	41	33	26	fair
30	33	48	45	36	fair
31	47	50	47	48	cloudy
<i>Feb.</i>					
1	47	52	49	45	fair
2	49	50	40	40	fair
3	35	49	41	39	fair
4	40	47	35	04	little rain
5	30	39	33	81	fair
6	31	42	32	85	fair
7	29	42	36	75	fair
8	35	49	38	62	fair
9	50	46	35	20	fair
10	40	45	36	37	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1821.
<i>Feb.</i>					
11	33	40	32	30.34	fair
12	30	39	33	29	fair
13	33	38	32	33	cloudy
14	32	35	32	30	cloudy
15	32	36	33	44	cloudy
16	32	36	32	57	cloudy
17	30	32	32	37	cloudy
18	31	37	37	18	cloudy
19	30	39	30	36	air
20	25	38	38	16	cloudy
21	35	43	37	24	air
22	35	40	30	34	air
23	26	40	30	30	air
24	28	36		18	foggy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 26, to Feb. 20, 1821.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60		
Males -	967	Males -	753		5 and 10	64	60 and 70	
Females -	849	Females -	751		10 and 20	62	70 and 80	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		371			20 and 30	101	80 and 90	
					30 and 40	154	90 and 100	
					40 and 50	167	100	0

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel ; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 17, 1821.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beaus	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	57	8	33	2	25	4	22	2	31	11
Surrey	57	6	30	0	23	6	21	6	29	3
Hertford	55	0	00	0	24	6	20	4	30	11
Bedford	57	6	38	0	23	4	20	0	30	0
Huntingdon	53	0	00	0	23	4	17	5	28	1
Northampt.	56	0	00	0	22	8	17	8	27	11
Rutland	59	6	00	0	25	0	19	3	32	0
Leicester	55	10	00	0	25	0	20	4	48	0
Nottingham	57	6	34	0	26	2	19	8	36	10
Derby	60	1	00	0	29	10	21	2	44	9
Stafford	54	0	00	0	27	3	20	0	41	6
Salop	49	9	39	6	25	3	21	1	46	2
Hereford	44	0	40	0	23	4	20	2	34	1
Worcester	50	4	00	0	27	4	23	9	38	4
Warwick	50	4	00	0	25	4	20	2	34	8
Wilts	50	1	00	0	22	11	19	10	36	0
Berks	58	6	00	0	23	0	20	1	33	2
Oxford	53	6	00	0	22	4	20	1	30	0
Bucks	61	10	00	0	23	7	22	6	33	4
Brecon	47	4	00	0	24	0	17	4	00	0
Montgomery	50	4	00	0	20	4	25	1	00	0
Radnor	45	7	00	0	26	9	20	0	00	0
Essex	53	1	26	0	21	5	18	8	24	10
Kent	51	7	30	0	23	4	20	5	28	2
Sussex	52	1	00	0	23	10	19	6	00	0

Aggregate Average which governs Importation 53 5 33 11 24 1 17 10 32 4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 London	56	7	33	2	25	0	19	8
2 Suffolk	53	7	27	8	22	3	16	0
Cambridge	55	3	29	8	21	10	17	0
3 Norfolk	52	9	28	0	23	8	15	6
4 Lincoln	52	9	28	0	23	8	15	6
York	55	7	41	0	27	0	21	4
5 Durham	56	5	43	9	25	11	19	2
Northun.	52	8	34	1	26	11	20	3
6 Cumberl.	52	8	34	1	26	11	20	3
Westmor.	52	8	34	1	26	11	20	3
7 Lancaster	52	8	34	1	26	11	20	3
Chester	52	8	34	1	26	11	20	3
8 Flint	52	11	34	1	25	8	16	2
Denbigh	52	11	34	1	25	8	16	2
Anglesea	52	11	34	1	25	8	16	2
Carnarvon	52	11	34	1	25	8	16	2
Merioneth	52	11	34	1	25	8	16	2
9 Cardigan	47	3	34	1	20	9	13	4
Pembroke	47	3	34	1	20	9	13	4
Carinarth.	47	3	34	1	20	9	13	4
Glamorgan	47	3	34	1	20	9	13	4
10 Gloucester	51	2	34	1	24	8	18	11
Somerset	51	2	34	1	24	8	18	11
Monm.	51	2	34	1	24	8	18	11
11 Devon	53	9	34	1	23	3	16	6
Cornwall	53	9	34	1	23	3	16	6
12 Dorset	53	11	34	1	22	5	20	3
Hants	53	11	34	1	22	5	20	3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 23, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoidupois, February 17, 20s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, February 21, 36s. 2d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 23.

Kent Bags.....	2l. 10s. to	4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets.....	2l. 16s. to	4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 0s. to	2l. 14s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 5s. to	3l. 5s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l. 10s. to	3l. 10s.	Essex Ditto.....	2l. 10s. to	4l. 4s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 23:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 1l. 11s. 6d. Clover 4l. 15s. —Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 6s. 0d. Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. Clover 5l. 5s. —Smithfield, Hay 4l. 5s. 0d. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, February 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market February 23:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts.....	530
Pork.....	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves.....	120.
		Sheep and Lambs.....	3,900
		Pigs.....	120.

COALS, February 23: Newcastle 31s. 0d. to 39s. 9d.—Sunderland, 42s. 3d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 58s. 0d. Yellow Russia 53s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.—CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1821.

Day	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr.Cl.	3pr.Cl. Com.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. Cl. Con.	4 pr. Cl. 5pr.Cl.	Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish.	Imp. 3 p-cent.	India Stock.	S. S. Stock.	O.S.S. Ann.	N. S. Ann.	India bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.	Con. Acct.
1	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 72	4 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$					40_11 pr.	5 pr.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Holiday																
3	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19								7 pr	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Sunday																
5	229	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18							42 41 pr.	6 pr.		73 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			229 $\frac{1}{2}$	30			41 42 pr.	6 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18			230 $\frac{1}{2}$				41 42 pr.	6 pr.		73 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18			230				41 42 pr.	6 pr.		73 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18			230				42 pr.	6 pr.		73
10	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			229 $\frac{1}{2}$	30			41 42 pr.	6 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Sunday																
12	228	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$							41 42 pr.	6 pr.		71 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	228	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			230 $\frac{1}{2}$				42 41 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
14		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			229 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$			41 42 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	227	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$							41 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	227	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18			229				41 42 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$							41 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	Sunday																
19	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$							42 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$							41 42 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	230	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19			228 $\frac{1}{2}$				42 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
22		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19							41 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19			229				41 42 pr.	5 pr.		72 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	Holiday																
25																	
26	Sunday																
27		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19							41 42 pr.	6 pr.		73 $\frac{1}{2}$
28																	

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Embellished with Views of CUDDESDON CHURCH, Oxon; HILTON CASTLE, co. Durham; and
KENILWORTH CASTLE, co. Warwick;—also Representations of the HILTON ARMS;
and a Figure of ROMAN SCULPTURE, lately found at Manchester.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We assure our kind Correspondent T. W. that the Editor of the "Illustrations" bears for the first time (March 5) of the favour intended him, by the transmission of the valuable Letters for his FOURTH VOLUME; which will be thankfully received, and readily inserted.—The Letter sent for the Magazine, which appears this Month, was instantly given to the Compositor, and the omission was entirely accidental,—such Letters having with us a decided preference.—For a further answer, we refer him to our "Minor Correspondence," in p. 2.

R. H. remarks, that there is a village in Wiltshire called *Knole Oderne*, which probably derived its name from *Hodierna*, the nurse, mentioned by Mador, in his History of the Exchequer, as having lands in the neighbourhood of Mere, which were tillaged. Knole Oderne is the adjoining parish to that of Mere. Information respecting this personage will much oblige the writer.

M. W. J. is informed, that it is the intention of the Compiler of the Compendium of the Histories of the several Counties, to publish them intire, in a separate form, after the whole has appeared in the Magazine.

In the Population Census to be taken after next Easter, FAR-NIENTE (whose valuable Letter on the Poor is printed in p. 195) suggests, that it would be little additional trouble to make the following addition: "Resident Poor, not included in the above account, maintained entirely or in part by Parish allowance; wherever their settlement may be."

We recommend Mr. JOHN MAY to show his curious Manuscript to any intelligent Physician or Chemist.

We learn, by a Friend, that the Publication reviewed in our Magazine for January, p. 53, on the "Amusements of Clergymen," is a new edition of a work entitled "Three Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen. London; printed for B. and J. White, Fleet-street, 1796." This was written by a very respectable Clergyman in Hampshire (deceased), who affixed a fictitious account of its origin. It is truly to be lamented, that such a method was adopted, and particularly so by such a worthy character.

BEDFORDIENSIS hopes, that the Historian of WOBURN will avail himself of the hint in our vol. XC. ii. p. 487, respecting Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Sir William Russell; and the rather, as Holshed narrates an actual Visit of the Queen at WOBURN ABBEY in 1572; and the records of both will probably be found in the archives of the antient and noble family of RUSSELL. For DUNSTABLE and LUTON, and some other Townships of less note, ample materials are to be found in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

J. T. M. in a letter, dated March 4, says, "In reading the New Monthly Magazine for

this present month, I was obliged, at p. 112, to doff my hat to an old acquaintance. After the first transports of our meeting were over, I hailed him as a person well known to you, Mr. Urban, under the name of 'Anecdotal Literature.' But

'Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!' ————— 'Quæ causa indigna senenos Fœdavit vultus? aut cur hæc vulnèra cerno'

To drop the metaphor, the article under this title is taken from one in your Magazine, and from my pen; I should wish to see this accounted for: facts are the common property of Authors and Editors, but not narration and observation already given to the world. And I take this opportunity of informing you, that, as I have not discarded any of my family, I shall proceed against all kidnappers as the law (of letters) directs."

A. Z. observes, "The *Dunne* mentioned by D'Avenant, p. 124, is evidently a Dun of a different description from Dun the hangman; the latter's visits were never repeated; the former's were very frequent, particularly at a Poet's door."

G. O. P. T. states, that he saw the curious fragment of London Wall, upon Tower Hill, a few days ago, as founded by the Emperor Constantine; and he really hopes that the City may be induced to allow this vestige of the antient fortification to remain, particularly when it is considered that many noble specimens of wall still remain to this day in many of our English cities.

T. R. says, "From the information given to me by a lady who knew Farinelli at Bologna, and who has sung with him in private at that city, after he quitted Spain, I am enabled to answer a part of the enquiries of your Correspondent, p. 40. Two of the songs which were uniformly called for by Philip V. were, 'Pallido il sole,' and 'Il Rossignole.' Carlo Broschi, when he first made his appearance in Italy as a singer, was known by the appellation of 'Il Ragazzo,' the boy. He was afterwards protected by a Counsellor Farino, from which circumstance he took the name of Farinello, as it will be seen spelt in the Operas composed by Passe, Porpora, &c. His contemporary 'Senesino,' was so called from being a native of Siena, his family name being 'Bernardo.'"

M. W. J. is referred for an account of a curious Picture at Epping Place, to vol. LIX. 1063; LXXXII. i. 30. 437.

SAWSTONIENSIS will find a full account of Sawston in our vol. LXXXV. pp. 25. 120. 225. We are obliged to him for the curious Letter of Sir Thomas Whorwood.

Our Correspondent from Cowbridge is informed, that the Plate of St. Donatt's Church and Castle is in forwardness. The Beauprè Porch shall also be attended to.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

AS the subject of the Poor Rates is of general interest, and likely soon to come again before the Legislature, it may not be improper to turn the attention of your Readers to it, by some remarks on the prevalent complaints made against this provision for the Poor, and on the remedies suggested. That this tax is a great grievance is certain, so great as in some particular places to exceed all the other direct imposts of the State: but still exaggeration in describing it is not unusual. It is sometimes stated at eight millions *per ann.* Now it appears (from the Report of the Select Committee on the Poor Laws, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 4, 1817), that in the year ending March 25, 1815, the money raised in England and Wales, by Poor Rates and other * Rates, amounted to 7,068,999*l.*; of which sum 5,072,028*l.* were expended for the maintenance of the Poor. Thirty years before, the annual expenses, on account of the Poor, were little more than two millions: but in those thirty years, taxation, the produce of land, the income of the country, the price of necessaries and commodities, have all increased in a greater proportion than the Poor Rates, taken generally throughout the kingdom. My meaning is, that a Rate of five millions in 1815, was not a greater burden upon the national property (its increased value being considered), than two millions in 1785, which sum would then go as far in maintaining the Poor as five millions in 1815, on account of the increase in the price of provisions. I am inclined to think that, though the number of paupers has increased beyond the proportionable increase of the population, yet

paupers individually do not receive, at least in populous places, as much as they formerly did, in proportion to the price of the articles of life.

Another matter to be considered is, that the Poor are the instrument by which a nation makes great exertions, naval and military, in commerce and manufactures: and after the unprecedented exertions made by this country in all ways for the last thirty years, it is naturally to be expected that many Poor, from infirmity and disability, should continually drop for support upon the community; and that upon a sudden cessation or relaxation of these exertions (which took place in consequence of the Peace), many should be thrown out of work. It must also be recollected, that during the period above mentioned, not only has the property, which was in existence, been augmented in value, but much new property has been created in addition (exempted from the Poor Rate); for instance, the profits of all minerals, except coal, floating capitals in trade, and funded property. The cessation of payments to Militia men's wives has in some degree exonerated the County Rate, at the expense of the Poor Rate.

All these considerations appear to me to diminish the pecuniary grievance of the Poor Rate. But its moral effects are stated, and with too much reason, to be pernicious. This principle of a compulsory provision, it is said, divests charity of the character of benevolence, and produces no gratitude, but on the contrary, discontent; relaxes industry, and leads to dependence, and importunate beggary, and to incalculable misery, by creating an unlimited demand on funds which cannot be perpetually augmented *. Yet, surely this is a

* Church Rates, County Rates, Highway and Militia, Report, p. 5.

See Parliam. Rep. p. 4.

strained

strained and theoretical description of the matter, rather than a practical one. The increase and burden of the Poor were alluded to in 1699, by King William, in a Speech from the Throne; and in the preamble of the 13th and 14th Charles II.; and never more strongly than in the Acts passed in Queen Elizabeth's time for the express purpose (whether the result has been successful or not is another question) of remedying these grievances. The truth is, "we shall always have the poor with us;" it is one of the conditions of humanity. The burden will be felt more or less at different times by different parts of the community, in consequence of the course of uncontrollable events: and it is impossible to administer relief without creating a want and increased demand for it. It must be acknowledged, that the payments to Militia men's wives have diminished the shame and disgrace of pauperism, and the eking out labourers' wages from the Rates is a great abuse of the general system of relief. Still, in these and other instances, the valid objection in my mind, is to the execution, and not to the principle, of the Law.

It is a mistake to affirm that the law of compulsory provision for the Poor is either "new or peculiar to Great Britain*." Tithes, from the time of their institution (whether in the 9th or 10th century), were of this description. The primitive Christians, at their public assemblies, remembered the Poor, each according to his ability: and public opinion probably made this contribution a real tax, as at this day in Scotland. Nor is there, I believe, a single European country, in which voluntary charity supplies a sufficient fund for the Poor. True it is the tax is not paid directly as in England; but after the benevolences are exhausted, the State makes up the deficiency (in Protestant and Roman Catholic countries) out of the produce of the general taxes, raised by compulsory assessment. I understand, that at Rotterdam 4 or 5000 Poor (a twelfth part of the population) fall in winter time upon the Government taxes for support: and at Amsterdam a still greater number, in proportion to the large population of that immense

town. At Brussels, in Germany, and in Switzerland, the same system prevails of supplies from the State to the Poor, distributed through the Clergy of different persuasions, or Directors appointed for the several districts, or Regents of particular institutions; and in the twelve arrondissements of the City of Paris, as many as 80,000 individuals have at one time been receiving relief at their own houses, in addition to the public Establishments, particularly the Hospital, or rather town, called the *Salpetriere*, containing more than six thousand females. Large funds for these charities are no doubt afforded by voluntary benevolence, and by testamentary bequests, which are sometimes a condition of obtaining priestly absolution, and by the ecclesiastical revenues: but these resources are not found sufficient in populous places.

At Liege and Verviers in the Netherlands, large manufacturing towns, it is said numbers perished in the streets from famine, in the winter of 1810: and whoever has witnessed the importunities of the swarms of wretched mendicants in that neighbourhood, must acknowledge that there are alternatives worse than a compulsory provision for the Poor.

There are some obvious benefits arising from it; for instance, the burden is equally laid upon persons of property, according to their ability; while in voluntary contributions the richest are not always found the most charitable: and the Poor Rate in England has no doubt helped to melt into the mass of society hordes of gipsies, beggars, robbers, and free-booters, who in former times lived wildly on the publick, to the terror and annoyance of peaceable persons.

In a word, although the Poor Rates in England are a heavy pecuniary burden, and some bad moral effects flow from the system, we have only a choice of grievances. The burden is, perhaps, not greater than in other countries (in which the money is raised differently), not greater than we ought to bear, and must bear, in some shape or other, unless we would see the Poor perishing with cold, nakedness, and hunger, at our doors. Experience does not hold out reasonable expectations that voluntary charity will supply adequate relief; if it would, the

* Parliam. Report, p. 4.

the burden would fall exclusively on the charitable, which is unjust in principle; and in point of practice, the probability is that the funds would not, in the way of benevolence, be administered with so much care, frugality, and discrimination, as they are under the present system, with all its faults. At all events, there are no grounds for concluding that the voluntary payments on the whole would be less than the present compulsory assessments. And if the amount of money distributed should not be lessened, the pecuniary burden and the moral grievance would remain as at present: some benefit would arise to certain individuals at the expense of others, but none to the community at large.

These observations relate to the principle only of the Rate; for, in the administration of relief every one will agree that the funds should be apportioned as equally and economically as possible among proper claimants, with sound discrimination, after the strictest scrutiny and examination of each particular case; and that vagrancy and mendicity should be stopped and punished, and no relief given to the able-bodied, without work being exacted in return. Let it be remembered, that these objects were expressly designed to be effected by the Statute of Elizabeth, which was not framed by theoretical men from any refinement in policy, but grew out of actual circumstances, and was an effort to meet difficulties which the country had attempted to prevent or cure by other means in vain.

(To be continued.) FAR-NIENTE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 2.*
THE following Account of the Red River Settlement, near Lake Winnipeg in British North America, is taken from a Tract drawn up with the view of inducing Settlers to establish themselves on the Red River, and likely to become an advanced post of great importance, with reference to the enlightening and converting the Indian Tribes:

The territory named Ossinoboia is situated on the West and South of the great Lake Winnipeg. It is watered by considerable streams, and extends from lat. 52° 30' Southward, to the boundary of the United States, near the source of the Mississippi.

The climate is remarkably salubrious. The general aspect of the country is level; varied only by hills of gentle acclivity, except where the steep banks of rivers intervene; and it lies on a basis of limestone, which is here, as in most other parts of the world, the concomitant of a fertile soil. To the Eastward of the Red River, and near the shores of the Lake, is a wood country; but to the Westward there are vast tracks of open grassy plains, which are frequented by innumerable herds of buffaloes. Every species of agricultural produce common to Britain may be cultivated with success. This territory is included within the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, to whom the property of the Crown is granted by the Crown. The Company have lately conveyed a part of their territory for the purpose of settling, reserving only their exclusive right to the fur trade. A Settlement was commenced in the autumn of 1815, in consequence of this grant, at the confluence of the Red and Ossinoboine Rivers. In this Settlement crops of every kind have been abundant. The spontaneous produce of the country, in fish and buffalo meat, is very great.

In order to carry more completely into effect the views of the Settlement intended by the Company, it is in contemplation to lay out a number of townships adjacent to the Lake and the principal navigable Rivers; each to be three miles broad in front, and to extend back about five miles, so as to contain at least 10,000 acres of land. Townships will be granted on the sole condition of a stipulated number of Settlers being established on the land, within a limited period; or a township may be purchased for 400*l*. One half of the money arising from the sale of townships, within 20 years, is to be vested in trustees, as a fund applicable to the general improvement of the Colony. The trustees are to have power to assign 200 acres out of every township for the support of a Clergyman, and 50 acres for that of a Schoolmaster *. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*
THE following account of Cumner Place, and Wayland Smith, Berks, chiefly extracted from Mr.

* See Church Mis. Report, 1820.

Eysons's "Magna Britannia," will be perused with interest by the admirers (and who is not?) of the delightful Romance of "Keatsworth," so generally attributed to Sir Walter Scott.

N. R. S.

CUMNER, in the hundred of Hormer and deanery of Abingdon, lies about three miles nearly West of Oxford. It is built on the brow of a hill, commanding an extensive view over the Counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The manor belonged, from a very early period, to the abbot and convent of Abingdon. Cumner-house, which had been always reserved in the hands of the abbots, as a place of retirement in case of sickness or plague at Abingdon, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Penthecost, alias Rowland, the last abbot, for life. After his death, it was the seat of *Anthony Forster*, esq. who lies buried in Cumner Church. His epitaph represents him as a *very amiable man*, very learned, a great musician, builder, and planter; but his character stands by no means clear of the imputation of having been accessory to the murder of the Countess of Leicester, at his own house at Cumner, whither she was sent for that purpose by her husband. *Sir Richard Verney*, one of the Earl's retainers, was the chief agent in this horrid business. He was assisted by a villain who, being afterwards apprehended for a different cause, acknowledged the above murder, and was privately destroyed. Verney is reported to have died about the same time in a deplorable manner*. A chamber is shown in the ruined mansion, which adjoins the church-yard at Cumner, called the *Dudley-Chamber*, where the Countess is said to have been murdered, and afterwards thrown down stairs, to make it appear that her death was accidental†. She was buried at Cumner, but her body was afterwards removed to St. Mary's Church in Oxford.

The manor of Cumner was granted in 1546 to George Owen, esq. and John Bridges, M.D. and passed afterwards to Anthony Forster above-

mentioned. It now belongs to the Earl of Abingdon, in whose family it has been for many years.

Part of the old mansion, which was formerly the abbots' place, is fitted up as a farm-house. The shell of the remainder, though in a state of dilapidation, is nearly entire. Over a chimney-piece, in one of the rooms, are the arms of the abbey of Abingdon, a lion rampant, and some other coats. Some part of it appears to have been rebuilt after the Reformation, by Mr. Forster, who placed over the great gate at the entrance of the court, in the front of the house, the following inscription:

"JANUA VITÆ VERBUM DOMINI. ANTONIUS FORSTER, 1575 †."

This mansion, which was the rec-torial house, is held on lease, under the Earl of Abingdon, together with the great tythes.

WAYLAND SMITH.

About a mile Westward from White Horse Hill, is a mutilated Druidical remain, bearing the appellation of *Wayland Smith*. A singular tradition is connected with this name; for the peasants in the neighbourhood relate that this mysterious spot was formerly inhabited by an invisible blacksmith, who good-naturedly shod any horse that was left here, provided a piece of money was deposited at the same time to reward the labours of the workman. The remains of this vestige of ancient custom indicates its having been a large *Cromlech* elevated on a barrow, and surrounded by a circle of upright stones.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by DR. CAREY, West Square.
(Continued from p. 136.)

BY no nation was greater respect paid to old age, than by the Lacedæmonians: of which a remarkable instance publicly occurred at Athens. — While a Lacedæmonian en-bassy was in that city, an aged Athenian came into the crowded theatre, where he could not obtain a seat among his fellow citizens. But, having made his way to the part where the Lacedæmonian ambassadors sat, they all instantly rose to pay

* See Ashmole's Berks.

† Dugdale mentions the Countess of Leicester's death, as happening at Mr. Forster's house at Cumner, by a fall down stairs, "as 'twas said." — *Baronage*, vol. II.

‡ Bibliotheca Top. Brit. IV. 19.

him respect, and accommodated him with the best seat in the space allotted for their reception.—This conduct so delighted the audience, that they immediately testified their approbation by loud peals of universal applause:—on which occasion, one of the ambassadors is said to have observed, that the Athenians well knew what was right, though they did not choose to practise it.—*Lib. 4, 5, ext. 1.*

A noble *trait* of steady attachment and generous self-devotion was displayed by Servius Terentius, a friend of Decimus Brutus, one of the party who killed Julius Cæsar.—When Marc Antony, at the head of a numerous army, had rendered himself formidable to the state, Brutus was declared a public enemy by that same senate who had recently extolled him to the skies, as a glorious tyrannicide. He was soon abandoned by his troops, and, with a slender escort, was endeavouring by flight to escape beyond the reach of Marc Antony, who had sent a party of horsemen in pursuit of him. But, his speed being surpassed by that of his pursuers, he had the mortification to learn that they were rapidly approaching him: and, to elude their pursuit, he sought shelter in the obscurity of some dark recess, accompanied by his faithful friend Terentius.—The horsemen arrive: they burst in upon the fugitives; when Terentius, taking advantage of the darkness, presents himself to them, as Brutus—hoping, by that pious artifice, to save Brutus's life at the expense of his own. The leader of the party, however, happening to recognise him, spared his life, and contented himself with killing Brutus.—*Lib. 4, 7, 6.*

A *trait* of generosity, of a different kind, is recorded of Fabius Maximus, the celebrated general, who, in the second Punic war, saved Rome from destruction, by judiciously manœuvring with Hannibal, instead of suffering him to join battle.—Fabius had agreed with Hannibal on an exchange of prisoners, with a proviso, that, in case of a greater number being released on either side, a pecuniary ransom should be paid for the supernumeraries, at a certain stipulated rate.—The number of the Roman prisoners proving to be the greater, Fabius wrote to the senate, to make provi-

sion for the payment of the ransom. But that assembly, after long and repeated debates on the subject, showing little disposition to fulfill the agreement, because concluded without their sanction; Fabius felt indignant at such shameful tergiversation in a business in which he considered his own personal honor to lie at stake, as well as that of the republic. He therefore dispatched his son to Rome, with orders to sell his estate; paid to Hannibal the produce of the sale, and redeemed the public faith at his own private expense.—*Lib. 4, 8, 1.*

It may, in this transaction, be curious to notice the value set on men and land at the period in question, viz. about two hundred and fifteen years before the birth of Christ.—According to Livy (22, 24), the number of prisoners to be ransomed was two hundred and forty-seven; the price, two pounds and a half of silver per head: and the estate, according to Valerius, consisted of only seven *Jugera*, which (if I calculate right) was somewhat less than four English acres and a half: whence we may conclude, that an English acre, even of poor infertile land (for such that of Fabius is described) was, at that time, worth at least one hundred and thirty-six pounds of silver:—this, however, on the supposition that the estate alone produced the whole sum required—a fact, which neither Valerius nor Livy has directly asserted.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

IN reply to the Letter of "An Original Subscriber" (p. 130), concerning the conclusion of Mr. Bigland's Genealogical Collections for Gloucestershire, I beg to observe, that I shall always feel the greatest pleasure in forwarding, so far as I am able, any literary measure which regards that fine and opulent County, from two powerful motives; one, because I hold its liberal and enlightened inhabitants in high respect and gratitude; the other, on account of its connexion with the noble representatives of the Clares Earls of Gloucester, and Bohuns Earls of Hereford, namely, the Staffords [Dukes of Buckingham], from whom I am descended; Maud, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford,

Stafford, wife of John Foulston*, Lord of the manor of Cranford St. Andrew's, co. Northampton, being mother of Edward or Gerard, father of John, father of Robert, father of Richard, father of John, father of Richard, father of John, father of Edward, father of William, father of Thomas, father of William, father of Thomas-Dudley, now living.

With regard to the Continuation of Mr. Bigland's Work; the "Monumental Collections" have been for some time in my hands, and I am prepared to proceed, as soon as the Publishers feel themselves authorized by means of a sufficient* subscription, barely to repay the expences. The Work was begun in such a costly form, that the sum required for an uniform conclusion of it must unavoidably be large; but I should feel no objection to a cheaper form, if more agreeable to the Subscribers. Your Correspondent says, "If expence has hitherto delayed the completion, might not the matter be given in a more contracted scale, still retaining the great body of genealogical materials?" I apprehend, that he alludes to the measure of abbreviation, which I observed in respect to the City Epitaphs, and which, for the consideration of the original Subscribers, I here repeat from the Preface to the History of Gloucester City, p. vi.:

"The plan adopted has been to give the names, ages, titles, offices, families, obits, every thing of title-deed bearing: omitting the endless repetition of '*Here lies the body*,' &c. but proceeding at once to the name, and converting '*Departed this life*,' with a long paper kite tale of dates in large letters, to plain '*died*,' and Arabic numerals. Eulogies, no longer of interest, because the parties are forgotten, are sometimes suppressed; but those within the memory of the existing generation are retained, as are those relating to persons of rank fit to bear a pedigree *with setat*. Persons who are not recorded to have filled offices in the State or City are tabled; but in no case has any genealogical or biographical incident been omitted. Of course, every purpose of utility has been preserved."

With regard to appearance, the only difference would be, that the tabled columns would be more in the

new form than the preceding,—a distinction highly noticeable; and, in the event of this plan being approved, I would, in the name of myself and the Publishers, gratuitously furnish every Subscriber, who requested it, upon the conclusion of the Work, with a full copy of the Epitaphs relating to his family (so far as such Epitaphs form part of Mr. Bigland's MSS.) for entry in the "Family Bible."

Yours, &c. T. D. FOISNOMER.

P. S. Your Correspondent has called me *Editor* of the "British Monachism," whereas I am *sole author* of that Work.

serve, that they are anxious to complete the Work; but having no sets to vend, they would not be justified in proceeding further, without having first obtained the countenance of at least one hundred Subscribers.—It is proposed to publish the remaining parishes in Parts at 10s. 6d. each; and no money is required in advance.

The following twenty-six Names are all that have as yet been received:

His Majesty's Library. The Society of Antiquaries, London. Trinity College Library, Oxford. The Old Birmingham Library. William Bedford, Esq. F.S.A.: Thomas Benn, Esq. Rugby; W. Benham, Esq. F.S.A.; William Bray, Esq. Treas. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Coxwell, Abington; Edward Chinn, Esq. Clifton; John Dent, Esq. M.P.; Thomas Fisher, Esq. 2 copies; Rt. Hon. T. Grenville, M. P.; William Hamper, Esq.; Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. F.R.S. &c.; Hon. W. H. Irby; John Lane, Esq. F.S.A. King's Bromley; Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S. F.S.A.; John Nichol, Esq. F.S.A.; Thomas Pares, Esq. F.S.A. Hopewell Hall, Derbyshire; Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. Brownholme; T. Phillpotts, Esq. F.S.A. Middle-hill; Robert Ray, Esq.; Messrs. Rodwell and Martin; Earl Spencer, K. G.; Messrs. Washbourn and Son, Gloucester, 2 copies; Clement Winstanley, Esq.

As all the unsold Copies of Mr. Bigland's unfinished Work were destroyed by a calamitous Fire in 1808, those in the hands of the Subscribers will, if completed, of course become of great value, on account of the paucity of the Sets, and the impossibility of reprinting (with any prospect of reimbursement) that voluminous Portion of the Work which is already in the hands of the Publick. It is therefore confidently hoped, that such Gentlemen as are fortunately possessed of the Portion already printed will become Subscribers to the Continuation of the County Parishes.

Mr.

* There is another earlier connexion with the Staffords.



Mr. URBAN,

March 9.

THE village of Cuddesdon is situated about six miles South-east of the City of Oxford, on an elevated ridge of ground communicating with Shotover Hill. The number of houses is small, and it is chiefly known for its containing the Episcopal Palace, attached to the see of Oxford, a moderate-sized structure, situated near the Church at the East end of the village. It is a fine specimen of the Pointed style, having been built by Henry IV. in the year 1399: with the exception of a pleasing and extensive prospect, it does not furnish any object of remark. It occupies the site of a former palace, built by Ed. the First in 1085, which stood but a very short time, as it was destroyed in the Civil wars by the Royalists, that it might not afford accommodation to the Parliamentary forces: Sir Thos. Gardiner, the King's Solicitor General, at the same time destroying a house belonging to himself, on the South side of the Church.

Cuddesdon Church (*see Plate I.*) is an important and interesting edifice; its erection appears to have taken place in the infancy of the Pointed style, and before the total exclusion of the Norman architecture had been effected, as we find these two dissimilar styles blended in several instances in this building. The plan is regular and unbroken, consisting of a nave and side aisles, N. and S. transepts, and a chancel, with a square tower at the intersection of the aisles. It has three entrances, on the North and South sides, and at the West end, the two latter being under porches, which appear to have been built with the Church, as the doorways to each porch are of a round character, with a single column on each side. The Western entrance to the Church (*see the Frontispiece to the present Volume*) is a curious example of the latest state of ornamented semicircular arches; and being protected by the porch, from the injuries of the weather, it is in a very perfect state, except that two or three instances, where the masonry has assailed it. The Southern doorway is also semicircular, but plain; that on the North is under a pointed arch. The nave is divided from the side aisles by a range of three arches of the Pointed

style, supported by octangular columns, with capitals and bases uniform in their general character, but slightly varied in their mouldings. This part of the building is lighted by a window above the West porch, divided by mullions into three lights, and by a narrow window at the West end of each side aisle; the heads of these windows vary, one being pointed, and the other semi-circular; but from the traces of repairing about the latter, I suspect it has assumed its present appearance through unskilful workmanship. On the South side are a range of three lancet arched windows; above them a window of two lights, of a later era of the pointed arch; and another between the South porch and West end of the South aisle, also of two lights. The North aisle has three pointed windows, with mullions and tracery, but not particularly remarkable. The clerestory has two small windows on each side, and the transepts one window each; that in the Southern is mean; the window of the North transept is handsome. The arch at the East end of the nave, under the tower, is pointed, with a chevron or zig-zag ornament round it; at each angle of the piers which support the arch, are two small columns, with varied capitals. The chancel is the work of a more recent period of the Pointed style, having a handsome window at the East end, and two of an uniform character on each side.

The font is of a cylindrical figure, large size, and quite plain.

This Church does not contain any ancient monuments or brasses; a few fragments of stained-glass are remaining in two of the windows of the North aisle, and in the East window.

The interior dimensions of Cuddesdon Church are as follow: length from West to East (exclusive of porch) 104 feet; width from North to South, 38 feet; length of transepts, 53 feet 6 inches, and width 15 feet.

The tower contains a peal of six bells.

In the chancel are the mural monuments of two Bishops, with the following inscriptions [in Roman capitals]:

“ The

"The Rev. Charles Moss, Bp. of Oxford,
died the 16th of December, 1811,
aged 49 years.

He was the eldest son of Charles Moss, D.D.
Bishop of St. David's,
and afterwards of Bath and Wells,
and of Mary his wife,
one of the daughters of
Sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Howletts,
in the county of Kent, bart."

"Gulielmus Jackson,
S. T. P.
Episcopus Oxoniensis,
obit Die Decembris ix.
A. D. MDCCCXV.
Anno Ætatis sue LXVto.
Tantum non exacto."

The following epitaph is also in the
Chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of
Mrs. BARBARA SMYTHE, daughter of
SEBASTIAN SMYTHE, Esq.
who, after a life spent in the most
unremitted attention
to every religious, moral, and social duty,
died on the 27th Jan. 1787,
of a paralytic complaint, at her house in
this place, long the residence of her
numerous and respectable ancestry,
in the 76th year of her age."

This Church is also the burial-place
of Bp. Bancroft; and in the Church-
yard is a marble monument with the
following inscription:

"Maria
Roberti Lowth, Episcopi Oxon.
Et Mariæ Uxoris ejus filia,
Nata ximo die Junii, A. D. MDCLL.
Obiit vto die Julii, A. D. MDLXVIII.
Cara, vale! ingenio præstans, pietate,
pudore,
Et plusquam natæ nomine cara, vale!
Cara Maria, vale! at veniet felicius
ævum, [nus, ero.
Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dig-
[redi!"]
[redi!"]
Eja age, in amplexus, cara Maria,
Yours, &c. X.

Mr. URBAN, *March 2.*
THE following Precautions rela-
tive to Vaccination, and on which
its successful issue greatly depends,
were gathered from conversation with
a highly-valued friend, to whose zeal
and abilities the Public Charities of
this Metropolis are very greatly in-
debted.

The Vaccine *ichor* being of an ex-
tremely delicate and subtle nature,
it is essentially injured by the action
of heat or the external air: hence it
is not only of the utmost consequence
that the ichor be of the finest sort,

but also that it should be passed
from one subject to the other, with
the least possible exposure to the air.
The practice of charging the lancet
with the fluid and then taking it, per-
haps a considerable distance, and, of
course at the expense of much time,
is always to be avoided; as it is to
be feared, the incisions are sometimes
made when all the virtue is evapo-
rated, and the lancet even dry. When-
ever, therefore, it can be done, it is
most desirable that the lymph should
be immediately transferred from one
subject to the other. Where, how-
ever, this cannot be accomplished,
the fluid may be preserved in a phial
properly stoppered. Another caution
essential to ultimate success, is, to
preserve the pustules unbroken: every
precaution should be taken to prevent
injury to the part, and all friction
carefully guarded against: it might
even be desirable, that, until they be-
gin to dry up, the usual dress should
be laid aside, and something more
loose and simple adopted. If it be
the intention subsequently to inocu-
late with the variolus, two or three
months should intervene, that the
Vaccine may take its full effect on the
constitution, before the other is in-
troduced.

Were these simple precautions duly
attended to (and it is in the power of
every mother and nurse to see that
they are), and experienced practi-
tioners always employed, there would
be every reason to hope for a suc-
cessful issue to the operations. M.S.

Mr. URBAN, *March 4.*
COMPLAINTS have been made
that the Soups distributed to the
Poor are deficient in nourishment;
and the defect seems to arise from the
crudeness of the vegetables, which
generally enter so largely into their
composition. To remedy this, tur-
nips, carrots, and any other herbs,
should be previously boiled for a
short time, as the first water which
comes from them is reckoned un-
wholesome, and is apt to occasion
flatulence and other inconveniences.
The same remark applies to potatoes;
the water they are first boiled in
should always be thrown away; and
if dressed by a steamer, the drippings
from them render the water beneath
unfit for any other use.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

Mr.

Mr. URSAN*, *March 5,*
THE man who is truly a lover of his Country has attained the highest perfection, to which a human being in this transitory state of existence can expect to arrive: yet it is attainable in some measure by almost every one, who may think proper to try the ennobling experiment, without any regard to rank or situation.

The love of our native land is an impulse of nature, implanted in the mind by Providence, probably that no part of the earth's surface might be without its inhabitants; and it is generally found, that, in proportion as Nature is more niggardly of her bounties, the inhabitants become more attached to the spot,—where their little hands and feet first felt their force,—where the opening mind dawned on the ties of friendship, and listened to the call of duty,—where the soothing carress, the artless tenderness of pious relations, reared the infant frame,—and where the endearing names of mother and of father were first heard.

The greatest warriors, statesmen, and philosophers, have acknowledged the strength of this silken cord; and associated with it all the grateful passions of human nature, love, desire, hope, joy, and every other kind feeling and soft affection, as well as the cardinal virtues of heroism, intrepidity, generosity, charity, temperance, and chastity.

And shall the inhabitants of a country like Britain be the only people in the world who neglect their duty, or despise these ties to their native land, famed as it is for all that most attracts the notice and admiration of men;—a land of which the genius and power, extent of territory, and magnanimity of conduct, have been such, as to command the notice of all men, and make her views and intentions objects of solicitude with every people and nation on the face of the globe!

As a nation we have not a character to make. This has been done by our ancestors; and many of the present generation have added to its splendour, and sealed its glory with their blood. On us, however, de-

volves the awful responsibility of supporting the fair fame and glorious Constitution of our country, and of handing it down unimpaired to posterity. But this is not to be effected by a party in the State, by any particular body of men, however powerful; the impulse must be brought home to every man's bosom individually. Without regard to rank or station, each should say to himself, "Have I done all that is in my power? if I have not, I have no right to ask my neighbour what he has done, till I set him such an example, as my duty requires." Whatever may be the duties incumbent on the lower orders of society with regard to industry, loyalty, and submission to the constituted authorities, it would be worse than useless, while they are starving for want of bread, to discourse to them on the Constitution of our country, her extent of territory and commerce, her arts and her arms, her science and her mechanical skill, her wealth and resources, her improved methods of agriculture, her liberties and laws, the mildness of her Government, and the inflexible severity, though equality, of her penal laws. Can we expect the appetite of a hungry people to be satisfied by telling them of the abundance and delicacy of the food on the tables of the great, the richness and flavour of their wines, their profusion of plate, their glittering equipage, or their pompous mansions, while the poor themselves, shivering with cold, are fed with an empty spoon? In all ages and countries, under whatever form of government, there have been individuals disaffected to that government, and to the modes of its administration: yet, as all human governors have their imperfections, there is often some truth in the complaints of the disaffected; and the general cause of the evil not being removed, or at least alleviated by the executive Government, is, that the complainants themselves bury the real grievance under an intolerable mass of declamation.

While the great body of the people is *employed*, the contempt of the well-informed will always keep these public declaimers in their place: but when the people are unemployed, distress must necessarily follow, and, as their untutored minds vibrate between

* This article is a continuation of T. M. T.'s remarks on the advantages of Cottage Husbandry, inserted in p. 103.

tween hope and despair, they listen to designing demagogues as oracles, by whom the public distress is magnified and distorted into every shape and colour.

It cannot be denied that there is great distress in the country at present: yet it would be as great rashness to fix a time for the breaking of the storm that now hangs over our heads, and darkens every point of the political hemisphere, as it would be blindness and infatuation not to see it. Let no friend of our country attempt to deceive himself or others: the present circumstances of the world are extraordinary and eventful, beyond whatever has occurred *in this country* in times past; though it is a prevalent error, which increases our danger, to believe, that the present state of Britain is unprecedented in other nations.

If we make only a moderate allowance for the ages, in which other great nations and empires flourished; and mark the history of their rise, progress, splendour, decline, and fall, it will be found, that there are many precedents for the state of our country in every stage of her political existence up to the present time: but whether the beacons left by the fall of other states will have their due effect in admonishing us to avoid the rocks on which they split, and the gulf in which they foundered, time only can determine.

Have we no analogous precedent in Nineveh and Babylon?—no precedent in Egypt before the Saracens took Alexandria, and burnt its extensive library?—can we find no resemblance to ourselves in the states of Greece and Rome? Yes: if history be true, all these afford precedents for the state of our country, in their rise, progress, and splendour, *till immediately* before their decline and fall, when the property fell into comparatively few hands; the mass of the people were wretchedly poor, mutinous, and idle; the lands in the possession of men who had acquired large incomes, and to whom cultivation was no object; the revenues of the Roman State were wasted in theatrical exhibitions and military parade; the load of taxes became so great, that the citizens envied the barbarians, and thought they could not be worse than those whom they

had formerly despised. Has not this been the miserable state of things with most, if not with all great nations, *immediately before their fall*, in ancient as well as in modern times? The lower orders, nominally subjects, but real slaves; the higher orders, despots at home, and sycophants at court, without any sense of moral duty, without regard to the dignity of their stations, without love to their country or regard for its interests, dissolute, false, venal, and destitute of any positive good quality whatsoever, except forsooth the external manners of gentlemen; many of whom would boast of noble and virtuous ancestors with as much justice as the worthless haulm of the potato, which has nothing to value itself on but what lies under the ground; in fine, Kings tyrannizing over the people, and the Priests over Kings. This has been the case too frequently, and is particularly applicable to a neighbouring nation, where a lax theology undermined the basis, and its twin brother, a lax morality, tore asunder the bonds of society.

Yet, whatever may be the aspect of the present times, we cannot despair of the fortunes of the human race, or of the religion which we profess, as it is different from all that ever came before it. Every species of heathen mythology, with all the trick and cunning of the priesthood and their supporters, lost its effect as the community proceeded from stage to stage in intellectual improvement, rising from ignorance to knowledge till the light of Reason broke through the cloud of deception, and betrayed its horrid cruelties, and the rottenness of the imposture on which the fabrick was built. Not so the Christian Faith; for the more it is examined, the stronger will be the belief of the examiner; and under its congenial influence every kind affection, and every endearing tie, grow up like the flowers at the approach of Spring. Christianity necessarily implies love to God; and they who love God, will love one another. It is a system established by knowledge; and supported by devotion, purity, liberty, and benevolence; as appears from the peculiar harmony, love, and esteem, that prevail among benevolent persons. Christianity is powerful,—but powerful only for good. In its triumphant

triumphant career it destroys error, superstition, slavery, and war; and conducts its *followers* to that state of improvement promised by the spirit of prophecy, to be secured by the resistless agency of Divine Power. A system so formed must be propagated, and will prevail over all hostility; becoming the admiration of the wise, the delight of the virtuous, the comfort of the afflicted, the guide of youth, the support of age, the sanctuary of morals, and the refuge of liberty; which is the parent of Genius, the nurse of Reason; the inspirer of that valour, which makes nations secure and powerful without bloodshed; the incentive to that activity and enterprise, to which we owe wealth and splendour; the school of those principles of justice and humanity, which give an unspeakably greater degree of happiness than any of the outward advantages, of which they are the chief source and sole guardians.

Christianity must prevail. History records, that Truth has no resistless enemy. It is the heritage of man, and he advances to its possession. Corruption must gradually give way to Truth, Liberty, and Virtue; for the human race has not been stationary, but gradually advancing, and will continue to do so, *whatever may become of Britain*; whether on her patriotism and virtue she continue enthroned the mistress of the world, or wrap herself up in the cobweb-mantle of self-security, and crumble under her own magnificence.

Where is the Christian philosopher, who can at present look around and contemplate the tide of Knowledge, which is setting in among the middling classes, and expanding their minds to philanthropy, humanity, generosity, and all their kindred graces, and at the same time view the tempest of Hate in the dark minds of the ignorant and oppressed, —without blushing for the degradation, and mourning over the crime of those hirelings of the day, who go about preaching peace, while they insinuate to princes and rulers, that it is *best* to keep the people in ignorance; which is the same as saying, that a blind man will tread more firmly with a guide, than a man with eyesight can do with light, by which his duty is seen and understood.

To you, among the great, who profess to love your country, I make my appeal. Do not your feelings of high birth, and your pride of pedigree, stimulate you to perpetuate the glory of your Native Country? You are the guardians of the People's Liberty, of their treasures, and of their granaries; you owe your Country that liberty, and these stores; and she calls upon you to restore the former, and open the latter. Providence has afforded you the opportunity of relieving your country, and your posterity, from the distress that presses so heavy on all classes at the present moment. A combination of events appears to command and direct its course to as full and ample cultivation of our native soil, *in small divisions*, as the state of our unemployed population requires.— Give the people that employment, which is in your power; they are willing to cultivate the earth, if you will *allow* them, and thence they will produce both bread and happiness.

There is now no middle course: win the people's hearts, or cut off their heads; they are pining for want in the midst of plenty, for temporary relief; amid waste land in abundance for permanent supply. It is more than enough to wring pity from the heart of a savage; and Philosophy herself, ashamed of her composure, starts from her seat, to plead the cause of Humanity. An enthusiasm unrecorded in the language of antiquity, has united the lower orders and some of the middling classes in a way that must set at nought all crooked policy. They are united in search of supply for the returning wants of nature; and crying for bread, or liberty to produce it from their native soil.

Nature is all-powerful, and her laws must prevail. They who would be wise may be so themselves, in protecting and assisting her in her irresistible course. If you refuse to comply with her resolutions, you sap the foundations of your own happiness, while you belie the expectations and desires of your Country. Grasp, therefore, at the means, which promise independence and happiness: thus the country may yet have solace, the landlord his rents, and the freeholder his income, and all ranks repose in the security of the State; but

it is impossible for the body politic to be at ease, while its extremities are paralysed, or attempting to amputate each other.

Let me beseech you, then, to seize the auspicious occasion, of immediately benefitting your fellow countrymen, by every exertion of your minds and fortunes*. I adjure you, by the impulse of the present moment for the suffering of your less fortunate fellows; by the honour of your country, and of human nature; by the duty you owe to your ancestors, the affection you owe to your parents, the love you bear to your wives and children, your regard for posterity; by the dignity and generosity of Englishmen; by all that is lovely and indulgent, kind and affectionate, in domestic life; by every tie of social order and good government; by all that is true, and just, and brave, and noble, in public life; by all the ties, that constitute the happiness and well-being of a people; by the remembrance of the industry and suffering of your countrymen in braving every extremity of climate and vicissitude of fortune, in Arts pre-eminent, in Science profound, in Arms triumphant, on seas of blood and in fields of carnage; by the memory of states and empires once splendid, but now no more; by the fallen crowns and broken sceptres of other nations; by the wrongs they have suffered under a foreign yoke, by the insulted dignity of their grandees, by the downcast looks of their exiled princes, and by the mutability of all human grandeur; by the knowledge, that he who once gloried in wars and boasted of victories, cannot now rest his wearied head on the downy pillow of the Bourbons; by your desire to escape the maledictions of your children, and the execrations of those who now expect your justice, and solicit your bounty; by your wishes to escape those reflections in your old age, that would bow you down to the grave with the bitterness of remorse for the neglect of your public duty and parental care; by the reflection, that, though you are to-day in apparent health, to-morrow's Sun may shine on your opening graves; by the knowledge, that you must give an

account of your stewardship; and by the obedience you owe to the laws of Him, before whom you must stand, and by whom you must be judged; by the consciousness that you came into the world for a more noble purpose, than to look about you for a little while, sport with the calamities of others, and then lie down and sleep in the dust, while ages unnumbered glide away; and by every feeling, that can agitate the mind, that lacerates or soothes the soul, thrills through the nerves, or makes the heart-strings vibrate.

T. M. T.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

IN Jewish building דרך might be as well known to the LXXII. as the Περύαιος of the Greeks is to us English admirers of their more perfect Architecture; and as our writers use the *Pronaos*, as well as the *Torus*, the *Abacus*, &c. &c. without fear of being unintelligible, or describe the *Portico* without imagining that they shall be understood to mean a *Porch*; I cannot see why το Γαβη might not be equally familiar to the Greek Translators of the Scriptures. Terms of Art are sometimes translated, sometimes not; for instance, פתח is translated both by the LXXII. and in the Vulgate, but not rendered in our English Version, where the *Ephod* is vernacular enough. So the *Apex* and the *Vertex* in Geometry are understood by thousands who do not know a line of Latin; and yet we use the head as well as the foot of the stairs in common parlance.

The *head of the steps*, therefore, seems to accord both with the *Os ossis*, and the *fastidium* of Buxtorf; with the former for substance, according to your Correspondent, page 101 (and also for scidility), with the latter for elevation.

Hence I think we obtain a view of the *mass of masonry*, forming the *flight of steps* at the *grand entrance*, upon which, as a base or platform, the Captains might instantly form a sort of Throne or *Mushnud* of their garments (upper robes), folded one upon another, on which to set Jehu, and show him to the people in the Court.

Surely ἀναβαθμῶν (Acts xxi. 40), means outside steps, not inside stairs.

Of all interpretations, I least like *winding turret staircase*,—it seems very roundabout.

R.

Mr.

* T. M. T.'s suggestions for the Benefit of the Poor were inserted in our last. See p. 103.

Mr. URBAN,

March 8.

ALLOW me to offer a few desultory remarks on the musical principles of Latin and Greek versification, in reply to "PÆDAGOGUS" (vol. XC. ii. 194), who "cannot possibly conceive that the divine melody of antient numbers is perceptible to the moderns."

The grand and important error of modern scholars is that of confounding quantity and accent. Without a just and proper distinction in these two material points, no harmonious effect can ever be felt or produced; and the divine melody of Homer and Virgil must be ineffectual; but by a strict attention to these essentials, the purest principles of music and the "powers of song" glow in every line.

The following musical scales, or staves, will, in some degree, illustrate the important difference between Quantity and Accent. For this purpose it is only requisite to adopt the common crotchet [$\frac{1}{4}$] and quaver [$\frac{1}{8}$], in order to render the subject intelligible, even to those unacquainted with musical characters. As



By this scale, or staff, it appears that Accent is nothing more, in antient versification, than the elevation or ictus of the voice, and Quantity the prolongation of it. Accent as frequently occurs on short syllables, as on long ones; though both quantity and accent frequently happen on the same syllable. As this important distinction, in the Latin and Greek languages, is often difficult to a modern ear, it would be best for those who cannot well perceive the difference, to make quantity the primary consideration, and accent the secondary one.—In the above example, the word *sŏnitū* forms a complete bar, and must be pronounced anapæstically; the first syllable being the highest note in the bar, although

a crotchet answers to two times in music, and the quaver to one, so, in Prosody, does the long syllable [$\frac{1}{4}$] correspond with the time of two short ones [$\frac{1}{8}$]. A bar, in common time, may consist of two crotchets, or four quavers; and a foot, in hexametrical versification, contains two long syllables, or one long syllable and two short ones, amounting uniformly to the time of four short syllables. In an hexameter verse, there are six feet, or bars, that uniformly produce the time of twenty-four short syllables, which answer to as many quavers in music.

In order to facilitate the scanning, the verse may be divided into spondees and anapæsts, by placing the bar after the first long syllable, as is generally done in the musical staff; so that the bar, or division of feet, will nearly always occur at the cæsura, or penthemimeris of the verse, instead of confusedly intersecting the words, as generally happens in the common method of scanning; thus the first and last syllable of each verse will form a complete foot, or bar.

only half the length of the last one. Thus the whole verse sounds like the clangor of a trumpet, or the clattering of horses' hoofs, having some notes sharp and loud, and others full and long, though not so loud.—If a long quantity be placed on the first syllables of *pŭtrem* and *sŏnitū*, as frequently happens, the effect is totally destroyed. When properly read, the verse runs anapæstically, or dactylically, thus*:—*tom | ti-ti-tom | ti-ti-tom | ti-ti-tom | ti-ti-tom | ti-ti-tom | tom*. But, according to the usual method of reading and scanning, as taught in most schools, the verse hobbles like a swan out of water.

Let us now try the effect of a spondaic and dactylic hexameter on the same scale:



* Let the first syllable of *ti-ti* be pronounced very short; still preserving acute accent, thus—*tit-ti*.

In this verse there exists a most beautiful variation of dactyls and spondees; and by a proper pronunciation the exact time of 24 breves, or quavers, is correctly preserved. There are not less than six dissyllables, which in English metre would be too monotonous; but by a most delightful arrangement of feet the mad fury of an impetuous rabble is admi-

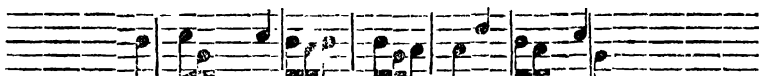
rably portrayed. The first word is a trochee, the second an iambic, the third a trochee, the fourth an iambic, the fifth a pyrrhic, and the sixth a trochee. But, according to the Oxonian mode of pronunciation, every dissyllable in the verse is a trochee; by which method the most discordant and ridiculous jumbling is produced, as appears by the following scale:



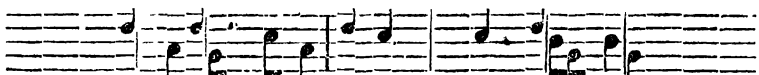
Jaſque fâces, et ſaxa vōlant; fūror arma miniſtrat.

According to the phrase of musicians, the verse will be confusedly *tune* thus: *tom-ti-tom | ti-tom | tom-ti-tom | ti-tom-ti | tom-ti-ti | tom-tom*; — how barbarous! how unmusical! how inconsistent with the majesty of Virgil's verses! On the contrary, when his lines are read according to the true scale of quantity and accent, the *time* may be so exactly *beat*, notwithstanding the numerous variations of feet, that a student might walk several miles, stepping regularly with every bar, or foot, and instantly discover how many paces had been taken. By allowing two paces for every bar, or foot, the verse *tunes*, according to the true scale, thus: *tom | ti-ti-tom | tom-tom | ti-ti-tom | ti-ti-*

tom | ti-ti-tom | tom. In thus dividing the verse, the left foot will invariably *beat time* to the end of each bar, or foot, and every hexameter or pentameter be readily proved.—By adapting a few verses to the proposed scale, it will be seen that the acute accent as frequently falls upon short syllables as long ones. When the accent falls upon a long syllable, there will be both an elevation and a prolongation of the voice; that is, a crotchet on the highest part of the scale. The reader should be particularly cautious that a *long* quantity is not substituted for an *acute* accent; to avoid this a breve is superscribed, wherever the error is likely to occur.



Est locus (Hesp̄riam | Gr̄ai | cognomine dicunt);



Terra antiqua, p̄tens | armis, | atque ubere glebæ;



Œnōtrii | cōuere viris; | nunc fama minores—

By adopting a system of reading Latin and Greek poetry similar to the one proposed, the student may soon render himself familiar with all the beautiful variations of heroic verse. The classical scholar will thus be enabled to compose harmonious verses with facility, and judge of their merit by the ear, instead of scanning them over by rule in order to prove their correctness. The reader of ancient

versification, by pursuing this plan, in the Greek language also, will soon discover the various applications of the Accents,—a subject which has excited the controversy of the learned at different times, ever since the decline of the Greek language. It is my intention to illustrate these *nugæ difficiles* by the musical scale, in a future Number.

(To be continued.)

P. A. N.
Mr.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

S H R O P S H I R E.

(Continued from p. 112.)

HISTORY.

642. At Oswestry, then called Maserfield, St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, defeated and slain by Penda, the hoary tyrant of Mercia.
777. From Shrewsbury, the Pengwern of the Britons, the Royal seat of the Princes of Powys, removed to Mathrafael.
1016. Shrewsbury taken by Edmund Ironside; and the inhabitants, who had joined Canute against Edmund's father Ethelred, severely punished.—Near Shrewsbury, Alpheim, a Prince of the blood, murdered whilst hunting, by Godwin Porthund, a butcher of that town, hired by Edric Streon, the excrable Earl of Mercia.
1069. Shrewsbury besieged by Eric Sylvaticus or the Forester, and Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales; but relieved, and the Welsh defeated with great slaughter by William the Conqueror.
1102. Bridgenorth (after a long siege) and Shrewsbury, both garrisoned for Robert Duke of Normandy by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, taken by Henry I.
1116. At Shrewsbury the nobility of the realm swore fealty to William, son of Henry I.
1138. Ludlow, under Gervase Paganel, besieged by Stephen; when Henry, son of David King of Scotland, approaching too near the walls, was dragged from his horse by a grappling hook thrown out by the besieged, but rescued, though at the imminent peril of his own life, by Stephen.
1139. Shrewsbury, which had been seized by William Fitzalan, Lord of Oswestry, for the Empress Maud, taken, after a brave defence, and several of the garrison hanged by Stephen.
- 1156-7. Bridgnorth, under Hugh de Mortimer, besieged by Henry II. when Sir Robert Synclaire, or Hubert de St. Clare, Constable of Colchester Castle, perceiving one of the besieged taking aim at the King, stepped before him and received the arrow in his own breast.
1164. At Oswestry Henry II. assembled his army to attempt the subjugation of the Welsh.
1208. At Shrewsbury Gwynwyn, Prince of Wales, who came before the Royal Council in this town to propose terms of peace, treacherously seized and imprisoned.
1212. Oswestry, under its Lord Fitzalan, taken and burnt by John.—At Shrewsbury, Rees ap Maelgwyn, a boy not 7 years old, who had been delivered as a hostage by the Welsh, inhumanely hanged by order of Vipon, a retainer of King John.
1215. Shrewsbury surrendered, without resistance, to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.
1221. At Shrewsbury a quarrel between Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and Rees ap Gruffyth, determined by the mediation of Henry III.
1233. Oswestry taken and burnt by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and the Earl of Pembroke, who afterwards took Shrewsbury, and plundered and slaughtered many of the inhabitants.
1241. At Shrewsbury Henry III. assembled his army to attack David ap Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, but on his submission, Henry, after remaining there 15 days, returned to London.
1260. Shrewsbury taken by the insurgent barons, but shortly afterwards retaken by the forces of Henry III.
1263. Bridgnorth taken by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
1267. At Shrewsbury Henry III. appeared with his army to attack the Welsh, but peace was restored on the submission of their Prince Llewellyn.

1269. Shrewsbury town and castle placed under the government of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I.
1277. At Shrewsbury the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer established for some months by Edward I.
1281. To Shrewsbury the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer again removed from London by Edward I. and remained here until he had accomplished the complete subjugation of Wales.
1283. At Shrewsbury a Parliament held by Edward I. when David, brother of Llewellyn the last Prince of Wales, was hanged, his bowels torn out, and his body quartered; being the first instance of the horrid mode of execution which in cases of high treason is prescribed by our present law. The Parliament removed to Acton Burnell, where was passed the act respecting Merchant Debtors, entitled "*Statutum de Mercatoribus*," called also "*The Statute of Acton Burnell*."
1322. In entering Shrewsbury Edward II. received by the Burgesses with great military parade.
1327. At Shrewsbury Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, a faithful adherent to the deposed Edward II. against the Queen and her paramour Mortimer, seized by the inhabitants, and executed without any form of trial.
- 1396-7. At Shrewsbury a Parliament held by Richard II. called, from the numbers that attended, "*The Great Parliament*." In it many Peers were created, Chester was made a Principality, and several oppressive laws were enacted, which formed some of the subjects of accusation brought against Richard by Henry of Bolingbroke, when he usurped the throne. On its dissolution the King went to Oswestry, where the Duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.) and the Duke of Norfolk appeared before him, and it was determined that they should decide their quarrel by single combat at Coventry.
1403. Near Shrewsbury, July 22, the partizans of the Earl of Northumberland defeated by Henry IV. when their Commander, the Earl's eldest son, Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was slain. On the King's part fell the Earl of Stafford, Sir Walter Blount the royal standard bearer, Sir Hugh Shirley, and Sir Nicholas Gausel; Henry had his horse slain under him, and the Prince of Wales was wounded in the face. Of the vanquished, besides Hotspur, Sir Hugh Mortimer, Sir John Calverly, and Sir John Massey, were slain. The Earl of Worcester, brother of Northumberland, Sir Richard Vernon, and Sir Theobald Trussel were taken prisoners, and beheaded at Shrewsbury high cross. The Scotch Earl Douglas, who is said to have slain three persons who were clothed by the King in armour resembling his own, was also taken prisoner on Haughmond Hill. The number slain in the battle and pursuit was about 9000 men, of which, two-thirds were of Percy's party. In gratitude for this victory, Henry built and endowed a Collegiate Church on the spot, where most of the slain were buried, which has ever since been called Battle-field.
1451. At Ludlow Richard Duke of York published a declaration of allegiance to Henry VI. and that the army he had raised was merely for the redress of grievances, and for the public weal.
1459. At Ludford, Oct. 13, Henry VI. having advanced with a superior army, was joined by Sir Andrew Trollope, with a large body of troops that had deserted the Duke of York at Ludlow, on which the Duke, with his sons the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. and the Earl of Rutland, and his valiant friends the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, fled; York and Rutland to Ireland, March, Salisbury, and Warwick, to Calais. The King then entered and plundered Ludlow.
1460. At Shrewsbury, Edward Earl of March assembled an army of 23,000 men, with which he gained a victory over the Earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians at Mortimer Cross, in Herefordshire.
1483. From Ludlow, Edward V. and his brother Richard Duke of York, who were living at the castle under the tuition of their maternal uncle, Widville Earl Rivers, set out for London, Edward having been first proclaimed King at this place

1484. At Shrewsbury Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, having been betrayed by his servant Ralph Bannister, was beheaded by order of Richard III. before the High Cross.
1485. Into Shrewsbury the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. on his march from Milford Haven, admitted without opposition: but the chief bailiff, Thomas Mytton, having sworn that Richmond should not enter the town but over his belly (meaning that he would defend the place against him till death) to comply with the letter of his oath, laid himself in the high road, and Henry walked over him into the town. From Shrewsbury Richmond marched to Newport, near which place he was joined by Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sheriff of Shropshire, with 2000 of the tenantry and retainers of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a minor, to whom he was uncle and guardian.
1502. At Ludlow (April) died Arthur Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. who, after his marriage with Katharine of Arragon, had kept his court there with great magnificence.
1535. Oswestry, Whittington, Maerbrook, Knockin, Ellesmere, Down and Cherbury, by Act of Parliament, severed from Wales and annexed to this county.
1542. The Jurisdiction of the Court of the Lords President of the Marches at Ludlow, confirmed by Act of Parliament.
1616. At Ludlow, Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. entertained with great pomp.
1642. At Wellington, Sept. 20, Charles I. issued a Proclamation promising to preserve the Protestant Religion, Laws, and Liberties of his subjects, and the privileges of Parliament. Thence he marched to Shrewsbury, where he was joined by his two sons, Charles and James, Prince Rupert, and great numbers of noblemen and gentlemen, and established a mint in the town. He remained there till Oct. 12, when he marched to Bridgnorth, and thence advanced to Edge-hill, in Warwickshire, where the first great battle was fought.
1644. Longford House (April 3) and Tong Castle (April 6), taken from the Parliamentarians by Prince Rupert. — Oswestry (June) taken from the Royalists by the Earl of Denbigh, when the inhabitants gave 500*l.* to prevent the soldiers from plundering. — Oswestry (July) besieged by the Royalists under Colonel Marrowe, but relieved by Sir Thomas Middleton, who took Lord Newport's eldest son, and 200 men prisoners.
1645. Apley House (February) taken by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Price, when Sir William and Sir Thomas Whitmore, Sir Francis Oatley, and about 60 men, were made prisoners. Shrewsbury (Feb. 9) surprised, its Governor, Sir Michael Eardly, slain, 15 pieces of ordnance, about 60 gentlemen, and 200 soldiers, taken by Colonel Mytton, the Parliamentarian Governor of Wem — At Stokesay, near Ludlow, (June 9) Royalists defeated, and Sir William Croft slain by the Parliamentarians.
1646. Bridgnorth Castle, after a noble defence of one month, surrendered to the Parliamentarians. — Ludlow (June 9) surrendered by the Royalists to Sir William Brereton.
1651. At White Ladies Priory, at 3 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 4, arrived Charles II. and the brave Earl of Derby, flying from the fatal battle of Worcester. Charles had his hair cut off, and was disguised in the clothes of the Pendrills. Hence he was conducted to Boscobel House, where he was concealed during the night, and in the day time he hid himself with Colonel Careless in the "Royal Oak." From Boscobel he was conducted by the five faithful brothers, the Pendrills, to Mr. Whitgrave's house, at Moseley, in Staffordshire. — At Shrewsbury (Oct. 15) Colonel John Benbow, uncle to the renowned admiral, was shot on the Castle green.
1654. Shrewsbury Castle ineffectually attempted to be surprised by Sir Thomas Harries, for the King.
1689. The Jurisdiction of the Court of the Lords President of the Marches held at Ludlow, abolished by act of Parliament.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Acheley, Sir Roger, Lord Mayor of London in 1511, benefactor, Shrawardine.
 Adams, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor in 1641, loyalist, founder of school, Wem, 1586.
 Adams, William, founder of school and alms-houses, Newport.
 Adams, William, divine, Shrewsbury (died 1739).
 Allestree, Richard, loyal divine, Provost of Eton, Uppington, 1611.
 Arnway, John, divine, author in defence of Charles I. Shrewsbury, 1601.
 Astley, John, painter, Wem (died 1787).
 Barnard, Nicholas, Dean of Ardagh, scholar, Whitchurch (died 1661).
 Barnet, Andrew, nonconformist divine and author, Uppington.
 BAXTER, RICHARD, nonconformist, Rowton, 1615.
 Baxter, William, antiquary and etymologist, Llanlerygany, 1650.
 Beddoes, Thomas, physician, Shiffnall, 1755.
 Benbow, John, Colonel, loyalist (shot at Shrewsbury, 1651).
 BENBOW, JOHN, Admiral, Shrewsbury, 1650.
 Bowers, Thomas, Bp. of Chichester, Shrewsbury (died 1724).
 Boydell, John, Lord Mayor, patron of the fine arts, Dorington, 1719.
 Bray, Thomas, benevolent divine, Marton, 1636.
 Bromley, Sir George, lawyer, Chief Justice of Chester, Hodnet (flor. 1580).
 Bromley, Sir Thomas, Chancellor to Elizabeth, Bromley, 1526.
 Brooke, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice, Claverley (died 1558).
 Broughton, Hugh, divine, author of "Consent of Scripture," Oldbury, 1540.
 Brown, Thomas, "Tom Brown," humorous writer, Shiffnall (died 1704).
 Burnell, Sir Hugh, favorite of Richard II. Acton Burnell (died 1417).
 Burnell, Robert, Bp. of Bath and Wells, Chancellor, Acton Burnell (died 1292).
 Burney, Charles, historian of music, Shrewsbury, 1726.
 Caslon, William, letter-founder, Hales Owen, 1692.
 Charleton, Sir John, Chief Governor of Ireland, Apley, 1268.
 Chailton, Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, Chancellor of Ireland, Apley (died 1344).
 Cherbury, David of, Bp. of Dromore, Cherbury (died 1429).
 Churchyard, Thomas, poet, author of "Worthiness of Wales," Shrewsbury (died 1604).
 Clarke, Matthew, divine and orientalist, Ludlow (died 1702).
 Clarke, William, divine and antiquary, Haughmond abbey, 1696.
 CRIVE, ROBERT, Lord, East Indian Conqueror, Styche, 1725.
 Cooper, Joseph, nonconformist divine and author, Preston, 1635.
 Costard, George, divine, biblical critic and mathematician, Shrewsbury, 1710.
 Davies, Sneyd, divine and poet, Shrewsbury, 1709.
 Day, George, Bp. of Chichester (died 1556).
 Day, William, Bp. of Winchester (died 1556).
 Dovaston, John, antiquary and naturalist, Nursery in West Felton, 1740.
 Edmondes, Sir Clement, commentator on Caesar, Shrawardine, 1566.
 Evans, John, topographer, author of "Nine Sheet Map of North Wales," Llwyn-y-groes (died 1795).
 Farmer, Hugh, presbyterian divine, author on Demoniacs, near Shrewsbury, 1714.
 Fitz-Guarine, Fulk, warrior, hero of French Romance, Whittington (flor. 1200).
 Gataker, Thomas, divine, Gataker-hall (died 1593).
 Gentleman, Robert, dissenter, editor of "Orton's Exposition," Whitchurch (died 1795).
 Gilbert, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Prices, 1613.
 Glanville, pedestrian (walked 142 miles in 50 hours).
 Good, Thomas, divine, author of "Firmianus et Dubitantius" (died 1678).
 Green, Amos, Benjamin, and James, painters and engravers, Hales Owen.
 Griffiths, Dr. Ralph, 1720, (founder of the Monthly Review in 1749).
 Hales, Mrs. actress
 Harley, Sir William, warrior, at Conquest of Jerusalem, 1099, Harley.
 HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Cherbury, soldier, statesman, and historian, Eyton, 1583.
 Higginson, Sir Thomas, diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, Westbury, 1624.
 Hill, Right Hon. Richard, statesman, Hodnet (died 1727).
 Hill, Sir Rowland, first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, Hodnet (died 1561).
 Holland, Thomas, divine and scholar, near the Welsh border (died 1612).
 Hyde, Thomas, orientalist, Billingsley, 1636.
 Ireland, John, illustrator of Hogarth, Cleeve, near Wem (died 1803).
 Jenks, Benjamin, divine, 1646.
 Jones, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Justice, Shrewsbury (died 1683).
 Kynaston, Sir Francis, translator of Chaucer into Latin, Ockley (flor. temp. Car. I.)
 Kynaston, Humphrey, "Wild Humphrey," outlaw, Middle (died 1534).
 Langeland, Robert, author of "Pierce Plowman's Visions," Cleobury Mortimer (flor. 1369).

- Lawrence, Edward, nonconformist divine and author, Moston, 1627.
 Leighton, Francis, divine and antiquary (died at Worcester 1813).
 Littleton, Adam, Latin lexicographer, Hales Owen, 1627.
 Lloyd, Edward, naturalist and antiquary, Llanvader (died 1709).
 Lutwyche, Sir Edward, judge, author of "Reports," Lutwyche (died 1709).
 Lyster, Thomas, author of "Blessings of the year 1688," Duncott (died 1723).
 Lytleton, Edward, Baron Mounslow, Lord Keeper to Charles I. Mounslow, 1589.
 Mainwaring, Arthur, poetical and political writer, Ightfield, 1668.
 Mainwaring, Roger, Bp. of St. David's, Church Stratton (died 1653).
 Mascall, Robert, Bp. of Hereford, Confessor to Henry IV. Ludlow (died 1416).
 Millburgha, St. foundress of Much Wenlock Monastery (died 666).
 Moore Francis, author of the well known Almanack, "Vox Stellarum," Bridgnorth, 1657.
 Mytton, Thomas, Parliamentary general, Halstone (died 1656).
 Mytton, William, antiquary, Halstone.
 Neve, Timothy, divine and antiquary, Wotton, in Stanton Lacy, 1694.
 Onslow, Richard, Speaker of the House of Commons to Elizabeth, Shrewsbury (died 1571).
 Orton, Job, nonconformist, friend and biographer of Doddridge, Shrewsbury, 1717.
 Owen, Sir Thomas, Justice of the Common Pleas (flor. temp. Eliz.).
 Pair, Robert, great grandson of Thomas, died 1757, aged 124, Knver, 1633.
 Parr, Thomas, died 1635, at the age of 152 years 9 months, Winnington, 1483.
 Penderill, five brothers, who preserved King Charles II.
 Percy, Thomas, Bishop of Dromore, poetical antiquary, Bridgnorth, 1729.
 Plantagenet, George, youngest son of Edward IV. Shrewsbury (died an infant) 1472.
 Plantagenet, Richard, Duke of York, second son of Edward IV. Shrewsbury, 1472.
 Prowden, Edmund, lawyer, author of "Reports," Flowden, 1517.
 Price, Sampson, divine, Chaplain to James I. and Charles I. Shrewsbury.
 Pridden, Sarah, beautiful, but licentious, Shrewsbury, 1690.
 Rowley, William, gave name to some of the Caribbee islands, Rowley (died 1731).
 Sadler, John, law-writer, author of "Rights of the Kingdom," 1615.
 Scotfield, Edward, Deputy Clerk of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, only 3 feet 2 inches high.
 Shennstone, William, poet, Leasowes, 1714.
 Shrewsbury, Ralph of, Bp. of Bath and Wells, Shrewsbury (died 1476).
 Shrewsbury, Robert of, biographer of St. Wulfred, Shrewsbury (flor. 1110).
 Shrewsbury, Robert of, Bp. of Bangon, Shrewsbury (died 1215).
 Stanley, Venetia Anastasia, beautiful wife of Sir Kerim Dghy, Tonge (died 1653).
 Steadman, Rowland, nonconformist divine and author (died 1673).
 Stephens, Jeremiah, antiquary, friend of Spelman, Bishop's Castle, 1590.
 Stretch, Samuel, eccentric miser, Market Drayton, 1752.
 Stuart, the ancestor of this royal family, viz. Walter Fitz Alan, founder of Paisley monastery (whose descendants took the name of Stewart from their office of High Stewards of Scotland) was born at Oswestry, and flourished in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.
 Talbot, John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, of his family, Blackmere (slain at Cnatthillon in 1453).
 Talbot, John, Viscount Lisle, heroic son of heroic father, Blackmere (slain at Cnatthillon, 1453).
 Talbot, Richard, Abp. of Dublin, Blackmere (died 1449).
 Talbot, Robert, antiquary, friend of Leland, Shrewsbury (died 1558).
 Tarlton, Richard, actor and jester, Condover (died 1589).
 Taylor, John, "Demosthenes Taylor," classical critic, Shrewsbury, 1704.
 Taylor, Silas, alias Domville, author of "Antiquities of Hawich," Harley.
 Thomas, John, Bp. of Salisbury, Shrewsbury (died 1766).
 Thynne, Sir John, warrior, founder of Longleat-house, Wilts, Stretton (died 1580).
 Thynne, William, statesman, Receiver of the Marches, Stretton (died 1546).
 Vitalis Ordericus, historian, Atcham 1074.
 Wakeley, William, buried at Adbaston, aged 123, Shiffhall, 1591.
 Walter, Sir John, Lord Chief Baron, Ludlow (died 1650).
 Waring, Edward, algebraist, Mitten, 1734.
 Wenlock, Walter de, Abbot of Westminster, treasurer to Edward I. Wenlock, 1207.
 Whelock, Abraham, divine, Persic scholar, Whitechurch (died 1651).
 Whichcot, Benjamin, divine, Whichcot-hall, 1609.
 Wild, Jonathan, infamous receiver of stolen goods, Boninghale, 1682.
 Withering, William, physician and botanist, Wellington, 1741.
 Wooley, Edward, Bp. of Clonfert, Shrewsbury, consecrated 1664.
 Wycherley, William, comic poet, Clacre, near Wem, 1610.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 20.

ON a late inspection of the Cathedrals of Gloucester and Worcester, I have had great pleasure in noticing the admirable improvement which has been effected in the interior appearance of each, from the erection of a new front to the organ gallery, facing the nave, and forming an appropriate entrance to the choir of each Church. The screens that have been thus judiciously removed, were disgraceful to these fine Cathedrals, being clumsy unsuitable structures, erected in the bad taste of the age immediately following the Reformation, in lieu of that beautiful tabernacle-work, destroyed by the blind and indiscriminate zeal of those employed to remove objects of superstition from our Churches. That at Worcester was a pannelled wall with heavy mouldings, and an ill-shaped unadorned arch in the centre, and supported a common wainscot wooden gallery, totally destitute of all pretensions to beauty and fitness. That at Gloucester was of a somewhat later period, and not without some degree of ornament, being divided into three arched compartments, supported by double columns with capitals in something of a Roman design; but it was totally unfit for such a station, and incompatible with the style of any part of the edifice. The screens now substituted are not indeed constructed in that highly-elaborate and complicated style specimens of which, of the most exquisite and beautiful workmanship, we still see at York, Lincoln, Canterbury, &c. It would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to have found workmen to execute such in these days, not to mention the very great expense which must have been incurred in the attempt. They display, however, a very correct taste, and are of very handsome Gothic designs, suitable to the noble buildings of which they form conspicuous parts. But, though each appropriate, they are not at all similar. At Gloucester, a series of compartments of tracery work rest on a suitable base, and support a beautiful cornice of open-work trefoils, with a very handsome and well-executed groined archway leading to the choir, and equal in length to the span of one arch of the nave. Its interior is ornamented in a suitable manner. The general effect

of the whole is good, though by some the cornice is thought rather too large for the rest.

Upon the whole, I confess I prefer the design and proportions of the new screen at Worcester. This is designed from three compartments of the arcades on each side the choir, consisting of three corresponding arches resting on four clustered columns, with foliage capitals, each lateral arch divided into two by a single slender column. The centre one forms the entrance, and has beneath it an ornamental doorway with bronzed gates, under a depressed arch suitably decorated, and supported on its own columns. The face of the work above is adorned with tracery, and divided by handsome pinnacles; and the whole is crowned by a quatrefoil cornice resting on a very beautiful frieze. This frieze is formed from ancient carved work taken from beneath the seats in the choir, where it had been concealed and forgotten for ages. The perspective view of the interior of this Church, as it appears from beneath the great West window, is now one of the most beautiful architectural scenes I know. It shows to great advantage the elegant proportions and general uniformity of the edifice. For though the various parts of the structure are in fact of different periods and styles, yet the whole in this view appears so to correspond in simple elegance of design and conformity of parts and proportions, as to produce to the eye of the spectator all the effect of the most perfect harmony. The beauty of this view is greatly increased in grandeur, both by the new screen itself, and by the splendour of the great Eastern window of coloured glass, as seen above and on each side the organ, and through the centre arch opening into the choir. This screen was erected in 1818, under the immediate inspection of a member of the Chapter, and from a design prepared by myself. The same gentleman was the author of the present altar screen and other improvements in this Church, noticed in a former volume of your valuable *Miscellany* *. The screen at Gloucester was also planned by a member of the Chapter there, of similar good taste, and erected not only under his inspection, but partly

* See vol. LXXXII. p. 524.

at his own expense. These works may fairly be deemed equal to any specimens we have yet seen of modern Gothic Architecture. And I am convinced you will have pleasure in pointing them out to the notice of the Public. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *East Retford, Feb. 28.*
THE Letter of your Correspondent "C." dated the 14th of July (last) giving explanations relative to the Clare Family, in answer to the objections and doubts of another Correspondent, has excited my attention, —some of the former possessions of that antient and illustrious Family (now the property of the Duke of Newcastle) being near to my residence. I therefore turned back to "C.'s" first Epistle of Sept. 1819, and to the answer of "D.A.Y." dated in January 1820; and I then referred to an authority not adverted to by either of those Correspondents, i. e. "Yorke's Union of Honour," 1641, which is believed to be both a scarce and a valuable book, although compiled by a *blacksmith*, who, however, very modestly owns that he uses the aid and reputation of *others*, viz. of Stowe, Speed, Milles, Brooke, and Vincent.

Examining the pedigree as originally given by "C." (vol. LXXXIX. p. 411), and beginning with Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, Seigneur de Clare *en Aux*, &c. and ending with Gilbert de Clare, fifth and last Earl of Gloucester of that name (slain in 1314); I find it in general accurate, and supported by the authority of Yorke, who adds many other facts and circumstances (omitted by "C.") which in a controverted statement it may be useful to publish; and I trust I shall be excused by you, Mr. Urban, and by "C." and "D.A.Y." and other your Correspondents, if I enter upon the subject *con amore*.

The first-named Gilbert de Clare, called *Earl of Tunbridge*, &c. in "C.'s" pedigree (the name of whose wife is omitted) is thus described by Yorke:

"Gilbert, the sonne of Richard, Lord of Clare, became likewise *Lord of Tunbridge*, and was the first *Earle* of Clare. He married Adeliza, daughter of the *Earle* of Clermont, and had issue Richard (second Earl of Clare), Gilbert (surnamed *Strongbow*, *Earle* of Penbrooke), and *others*."

This account does not support "C." in his appellation of *Earl of Tunbridge*; but it confirms the *Pedigree* in making the second son (Gilbert) bear the name of *Strongbow*. Richard Fitz Gilbert, the second Earl of Clare, and Lord of Tunbridge, is stated in the "Union of Honour," to have married *Adeliza, sister of Randolph* (not Ralph) de Meschines, Earl of Chester. The issue, Gilbert and Roger. Under the article *Chester*, Yorke gives the name of *Randolph* (surnamed *Meschines*) as the father of Adeliza, the wife of Richard Fitz Gilbert, Lord of Tunbridge; and calls her brother *Randolph de Geronitis* (and *not de Meschines*), fourth Earl of Chester. This mistake is of but little importance.

Of Gilbert, the succeeding Earl, Yorke says, he styled himself Earl of *Clare* and *Hartford*, died without issue, and left his brother Roger to succeed him. Of this Roger, Yorke observes that he was surnamed the *Good*, and succeeded his elder brother Gilbert in the honours of the Earldom of *Clare* and *Hartford*, and married Maud, the daughter of James St. Hilary, by whom he had issue Richard his eldest son, and *others*.

Richard, the succeeding Earl of Clare and Hartford, married (according to Yorke) Amicia, the second ("C." says the third) daughter and one of the heirs of William Earl of Gloucester, and had issue Gilbert, Earl of *Clare*, *Hartford*, and *Gloucester* (also *Joan*, wife to Rice Grig, Prince of South Wales).

With respect to this Gilbert, sixth Earl of Clare and Hartford (and in right of his mother, also second Earl of Gloucester), he is twice noticed by Yorke; *once* under the title of Gloucester (where, by the bye, the *coat of arms* is the same as under all the titles of Clare [viz. Or, three chevrons Gules] as given by "C." in vol. XC. ii. p. 104, first example); and *secondly*, under the title Clare, &c. where it is remarked that he married Isabel, sister (not daughter, as stated in the Pedigree) of Anselme Marshall, Earl of Penbrooke, and died in 1230. There seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Yorke in this assertion; since, under the article *Penbrooke*, he describes "*Anselme Marshall* Deane of Salisbury, and fifth sonne of William Marshall, as succeeding his four brothers

thers in the title, marrying Maud, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earle of Hereford, enjoying his title but eighteen daies, and dying without issue, leaving his rich patrimony and inheritance to be divided amongst his five sisters and heirs therein before mentioned."

Richard (de Clare), who next succeeded as Earl of Clare, Hartford, and Gloucester, had two wives, though the last only is in the Pedigree, i. e. Margaret (daughter to Hugo de Burgo, Earl of Kent), and Maud (called by "C." *Matilda*), daughter of John Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. By the last he had Gilbert (who succeeded) Thomas, the second son, *Steward of the Forest in Essex* (whom "C." calls *Sir Thomas de Clare, Seneschall of the King's Forests, &c.*), *Bevis* (Treasurer of York Minster), and four daughters.

Gilbert (surnamed the *Red*), succeeded Richard as Earl of Clare, Hartford, and Gloucester. He had two wives also (although "C.'s" Pedigree mentions only the last), viz. Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Angolesme (by whom he had one daughter *Isabel*), and Joan (surnamed of Acres), daughter of King Edward the First, by whom he had issue one son (Gilbert), and three daughters, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

Gilbert de Clare, the only son of the last-mentioned Gilbert, is stated by Yorke to have died young, and left the inheritance to his sisters; and that after his death, the title of Clare fell to the Crown: but "C.'s" Pedigree says that he was slain at Bannockburn in 1314, and had a son who died in his infancy; which latter circumstance is confirmed by Yorke himself, under the title of Gloucester and Hartford, where he states that Gilbert de Clare (son and heir of Gilbert surnamed the *Red*, and Joan of Acres) was the last Earl of Gloucester and Hartford of that surname.

Thus you see that "C.'s" Pedigree of Clare is supported in all its material facts by Yorke's "Union of Honor;" and that the fact of Gilbert de Clare being surnamed Strongbow (doubted by "D. A. Y.") is also confirmed by it. For I find under the article *Pembrooke*, that Gilbert de Clare (surnamed Strongbow), youngest son of Gilbert de Clare, Lord of the Honours of

Clare in Suffolk, and grandchild of Richard Fitz Gilbert and Roheria his wife (daughter of Walter Gilford, Earl of Longeville in Normandy), was by King Stephen created Earl of Pembrooke and Earl Marshal of England, and Lord of Chepstow, Strighull, Tudenham, Wolaston, Alverdeston, and half the county of Leige. He married Elizabeth, sister of Robert de Beaumont, first Earl of Leicester of that family, by whom he had issue Richard, surnamed Strongbow, &c. and died in 1149. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland-place, Exeter, Feb. 15.*

YOUR valuable Repository of useful knowledge is the most eligible for recording facts which may prove useful to posterity.

It is of the utmost importance where a sense of self-interest is apt to mislead human kind, constituted as they are, that definite and just views should be taken of the relative bearings of the Funded and Landed property of the Country, in reference to the Public Debt. This is the more requisite at a period when very erroneous doctrines are laid down by characters, from whom fairer and juster estimates of the subject might be expected. It is, fortunately, a branch of political economy that involves little intricacy of consideration, as a little representation may be sufficient to evince.

In more early ages, the possessors of landed property held nearly all the wealth of the kingdom; and were called on by the King to defend it against all enemies, or to carry on war where the public interest required it. In process of time, as civilization advanced, and the principles of commerce began to be understood, wealth became divided; and a moneyed interest arose from a rapid progress of trade and manufactures. Hence the formation of bodies-corporate in cities, and their representation in Parliament, in the shape of privileged boroughs, so variously modified since their original formation. This increase and division of riches, diminished the former power and paramount influence of landed proprietors, and rendered it indispensably necessary to have recourse to those who possessed the sinews of war—money, where the Landholder was no longer able

able to furnish the means of his own defence against domestic enemies, or foreign invasion. In this progress of human melioration, and division of property, we see at once the *origin of Public Debt*, or Funded Property, intimately and inseparably connected with *every other* description of it.

To see, forcibly, the truth of the case, we have only to exemplify what has so frequently happened; viz. War—intended either to *thin* mankind, or, as a *scourge*, to punish them for their transgressions. Nay, for aught we know, it may be beneficial in giving a new stimulus to talent, genius, and exertion: as what may be “partial evil,” may be “universal good!” Let us proceed. War is declared—no matter from what cause or motive. The Land-owner, from his relative and altered condition, is no longer able to furnish, as formerly, the whole means of carrying it on, as hired soldiers must be now paid with money, to be procured *only* in sufficient quantity from the wealthy merchant. What is thus borrowed for the protection of the land, and of *every other* species of property, must have that interest paid for it by *all* classes, which it would, otherwise employed, afford to the owner, who is himself also equally taxed to bear his share of this fair interest, the principal of which constitutes what is termed “*the National Debt*.” Now it is quite evident from these premises, that all landed property, and *every* species of property whatever, is completely mortgaged and pledged for the repayment of this debt: and were a sum to be raised to pay it off, the very public Creditor himself must contribute his proportion, because he lent a part of his money for the protection of the remainder.

The Nation, at present, is perfectly solvent, and much of the distress prevalent is to be ascribed to a want of foreign markets, and to an excess of production beyond the demands of consumption. All foreign Nations labour under precisely similar, and it is to be hoped, temporary disadvantages, occurring at many former periods recorded in the page of History.

The Landholder ought to recollect, that during the war, such was the demand for produce, that rents rose

in a fourfold proportion. To pay his rent and make his fortune, the Farmer advanced his prices. The Shopkeeper laid his share of these increased prices on his vendible articles; and in point of fact, the Annuitant, who could improve his property but little, actually paid to the Landholder and Farmer the whole amount of repeated advances of price of all the necessaries of life.

It will be said, probably, that the Fundholder purchased in at a low rate. There may have been such circumstances; but, on inquiry, it will be ascertained that the greatest purchases were made by enriched Farmers, or by means of vast excesses of raised rents, and that these profits, made at the expense of the Annuitant, were reinvested in land, or employed to settle children and relatives in the world.

While one feels disposed to commiserate the sufferings of the present set of Farmers, no such retrospective feeling can apply to their predecessors who fattened on the miseries of war, and had their daughters taught to waltz and piano, or what they termed *playing upon music*.

It is the Farmer and not the Proprietor of land, who feels the present pressure arising from unavoidable causes; and the obvious relief must consist in *lowering rents*, when they will still remain infinitely higher than at any period previously to the late war.

I commanded a battalion under the immortal son of Chatham; and was in habits of friendship with that extraordinary man. He reprobated the idea of an invasion of the rights of the public creditor, saying it would, at once, be an insuperable bar to obtaining any loan in future critical exigencies. An Income Tax, like a Bill of Pains and Penalties, may be constitutionally applicable in *extreme cases*. It affords a just illustration of the arguments imperfectly adduced, because *all* property is made subject to its operation. It also is a measure to be cautiously avoided.

If mistaken in any of these positions, any of your more intelligent Correspondents may try to give us his view of the subject. In the mean time, let us not hear of shocking and absurd propositions to *break faith*

with

with the public Creditor, received by the self-interested and unworthy cheers of the Landholder.

For argument's sake, let us suppose Funded Property annihilated. What would be the consequence?—general ruin, and unheard-of distress. Commerce and Manufactures would lose two-thirds of their Customers. Nor is this all; for the major part of the Fundholders would fall on the parish, and the Landholder, with every aid derived from a reduction of taxation, would be utterly unable to maintain them, with even the whole of his rental.

"Poveri di sapere et li consiglio,
Miseri mortali."

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.

YOUR valuable Miscellany being alike the record of the valiant, as well as of the scientific achievements of your countrymen, permit me, through the medium of its pages, to rescue from that oblivion into which it is fast sinking, the following monument of British fidelity and valour.

During a recent visit paid in Staffordshire, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot on which the interesting relick stands, it required no very extraordinary degree of curiosity to induce me to search it out:—it is the Mast of a Vessel erected in the fields adjacent to Corbyn's-hall, in the parish of King's-Swinford, near Dudley; and on a brass plate, at the bottom of it, is placed the following inscription:

"Mizen Mast of the *Three Sisters*, Merchant Vessel, Luke Crosby, Master.

"Reader! you here behold a Mast, marked with the honourable scars of brave resistance, made by my Commander with six guns and eight men, against a French frigate of 23 guns, and 140 men, who, after a battle of almost three hours, retreated with disgrace.—I stand here a monument to the memory of the man who thus gloriously vindicated the honour of his country, and preserved the property of his employers."

During the engagement the colours of the little vessel were shot down: when, supposing she had struck, the French gave a loud shout, exclaiming, "they have struck! they have struck!" On which Crosby

snatched up the flag, and waving it over his head, said, "No, but we haven't: at 'em again, my brave lads!" After a very well-directed fire, which did great execution among the French, the *Three Sisters* ran close under the ribs of the frigate, and escaped with little injury.

I believe there are few, if one, more striking instance of British intrepidity, or of French cowardice, upon record; the disgrace of the latter would, on this occasion, have been completed, but the small size of our little vessel precluded her from making the frigate a prisoner, which she certainly would have done, had she not sailed away fairly beaten off.

I could discover no date on the inscription, which is to be regretted. Time, and the raging elements, are fast hastening it to decay; and battered as it has been by these,—by the impotent fury of its defeated enemy,—and by the *pop-gun artillery* of some heedless sportsmen,—a few more years must lower it to the dust, and not even "leave a wreck behind:"—in your pages, however, it will still live, "a monument to the memory of the man who thus gloriously vindicated the honour of his country, and preserved the property of his employers."

Yours, &c. T. W. B.

THE CENSOR.—No. VI.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 123.)

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY, the next Anecdotal Author, is supposed to have been born in London, where he was originally a hair-dresser, but quitted the scissors for the pen. He lived in the reigns of Charles and James II.; but little further is known of him. His chief works were, the *Lives of the Poets*, *Loyal Martyrology*, *Historical Rarities*, and *England's Worthies*, a valuable and authentic composition, written in a true British and loyal spirit, and curious for the many Apothegms which he has there recorded. His style is often incorrect, but his compositions are useful and instructive; and although they have never been republished, are still perused with pleasure. Winstanley has been accused by authors who feel little reverence for his loyalty,

alty, of plagiarisms and of versatility, as well as dedicating various editions of his books to different persons! That he wrote for bread may be adured in extenuation of his courting the great; but as for the charge of plagiarism, the facts which he has treated upon are the common property of authors. The rhetorician Isocrates was accused, with as little candour, of borrowing historical particulars from Thucydides.

The work before us, which we are inclined to ascribe to Winstanley, bears the following title: "The New Help to Discourse; or Wit, Mirth, and Jollity, intermixt with more serious Matters. Consisting of pleasant, Astrological, Astronomical, Philosophical, Grammatical, Physical, Chyrurgical, Historical, Moral, Questions and Answers." The precise date of this copy we are unable to furnish, as it is in a sadly-mutilated state, having lost part of the title-page, as well as the letter-press from p. 144.—In Longman's Catalogue for 1814, appears, "Helpe to Discourse, or more Merriment mixed with serious Matters; as also Epigrams, Epitaphs, Riddles, Jest, Poses, Love-Toyes, &c. Lond. 1635. 2l. 2s." From what we have been able to learn, there were five editions of the "New Help," the last being printed in 1684: the part lost is said to have been a kind of calendar, containing information necessary to the farmer and the gardener. Of the work no copy occurs in the British Museum, so that we can arrive at nothing certain respecting it; but that this edition was subsequent to 1666, is certain, as it alludes to the dreadful fire of London in that year, telling the reader also, that the metropolis was "mightily enlarged by abundance of new buildings every where erected in the out parts." P. 23.

The whole Miscellany is such as might have been expected from Winstanley, as a portion of it is adapted to the subjects of *Bampfylde Moore Carew*. One passage in particular speaks the hair-dresser:

"Why do some men's hair curl?—Because of the hot and dry temperament of their persons?" P. 142.

The Preface is in his style, and signed with the initials of his name; our readers will excuse the insertion of the whole of it.

"To the Reader.

"Courteous Reader,

"Thou hast here an Abstract or Collection of several Histories, Proverbs, Riddles, Jest, Epigrams, with other choice Pieces which formerly have been published by several Authors, both antient and modern; to which are added divers new Pieces of several subjects, which I have digested dialogue-wise, as being the most easie to the meanest capacity, and also by the often breakings, giving fresh matter for variety of discourse, which to an ingenious fauzy cannot but be welcome; here being the sith and marrow of many voluminous Authors of that bulk and bigness, that many have not time to read them, there have not money to buy them, and therefore by that means, seeing the tediousness and chargeableness of attaining to knowledge, break off their journey at the beginning of their race, and despairing of attaining to the end, begin not to run at all.

"To help, then, those who are desirous to learn and improve their knowledge, I have taken the pains with the bee, to extract honey out of the flowery writings of several authors, taking only that which was most conducible to my purpose, and which I imagined might draw the reader on with delight to his own profit.

"What my endeavours have been herein, you will find in the perusal thereof.

"All that I shall desire of thee (gentle Reader) is to read seriously, judge candidly, and censure rightly, and I make no doubt, but when thou hast done, thou wilt thankfully accept of what is here writ, and remain a friend to W. W."

What an excellent apology is artfully couched under this Preface, for desultory reading! Winstanley has here expressed in a few lines all that Mr. D'Israeli has since alleged in his entertaining pamphlet; and had Messrs. *Percy* reprinted it instead of the *lengthy* puff which preceded their "Anecdotes," we should have given them credit for reviving what was at once venerable and to the purpose.

Winstanley delighted in puns and conceits. Take the following specimens, gathered at random:

"Q. Why is the language of a scold most moving?—A. Because no man in his wits will tarry to hear her." P. 144.

"Q. What makes it that few people are contented with their condition?—A. Because the desire of riches increases in the getting of them, few people being contented with that state which God hath allotted to them.

The poor have little, beggars none,
The rich too much, enough not one." P. 79.

"Q.

"Q. Who first brought the opinion of the mutability of the earth, that it turns round about the centre of the Sun?—A. The first that publickly declared himself of this opinion was *Copernicus*, a doctrine so strange in those times, that an able Poet thus writ to him:

'Thou thinks the Earth moves round,
that's a strange tale,
When thou didst write this, thou wert
under sail.'

And yet now this opinion is taken up by our ablest Astrologers, as Mr. Vincent Wing, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Leybourn, and others." P. 77—8.

This passage may serve to show how slow a progress the hypothesis of the earth's rotundity had even then made, when Winstanley considered the opinion of these astrological empirics of greater authority than that of Copernicus.

The following question seems to have been inserted by way of ridiculing Sir Kenelm Digby:

"Q. Why doth one gape when another gapes?—A. There is no other reason to be given, but that of a sympathy of imagination, when another man gapes." P. 143.

In this Tract we find one thought, which no contemporary of Winstanley need have blushed to own—that the love of jilts "is like breath on steel, soon on and soon off." P. 134.

On the whole we consider this little work as of great merit, and as is expressed in the title-pages of that period "pleasant and profitable." We have perhaps devoted too large a space to it; but the pleasure we have found in perusing it is a sufficient apology. An *expurgata editio* would be a desirable thing in Literature, for it may be considered as of a higher rank than the miscellanies which we shall hereafter have to examine: in fact what are anecdotes, but a *Help to Discourse*?

The Anecdotal Authors of the preceding ages were chiefly actors, or scribblers, who made a jest of imposing a tax upon the public; but *cedant togæ armis*—we have now before us a military writer, who, while

"His idle scymitar
Hung by his side for ornament, not use*,
exchanged it for the pen. The name of this person was *Captain W. Hicks*, and were any further information re-

specting him required, we should be at a loss where to obtain it. He seems, as far as we can judge from his productions, to have been a good companion, fond of wit in others, and perhaps not undistinguished for it himself: like most military men, he was of loyal principles, hated the *Rump* and the *Roundheads* as far as was possible for a reader of *Hudibras*, and was one of the remains of the old Cavalier party. His works are scarcely known, and it is but just that he should enjoy a snug niche in an edifice dedicated to the memory of men, to whom, for the most part, the Temple of Fame† and the House of Praise‡ have been closed.

The first of his publications is entitled "*Oxford Jests*, revised and enlarged; being a Collection of witty Jests, merry Tales, pleasant Jokes, collected and composed by Capt. W. Hicks;" a work once in repute, as it went through several editions, the last of which appeared in 1720.

The second runs thus: "Coffee-House Jests, refined and enlarged. By the Author of the Oxford Jests. The Fifth Edition, with large Additions. London: printed for Henry Rhodes, next door to the Swan Tavern, near Bride-lane in Fleet-street, 1688." In 12mo. pp. 190. Jests 308.

"No. 9. *Pride and Hlewson*, two Oliverian Colonels, the first a drayman and t'other a cobbler, being met together, they must needs to joking one with the other; then Pride told him he saw a piece of cobbler's wax stuck on his scarlet cloak; 'Pah,' says Hlewson, 'a handful of brewer's grains will scour it off presently.'"

"No. 13. Some gentlemen were sitting at a coffee house together, one was asking what news there was? T'other told him there was forty thousand men rose to-day, which made them all stare about; and [one] asked him to what end they rose, and what did they intend? 'Why, faith,' says he, 'only to go to bed at night again.'"

"No. 309. A gentleman tacitly drank the King's health in Oliver's days, by drinking a health to *Oliver C.* that is, *O live C. R.* And another time drank the King's health as tacitly, when he drank a health to the King of the *Jews*, viz.—*I.* Ireland,—*E.* England,—*W.* Wales,—*S.* Scotland; which four letters put together, make up the word *Jews*; and several of the Parliament officers drank it also, not knowing what they did when they drank it."

† See Pope's Poetical Works.

‡ See Sir Wm. D'Avenant's Gondibert.

* Dryden's Don Sebastian.

We question whether Rivet, the brazier, when he deceived the Republicans with the knives alleged to be made of the King's statue at Charing Cross, felt more self-approbation for his successful cheat than this crafty toper?

It is a pleasure, after having examined so many printed works, to peep at a few anecdotes in MS. In the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 6395), is a small octavo volume, fairly written, containing 606 curious stories, carefully numbered, with a few since added by another hand. To the former a complete and valuable Index is subjoined, assigning in every instance the person from whom the collector received the tale. (pp. 602.) With a modesty by no means peculiar to Anecdotists (and probably not intending his MS. for publication), he has omitted his name; but from the numerous jests attributed to persons resident in Norfolk and the adjacent counties, he should seem to be a native of that part of England. A careful collation of the *authorities* may lead to the identifying of him, for he cites at No. 55, "My cousin Jo. Spelman;" and at No. 496, "(from my father)," mentions "my uncle Mr. Rog. L'Estrange." There can be little doubt, from the selection of his tales, as well as from the names of his acquaintance, that he was a firm loyalist*.

The following Anecdote of our great Bard is unnoticed by his biographers, and we consider ourselves as fortunate in being able to furnish an addition, however small, to his history:

"Jest 11. Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children, and after the christning being in a deepe study, Jonsson came to cheere him up, and askt him why he was so melaunchoy? 'No, laith, Ben (sayes he), not I; but I have beene considering a great while what should be the fittst gift for me to bestow upon my godchild, and I have resolved at last.' 'I pray thee what?' sayes he. 'I faith, Ben, I'll e'en give him a dozen good Latin spoones, and thou shalt translate them.'—*Mr. Dun.*"

We wished to have inserted some of the county Anecdotes, but have room only for two extracts more, which are particularly curious, as re-

lating to the early internal history of Westminster School; nor are the presents made to boys in those times less worthy observation; the *pot of butter*, we believe, has of late years given place to; its "unused to the melting mood."

"No. 107. At Westminster Schoole, the monitor used * to call the schollars by six of the clock in the morning all winter long; and as soone as ever they heard his *surgle*, they would skippe out of their bedds and away to prayers. Three or four taskells (for there lay many boys in one chamber), observing two that were beddtellows to be very nimble and hasty upon the call; and their bedde being placed under a great beame, they contrived† it so, as in the night in a dead sleepe, to fasten cords to the beūd, and drew it up to a great height. In the darke morning (hearing the summons of the monitor), out springs one of one side (according to their usuall manner), and the other on the other side of the bedd, and bounce† against the floore, with a crackt crowne, soare bones, and much hazard of their neckes.—*Mr. Greene.*"

"No. 108. A Westminster scholar had a pott of butter sent him by his friends, which some wags discovering, and that he kept it in his chest, attempted to picke his locke; and failing to get it that way, they tooke the chest and sett it up a lofting against a hott fire; for, because they could not come at it, they made it come out to them.—*Dr. Stubbe.*"

The pulpit jesters form an important body at this period of our history, but are not of sufficiently remote interest to demand any particular investigation. *Daniel Burgess*, the last of this class, was the son of a Clergyman of Collingburne-Ducis, Wilts, and born there in 1645. The early part of his life was passed in Ireland, where he settled at Charlevil, and kept a school; but afterwards returning to England, became a nonconformist. He was, however, by no means of puritan strictness, for he was the most facetious person of his day, and carried his wit so far as to deliver it from the pulpit, with more *happiness* than decency. Speaking of Job's "Robe of Righteousness," he once said, "If any of you would have a suit for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth-street; if for his life-time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and if for all eternity, let him put on righteousness."

* Catalogue of the Harleian Library.
—*Jests, passim.*

* Used,

† Continued.
ness."

ness." His pleasantries occasionally proved of service to him in temporal matters. Dining once with a gentlewoman of his congregation, and a large uncut Cheshire cheese brought upon the table, Burgess asked her where he should cut it? "Where you please," was the lady's answer; upon which he gave it to his servant, and bidding him carry it to his house, said he would cut it *there*.

His sermons were artfully adapted to the prejudices as well as the opinions of his readers; wit and whiggism trod on the heels of Scripture. After the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, when the indignant populace destroyed the principal meeting-houses in London, that of Burgess was first attacked. It was not to be expected, therefore, that he should uphold the Pretender's cause from the pulpit; and preaching at that time concerning the reason of the Jews being called Jacobites, he said, "God ever hated *Jacobites*, and therefore Jacob's sons were not so called, but *Israelites*." It is a question whether the minister is more to be reproved for his illiberality or his ignorance of chronology? He died in January 1723*.

In his own writings Burgess (perhaps unintentionally) attacked himself; for amongst his works is to be found "Foolish Talking and Jestings described and condemned, in a Discourse upon Ephes. v. 4." 8vo, Lond. 1694.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 21.

THERE is a long passage in the 19th Book of the Iliad which is strangely misunderstood. Gilbert Wakefield calls it a tedious ditty about Ate; and Charles Fox says it is detestable. The writer of the Review of "The Correspondence of Fox and Wakefield," in the Museum Criticum, admits that it is bad; and all the translations I have seen, Latin, English, French, and Italian, agree in making such nonsense of it as Homer could not, and one must wonder any human creature could write. The passage too, in the original, is one worthy of Homer, and it is the key-stone of the arch. It is in Agamemnon's speech on the reconciliation between him and Achilles, which be-

gins l. 78. b. 19. The translations make Agamemnon say, as an apology for the wrong he had done to Achilles, that Ate once wronged Jupiter when he had said a child of his (meaning Hercules) should at a certain time be born, who should reign over all around him; and Juno having made Jupiter swear that he would keep his word, hastened to the time, the birth of Eurystheus, Jupiter's grandson, whose mother had gone but seven months, and put back the birth of his son Hercules, whereupon Jupiter banished Ate from Heaven, and he always lamented the wrong that had been done to him when he saw Hercules suffering under the oppression of Eurystheus. Like me, the translations make Agamemnon say, "when I saw the Greeks falling by the hands of Hector." Well might Charles Fox say this was detestable,—it is idiocy. But how could any man who understood Greek, find such nonsense in Homer. That divine Poet makes Agamemnon say, that Jupiter himself cannot do wrong with impunity; for when he had insulted Juno, by boasting that a child of his should be born at a certain time who should reign over all around him, Juno having made him swear he would keep his word, hastened the birth of Eurystheus to the time, and put back that of Hercules. Then Jupiter banished wrong from Heaven, and when he saw the sufferings of Hercules, always lamented the wrong he had been guilty of. "As I did," says Agamemnon, "when I saw the Greeks falling by the hands of Hector. This is an apology to Achilles; it binds the meaning of the poem to his anger, so fatal to the Greeks; it vindicates the ways of God to man, and teaches us to banish wrong from our bosoms and be just, by proving that there is a retribution for offences, without the least exaggeration.

In the description of the shield, Homer says Vulcan worked into it the Pleiads, the Hyads, Orion, the Bear, which is also called the Wain, and (the Bear) which (this pronoun is in the nominative, the first is in the accusative), is in the same direction, and watches Orion (that is, points to the South, or is the North star), the only one which never sets. The translators make all these circumstances belong to the Great Bear, as if Homer

* Grey's Hudibras.—Caulfield.

mer did not know how to hit the mark he aimed at once; and an annotator says, that the Little Bear was not discovered in those days.

In the *Odyssey*, b. 2. l. 274, there is a strange mistake in the punctuation in the Greek editions, and a corresponding mistake in the translations. Minerva is made to say to Telemachus; "If you have your father's sense, you will do well; but if you are not the son of Ulysses and Penelope, I have no hopes of you; for few sons are like their fathers. You, however, have your father's sense, and therefore I have some hopes of you." Is this intelligible? There should be a comma after *Εὖ δὲ*; the three first words of the line mentioned, and the meaning is then plain and good: "If you have your father's sense you will do well; *if not*, although you are the son of Ulysses and Penelope, I have no hopes of you: for few sons are like their fathers. You, however, have your father's sense, and therefore I have some hopes of you."

I should be happy to communicate these notes on Homer to his readers, and if they are approved of, I may trouble you again. A—g.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

THE attention of your Readers has been lately called to a publication entitled "The Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture, in answer to all foregoing Systems on this subject, by Rowley Lascelles, esq*." The promise held out in the title-page led me to the perusal of the volume itself; but I was unable to discover its fulfilment in any of the 67 pages, or any reason to suspect that the "Heraldic Origin," like the Rod of Moses, would swallow up all its opponents.

It is my intention to dedicate the present Letter to an inquiry into the real origin of Pointed (not Gothic) Architecture; and by comparison with Mr. Lascelles' theory, I shall endeavour to show the superiority of the system now almost universally sanctioned and supported by the most able Antiquaries, and at which this publication is therefore chiefly levelled. In doing this, I shall not lead your Readers, with Mr. Murphy, to the Pyramids; with Bishop Warbur-

ton, to the Forests of Germany; with Sir C. Wren, to the Saracens; or to the inspection of staircases, grottos, or tumuli, with reviewers and other speculators of less note. Neither shall I have occasion to seek with Mr. Lascelles its origin in a period so remote as the Deluge. And I hope that gentleman will not cease to admire this beautiful style, from its commencement being fixed in that unclassical period, styled by modern illuminati "the dark ages," or from the credit of its invention being given to the ill-treated, ingenious, and pious class of men, the Monks.

It is now ascertained, that when this Island was under the dominion of the Romans, the Britons excelled in the Architecture of that nation; and at the Saxon invasion, and the subsequent conversion of those people to the Christian faith by the Romish Missionaries, and the consequent introduction of Monasteries, many buildings remained in that style, and served as models for the architects of the churches, which the piety of the new converts soon began to raise in different parts of the country. So early as A. D. 791, Offa, King of Mercia, founded the Abbey of St. Alban. The church still remaining shows a rude, but at the same time a noble specimen of the unrefined genius of the Saxon architects. The round arch and cylindrical column, with ornaments peculiar to themselves, prevailed in the works of the Saxons until the Norman Conquest. These invaders, upon obtaining possession of the English Monasteries, altered and adorned them in a more splendid manner, but did not always rebuild them from the foundations, as is sometimes supposed: they introduced many new and improved mouldings, and other embellishments, and usually ornamented the dados of windows and other spaces with semicircular arches intersecting each other; the Saxons before them adorned such situations with a series of circular arches recessed. The Norman improvement, it is evident, converted the circular into an arcade of Pointed arches, the intersecting semicircles being no more than ornaments upon the wall; and which being at last omitted, or the Pointed arch pierced through to admit light (making an upright narrow window with pointed head, which prevailed

* See vol. XC. p. 141. 1798.

vailed in most early Norman buildings, and was little more than a loop-hole), formed the first Pointed arches. The discovery, however, did not rest here; in the twelfth Century we frequently find the main arches of buildings pointed, and others introduced in common with circular, as in the Church of St. Cross at Winchester, 1132; the Temple Church, 1185; St. Bartholomew's Priory, London, 1123; and St. Mary Overy's Priory, Southwark, about the same period. The great doorways were round-headed and deeply recessed, and adorned with a succession of hollows and rounds resembling arches in perspective. The Saxon zig-zag, or Chevron moulding, gave way to one formed of the cup of a flower, and which prevailed for more than a century, and the capitals of the columns were carved with leaves resembling the Corinthian order, but without its regularity of design, which shows the unsettled state of the art at that period. In its advancement towards perfection, the round arches disappeared, until buildings arose entirely with pointed ones. But the style was still not perfected. The antient Saxon arrangement, which had been preserved by the Normans, prevailed in the cylindrical columns and narrow windows, which, together with the doorways, at first only differed from those of an earlier period by having Pointed arches; and it was not until the reign of Edward III. that the art shone forth in the highest state of perfection.

To detail minutely the subsequent changes which the style experienced until its decline in the sixteenth Century, is not at present necessary. The following outlines show the different forms of the arches, and from the periods to which I have fixed the duration of each, it will appear that they never existed together in any building wholly of one age; they are more correct representations than those given by Mr. Lascelles, one of which cannot be found in any antient building:



These several arches, each accompanied with its separate detail, made

three grand divisions of the style, as distinct and separate as any of the orders of Grecian or Roman Architecture. The first began in the 12th Century, and continued throughout the thirteenth; the second prevailed when the art was at perfection, in the fourteenth Century; but after the reign of Richard II. the point was gradually depressed until that of Henry VII., when the third form was perfected. In the reign of that Monarch's successor, the style received a death-wound, with the cruel and sacrilegious destruction of the Monks, who had discovered, fostered, and matured this wonderful invention, which, unable to survive their fate, was involved in the general ruins which attended the fall of its benefactors.

From what has been advanced, it will be seen that Pointed Architecture was not introduced in a perfect state; a single Pointed arch, amidst a mass of circular ones, gave the first idea of the style which long remained equivocal, and it was not until nearly a century after Pointed arches were adopted, that the style became universal, which would not have been the case, had it been imported from any foreign country; and admitting for a moment this to be the fact, we may at least claim the merit of forming the style, as it is evident that only the shape of the arch (if any thing) is borrowed, a circumstance alone sufficient to controvert the system of Mr. Lascelles.

As the grand feature of the style is always repeated, as well in the elevation itself as every arch, however minute, the appellation of "Pointed Architecture" is the most appropriate that can be given to it, and far better than the odious "Gothic," now almost exploded, which conveys the error that the Goths were the inventors, an honour to which our own country at present has the fairest claim. E. I. C.

(To be continued.)

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT AGES OF SOCIETY.

(Resumed from p. 118.)

THE Italians of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, who attained so high a pinnacle of fame under the Medicis, and who, in a political and military point of view, had

had certainly fallen very far below the virtue of their ancestors, who may be said, on the whole, to be sunk in comparative effeminacy, were, although they doubtless gave abundant proofs of other capacities, chiefly distinguished for excelling in branches of the fine arts, comprising ingenuity, taste, exquisite invention, and boldness of execution, but, at the same time, of the lowest rank, perhaps, in the human sciences.

Thus, it would appear that each nation has given, in its turn, some colour for speculative conclusions of this sort; although all must cordially coincide with the ingenious and classical Warton, that it would be absurd hence to infer that Homer would not have produced the *Iliad*, Virgil the *Æneid*, or that Angelo would not have excelled in design under a different form of government.

Whatever, then, be the share which intellectual culture,—associated example,—prevailing excess of refinement,—and the salutary influences of wise laws, may have upon the particular form or complexion which distinguishes the mental studies,—that complexion, it seems not too much to imagine, is still subservient to some other vivifying power, which secretly works independently of all their combined operations.

The first, doubtless, are all instruments; are often powerful instruments; but from the strangely capricious changes which seem sometimes to mark the locality of genius, its contemporary growth, and its occasional and transient splendour, would appear referable to other causes, either physical or moral, which possibly, however, may not come under the sphere of human comprehension.

Still, it may be said, the question which an ingenious philosopher and divine of the Seventeenth Century has propounded for the consideration of the learned, will remain unanswered, by any satisfactory hypothesis.—“Why,” he asks, “should not all ages, and all nations, improve in every thing as well as this or that age, or nation only. Why should the Greeks, the Arabians, the Persians, or the Egyptians of old, so far exceed in capacity those of the same nations now.—Why the Africans and Americans be universally

so mean in understanding, and barbarous in sentiment, and the Europeans, for the most part, polite and cultivated,—addicted to Arts and Learning.” If the reply to these, and other suggestions which will naturally occur, whilst contemplating the changeful course of genius and the arts, as developed in the history of nations, appears obscure, and involved in studies of too profound and intricate a nature to be easily elucidated, it is yet most clear to all, who have bestowed the slightest attention on these matters, that, according to the hypothesis here adopted, and as the same author has in his own language expressed it; “there is in wit and art, as in all other things besides, a kind of circular progress.—They have their birth, their growth, their flourishing, their failing, their fading,—and within a while after, their resurrection and re-flourishing again.—The arts flourished for a long time amongst the Persians, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians.—But afterwards the Grecians got the start of them, and are now become as barbarous themselves, as formerly they esteemed all besides to be.—About the birth of Christ,” he continues, “learning began to flourish in Italy, and spread all over Christendom, until the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, ransacked the libraries, and defaced almost all the monuments of antiquity, so that the lamp of learning seemed to be put out for near the space of a thousand years,—till the first Mensor King of Africa and Spain raised up and spurred forward the Arabian wits by great rewards and encouragements.—After Petrarch opened such libraries as were undemolished, he was seconded by Boccace, and John of Ravenna, and afterwards by Arctine, Philolphus, Valla,” &c. &c.

Stimulated to examine the various operations of secondary causes, and unwilling to rest satisfied with a general admission of facts, until he has endeavoured to fathom their combining operative agents,—the metaphysician, however persuaded of its general truth, will yet, perhaps, deem the conclusion of this same author rather the frank sentiment of the pious divine, than those of the philosopher, eager after hypothesis, and unwilling

unwilling to quit a topic of enquiry, until repeated trials have demonstrated its fallacy, or given some clue to its elucidation,—when, in language of humiliation, he exclaims: “Of these matters, no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, or in any other way, without taking in the superintendence of the great Creator and Ruler of the world. It is evident that these things are the gift of God;—they are so many talents, entrusted with us by the infinite Lord of the Universe,—a stewardship,—a trust reposed in us for which we must one day give an account.”

But if the extraordinary growth and ripening of talent, at some periods, more than others, and the vicissitudes which have marked the displays of the human intellect,—present an enquiry, on the whole, pregnant with difficulty to the lucublator,—there are considerations upon what may be termed the physical influences of climate and soil, which operate, exclusively of moral and intellectual causes,—the contemplation of which is not uninteresting to the philosopher, and upon which it is hoped the patience and the good taste of the reader will not be offended, as they may possibly, in their detail, combine actual interest, with a superior degree of certainty.

Active and enlightened theorists have repeatedly distinguished themselves by speculating upon the effects of climate upon the human frame and constitution of body, together with the moral influences of certain modes and habits of life, as relating to that deplorable state in which the Americans in particular, and other tribes, though creatures of our own species, are sunk, when suffering under the deprivation of every moral principle of culture. Hypothesis has lent her aid to uphold systems concerning people of diverse character, and various degrees of civilization,—systems founded, indeed, sometimes, as might be expected, upon grounds highly visionary and erroneous. Whether, however, the want of those means, which education afford, be, as is generally supposed, the sole cause of the near approach of the savage to the brute,—of his incapacity for any

mental exercise which requires the active contemplation of his own ideas,—a deep and philosophic enquiry has, perhaps, scarcely yet been ascertained.

M. De La Condamine—a philosopher of eminence, and who is, from his long residence amongst them, to be presumed a competent judge with regard to some, at least, of those of the new world,—may, however, be said to be of this opinion, as is sufficiently evident from the following brief, but masterly sketch of their character:—“It appears to me,” he remarks, “that the Americans have all one common character, of which, insensibility is the governing principle,—whether this is to be honoured by the name of apathy, or disgraced by that of stupidity, I shall leave undecided. It springs, no doubt, from the small number of their ideas, which extend not beyond their wants. Gluttons to excess, where they have the means; temperate to a seeming indifference, when they have not; pusillanimous in the extreme, if not transported by drunkenness; detesting labour; indifferent to every motive of glory, honour, or gratitude; solely possessed by the present object, and ever determined by it; without inquietude for the future, or memory of the past; giving themselves up to a childish joy, which they express, when unrestrained, by leaping, and immoderate bursts of laughter; without object or design; they pass their lives without thinking, and grow old without rising out of childhood, of which they preserve all the defects to the last. Were these reproaches confined to the Indians of some province of Peru, one might suspect that this degree of brutality springs from the abject dependance under which they are held; but the Indians of the Missions, and the savages, who enjoy their liberty, being equally limited in their intellects with the rest, one cannot contemplate, without humiliation, the near approach of man, abandoned to his simple nature, and deprived of education, to the condition of a beast.”

Degraded far below the state of civilized man, the opinion of M. De La Condamine of these Indians,—(which, however, is not always in unison with those of most other travellers, and involves a too general pro-

proscription of their moral endowments,) is, or seems to be, that their imbecility, indolence, and rudeness, is the sole consequence of their want of education.—No imaginable reason can be given, why a race of beings, comprehending, if we unite Africa with America, perhaps more than the half of mankind, deprived of the institutions of government, and the civilizing influences of science, arts, and manners, should originally possess weaker intellects than their more fortunate brethren of another latitude, or zone; or why Nature should more parsimoniously endow people who had, for any thing we see, an equal right to these immunities, than any others upon whom the adventitious gifts of Heaven might, in the changeful course of human affairs, equally be supposed to fall.

No reasonable ground exists for assuming that the Britons, the Gauls, or the Germans, have, in the aggregate, better capacities, or a brighter genius in the Eighteenth, than in the Eighth Century; and yet we find them, in the latter of these periods, distinguished by science and literature; whereas, in the former, they were overwhelmed by barbarism and moral darkness, and characterized by ignorance and imbecility.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IN my Letter on the alleged price of Gold and Silver, published in your last volume, p. 317, I trust that I have fully established this fact—that the precious metals having been selected and adopted, and being now received, by all commercial people, as the universal equivalent for whatever is offered to be sold, they have acquired the distinction of buyers or price, and it must follow, that as they are the price of all commodities, they cannot themselves be commodity. Hence it has arisen, that when bullion, whether coined or in mass, is placed in direct opposition to commodity, its operations become intricate and difficult to comprehend.

I propose, Mr. Urban, to make these two things, so opposed, the subject of my present communication.

Commodities are the produce of la-

bour, and consist of whatever is vendible. Money is not vendible, and can be obtained only by the sale of commodities, except by those who dig it from the earth, and who supply the rest of mankind, by purchasing from them the commodities they have to sell.

When commodities rise in price, then bullion sinks in value, and if they fall in price, then it rises in value. This is a circumstance, that enquirers on this subject should always keep in mind; for otherwise, it is impossible either to make themselves understood, or to understand others. The money, or piece of price, is thus opposed to the thing sold, and is as distinct as the buyer and seller.

Money and bullion have now, by the law of nations, the ability to pay all debts *per force*, whereas commodity can discharge debts only by agreement. All persons may refuse to accept goods in liquidation of a debt, but no one can refuse to receive payment in money.

Bullion having become the universal equivalent, is the money of the world:—coins are the money of particular states, and both, as money, command whatever is to be sold in all markets. But commodities must wait to be bought, and their sale depends very much on their quick consumption. Bullion may almost be said to be inconsumable.

The metals resist even the operation of fire, and are capable of being rendered so pure (particularly gold) as not afterwards to undergo any diminution of weight; hence it is, that they are known without being seen, and traders, separated by thousands of miles, receive stipulated weights of bullion as the price of all commodities.

Other things are always varying in price; bullion, having been adopted as the buyer, or measure of price, cannot itself have a price, it can only vary in its value.

No person in Great Britain, except the Government, can coin an ounce of silver into more than 5s. 2d. or an ounce of gold into more than 3*l.* 17s. 10½*d.* and they can always pay it away in coin to that amount. At this rate bullion is made into coin, and therefore cannot be much under the same value; and when coined cannot,

cannot, by law, be above it. Commodities have not the same privilege, nor the same confinement*.

Commodities may not be acceptable to every one: money is desired by all, nor does any person ever think he has too much: but a man may sicken at the sight of his goods, because no one chooses to buy them. Thus, commodities may, and often do, lie long in warehouses, paying heavy rents, and sometimes perishing, till they become worth nothing; while cash and bullion may always be placed out to interest, or employed in purchasing commodities for profit.

Commodities are greatly affected, both in price and value, by plenty and scarcity; but plenty and scarcity make no difference in the par, or exchange of the metals, but only in their value.

The precious metals, generally speaking, are not only inconsumable, but also undestructible, and fixable, either in largest portions or smallest particles. Commodities have none of these qualities.

Commodities being subject to continual decay, furnish a never-ceasing round of labour, in fulfilment of that denunciation against sin, where it is said, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." (Gen. iii. 19). Money, when sufficiency is acquired, enables its possessor to overcome the denunciation, so far as it relates to labour, and to live without it.

A LOMBARD.

P.S. There has lately appeared amongst us a new metal, called Platina. Its specific weight exceeds that of Gold; its colour is almost the same as silver, but not quite so white. It is creeping into use in our manufactories, but at present makes no promise of being adopted as money.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I HAVE perused, with much pleasure, several communications from your very intelligent Correspondent, A LOMBARD, and I feel as-

* In the last coinage of silver, the Government received the bullion at 5s. 2d. per ounce, and issued it at 5s. 6d. This is but a short-sighted policy; for whatever is gained in its issue, must be lost in its recal, and while it circulates, it must always bear the stigma of depreciation.

sured, that both you and he would encourage me to state my opinions, though opposed to his, for the sake of eliciting the truth.

I have been an attentive and thoughtful observer of passing events for the last thirty years; in the course of which time I have felt practically the variations in the price of bullion.

I agree with your Correspondent, that it is very desirable we should form correct ideas of the words in general use; I will therefore submit to his perusal (through your medium) a few observations upon the subject under discussion. After mature consideration, and much reflection on the terms *barter*, *price*, *buying*, *selling*, *purchase*, &c. I am of opinion that trade of every description rests upon its original foundation of barter, exchanging one commodity for another, and that bullion, or gold and silver, as well as costly jewels and works of arts, are commodities, and likewise matter of barter, subject to variations in their prices or relative value, as circumstances may affect them; for example, their abundance or scarcity, or the demand and supply.

The metals when coined into money are the received circulating medium of a particular country, possessing a nominal value on the authority of the stamp thereon; yet experience has proved them liable to great fluctuation with respect to their actual or relative value, when considered as an equivalent; which is ultimately regulated by the state of the Bullion market. When carried into a foreign country, they are commodities for sale or barter, subject to variation in price according to the demand and supply, and are usually of more value than the same weight of bullion in bars.

Money was the invention of man in very remote periods, to simplify and make easy the business of trade or barter, to serve as a medium for the interchange of commodities, when direct exchange might be impracticable, which most frequently must be the case. Money, consisting of the precious metals, has hitherto proved the best medium of exchange, and serves as an equivalent for all indirect exchanges, by which happy invention trade or barter is approaching to a complete science. Money is not the measure of value, or price of a commodity,

modity, but a circulating valuable consideration given in exchange or payment, which common consent has established as an equivalent in all dealings.

In latter ages, mankind have invented a paper medium, representing money, possessing no intrinsic value, but issued on the credit or responsibility of Banking companies, or of the government. It may be termed artificial money, but it has only been able to maintain its nominal value in well-governed states; and to be effective must not only represent a certain portion of the precious metals, but must be able to obtain that portion, or its relative value in commodities, otherwise public opinion will condemn it, in opposition to all laws and ordinances.

We all talk about money, as if it were the chief substantial property, when in truth it is only an equivalent or medium of exchange, and is seldom possessed to any large amount, even by rich men; for it performs its allotted task, by currently passing from one to another.

Price, in my opinion, is the measure or estimated value of commodities previous to exchange, adapted to, and expressed by means of the circulating medium; in other words, it is the quantity of money the seller expects to obtain for his commodities, first settled or measured by their relative value, compared with other commodities, and the equivalent, or money, to be received in exchange.

Price is neither money, nor the commodity; we must not confound it with the equivalent, or money received in payment; every commodity has a price distinct from what it may sell for; it frequently happens that the possessor cannot obtain the price in trade or barter, I mean its value in money, and he may be compelled by circumstances to part with it below the price.

I am aware what it sells for is frequently termed the price; but is that definition correct? We frequently hear of goods selling below the fair market price, or the rated value in money, equivalent to their cost and a moderate profit; and the same commodity has several prices on the same day. In the hands of the importer

or manufacturer it is fairly worth a certain fixed price; with the retailer it possesses a higher price, and by the consumer it is rated at a higher price still.

Buying, selling, purchase, &c. are terms well understood, denoting the indirect mode of exchanging commodities, rendered necessary by the improved method of transacting business; since money, or the medium of barter, has introduced middle men or merchants, and dealers, whose object it is to gain profit, by procuring commodities of every description to supply the wants of mankind. And as they barter through the intervention of price and money, these terms are peculiarly adapted to convey a just idea of these transactions.

On some future day I may be induced to submit to the judgment of your readers observations on other subjects. GEORGE WIRGMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

NOT for the purpose of reviving forgotten strifes amongst the great, but to gratify a vivid, and, I trust, not illiberal curiosity, respecting their motives of action, allow me to solicit that some one of your numerous and learned Correspondents will gratify me with an explanation of the cause (long sought by me in vain) which induced the celebrated Dr. Parr to republish the *Warburtonian Tracts* in 1788, and inflict so severe a chastisement on the very ingenious and learned Bishop Hurd? I have been told with a confidence, and from an authority that I cannot disregard nor gainsay, that the reason assigned for Parr's hostility by the lively and (generally speaking) very accurate Mr. D'Israeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, is totally misconceived and inaccurate; nor, in truth, is the reason there assigned an adequate key to the wounded spirit and deep-mouthed indignation of the erudite Editor of *Bellendenus*, who, being a most good-natured and benevolent man, would not have sprung from his lair, surely, with such a fierce and impetuous bound, from an impulse so trifling. There is no doubt but that Hurd, in consequence of this dreadful castigation, altered very much the Life of his friend Bp. Warburton,

Warburton, which he was then engaged in writing. Had Parr found in that Life the sneers upon Dr. Johnson's fame, which he expected to find there (for the Right Rev. Biographer disliked exceedingly, and spoke, they say, with habitual disrespect of the critical powers, as well as of the style of that eminent Author), it was his settled intention to enter upon an enlarged view and dissertation on the genius and character of Warburton. How splendid and appropriate an arena would this have been for his deep and various learnings, critical acumen, rich eloquence, and powers of gorgeous declamation! But Hurd has not mentioned the name of Johnson in his Life of Warburton; nor (stranger still) does the name of this his illustrious contemporary, and more than compeer, appear in *any* other of his works. The reason is, that he was afraid of him, whilst alive; and when he was gone, had too proud a feeling and too correct a taste to trample, before the public eye, on the carcass of a lion, before whose living presence he had crouched.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN. *Blacitt's Buildings,
Fetter Lane, Feb. 22.*

UCH has been said about the Welsh Poets and their Music. In looking over my old books, I found an account of then chief tune, namely, *Unbennaeth pry in K. H.* used to be sung by Bard Teulu. It would be in vain for me to say much about it, after what Tacitus and Dr. Wotton say on the subject. Dr. Wotton says, 'while the domestic Bard was singing what was particularly called the British Monarchy;' but rather in that time these Bards or Poets were held to sing in praise of British Monarchs, in which character the Bard was sent out as the Monarch arbitrator; he belonged to the Monarch in that manner, and for that reason. These feats were done in those parts of England over which he ruled. The English were considered constant enemies, because, upon their borders they had driven them from their own country, and from their pleasant and fruitful fields,—therefore their grandfathers, and all the Lords of the island, were heard and judged, that war and rapine upon their

enemies, led to right and justice; for this reason the musical courtier was to go into the fields of the English while war was waged; he was an officer to sing the praises of the ancient Monarchs, that the people might be stirred up to speak of and to retain in memory the great exploits of their forefathers, that being charmed with their heroism, they might emulate them. The ancient Germans were also of those who sung in the field of battle, in the same manner.

As probably the old Tune is not quite lost, it may reach the ear of some of our great Musicians of the day, and thus be revived.

Yours, &c. JOHN GRIFFITH.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

THE Church Missionary Society, in their last Report, p. 126, have stated that they cordially embraced an opportunity of tendering the assistance of the Society to the important design of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for the establishment of a Mission College near Calcutta. The wisdom of his Lordship's plan commended itself to every competent judge. The Committee could not witness without gratitude the general interest manifesting itself throughout the kingdom in favour of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and contemplated with pleasure the readiness with which it had adopted this proposal of the Bishop of Calcutta, and the promptitude with which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had agreed to support the same design. 5000*l.* of the funds of each Institution have been devoted to this object. Desirous of co-operating in the great and common cause, the Committee made a like grant of 5000*l.* for the same purpose, and empowered the Society's corresponding Committee at Calcutta to express to his Lordship its respectful acknowledgments of the enlarged views so eminently displayed in his plans for promoting the conversion of the native population of India; and to request that he would be pleased to accept the said sum of 5000*l.* in furtherance of this object. That sum has been vested in government securities, awaiting his Lordship's disposal. In the Letter from the

the

the Church Missionary Society, dated July 17, 1819, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, in communicating to his Lordship the Resolution, adds, "I cannot but express my earnest hope that it may please God to grant His blessing to your Lordship's plan, and fulfil your utmost wishes for the benefit of India."

The Calcutta Corresponding Committee in their Letter, dated Dec. 27, 1819, conveying the above communication, add, "It is their desire that this sum be placed at your Lordship's entire disposal at such times and in such manner as you may direct; and we are accordingly prepared to fulfil their wishes, whenever we may be honoured with your Lordship's instructions. It cannot be necessary to add the expression of our high satisfaction in being the organ of such a communication. Our own feelings are entirely in unison with those of the Society, for whom we have the honour to act; and we cordially rejoice in the Christian zeal and liberality with which your Lordship's grand Missionary measures have been encouraged."—This Letter was signed by G. Udny, J. W. Sherer, D. Corrie, J. Parson, T. Robertson, T. Thomson.

The Bishop, in his reply, dated at Chouringhee, Dec. 27, 1819, after acknowledging the above Letter, adds, "It can hardly be necessary to assure you that I have derived the highest gratification from this intelligence. I thankfully accept, and will, with the Divine blessing on my endeavours and purposes, faithfully apply this munificent donation. At the same time I rejoice to learn that your own sentiments are so strictly in unison with those of the Society for which you act; and I thank you for the expression of your satisfaction in the encouragement afforded to measures, of which Providence has vouchsafed to make me the humble instrument, and which I fervently pray may redound to the glory of God upon earth."—Signed, T. F. Calcutta.

The Associations in all parts of the country have expressed their cordial joy in this measure, as uniting the members of the Church in the pursuit of one great common object, by means ably conceived and admirably adapted to the present and growing wants of India.

In a former Letter his Lordship bore testimony to the actual state of our Eastern empire thus: "With reference to the *safety* of the measure, I can feel no embarrassment; the *danger*, generally speaking, of attempting to propagate Christianity in this country, is not the difficulty with which we have to contend; ordinary discretion is all that is required; and every proceeding I should consider to be safe, which did not offer a direct and open affront to the prevailing superstitions. In any attempt to enlighten, to instruct, or to convince, experience has abundantly shown that there is not the smallest ground for alarm; and this I believe is now admitted by many, who once regarded such attempts with manifest apprehension. A more remarkable change of sentiment has seldom been effected within so short an interval."

I have sent you these extracts from a conviction that yourself and your numerous readers will participate in the general satisfaction at viewing the salutary and benevolent steps which are thus in due progress in British India for spreading the Gospel of Peace without coercion of any kind, but by the mild precepts of the English Church. A. H.

MR. URBAN, March 7.

As an ardent lover of Topography I feel highly gratified by observing that the Local History of our Island has of late years claimed the attention of the publick, and especially that *gentlemen* have become authors in this department of literature; for they alone are enabled to contribute to those expenses which are necessary to illustrate the antiquities and biography of a county. Several County Histories are now under the Press, and conducted by *gentlemen*. The History of Hertfordshire, by Mr. Clutterbuck; the History of Durham, by Mr. Suttess; the History of Yorkshire, by Dr. Whitaker; and the History of Cheshire is terminated by Mr. Ormerod; and that of Ancient Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. who is eagerly promoting a Modern History of this County. To these may be added, a new History of Cornwall,—the first volume of an extended History of Northumberland,—a long-expected History of Northamptonshire, by Mr. Baker;—and many

many detached Descriptions of single Parishes. The Antiquarian world stands highly indebted to Mr. Britton and other authors, for their graphic illustrations of our splendid Cathedrals, and Monastic remains; and a very interesting accession has been made to our antiquarian knowledge, by the Views in Normandy (now under publication), by Mr. Cotman; and the Tour in that country, by Mr. Dawson Turner. But whilst I commend the zeal of our Topographers, I am under the necessity of condemning the choice of the materials which they have selected for illustration; for I have frequently observed much fine engraving wasted upon an indifferent subject; whilst others, far superior in merit, have been neglected. Nor do I think that sufficient attention has been paid to the portraits of distinguished personages, especially of those which have never been engraved. They are fit subjects: Biography and Topography should go hand in hand.

I am led to these remarks by the inspection of the Second Volume of Mr. Surtees's History of Durham; from which we had every reason to expect Illustrations executed in a very superior style, as I understand that a handsome subscription was made by the gentlemen of the county for that purpose.

For the landscape department, Mr. Turner was very properly fixed upon as the painter; and to Mr. Blore, a very ingenious artist, the architectural department was assigned.

There are three large plates of the former in this Volume, all of which will, I think, bear a just criticism. In the first view, the principal feature of Raby Castle *ought* to have been considered; whereas a pack of fox hounds is made the principal, and the noble castle a secondary object.

In the second View (Hilton), we live in a mist, and the plate appears to be only half finished.

In the third (Gibaide), there is the same fault,—the view is monotonous, and indistinct; and the three partake of the same defects.

Mr. Blore's subjects are very neatly drawn and engraved, but want force.

I have too good an opinion of Mr. Turner's knowledge of his art, to suppose, that he will rest satisfied with the engraving of these plates; at the same time I could wish that this able artist would sometimes treat us with

a clear and quiet sky, and not always live in clouds of tempest.

It is to be hoped, during the future progress of this fine Topographical Work, that more attention may be paid to its graphic illustrations: the County of Durham possesses many fine subjects; and the Views of its Town and Cathedral, from several adjacent parts of the country, are unrivalled by any other city. These scenes we hope will not escape the notice of the Author; and I heartily wish him both health and energy to prosecute and bring to a happy termination the laudable and arduous undertaking he has commenced.

I am also sorry to animadvert on another splendid Topographical Work now in progress, i. e. Dr. Whitaker's Yorkshire. In Part III. Mr. Turner is again too confused, and too much *in the clouds*, and much good engraving is lavished on Romoldkirk Church, which has no picturesque or remarkable feature to recommend it.

Yours, &c.

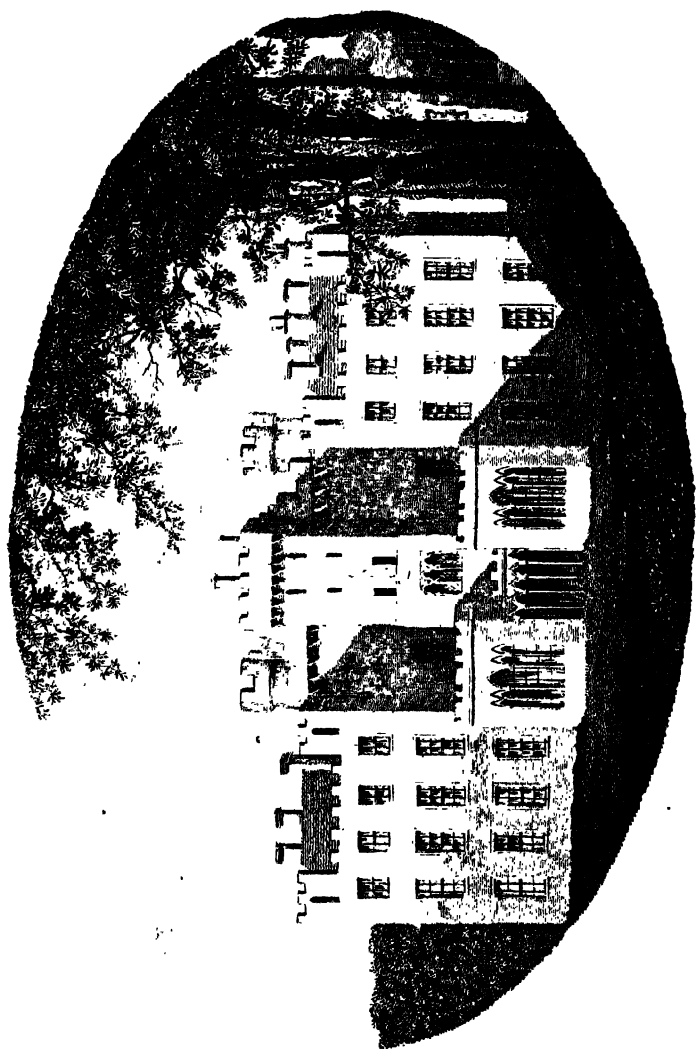
F. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Rodmarton, March 8.*
 A WRITER in your Magazine for January, who dates *Wantage*, and signs himself "H. W. B." has brought to your notice an error in the "*Magna Britannia*," published by my late most valued Brother and myself. It is an error for which I am solely responsible, as the whole of the parochial history has always been under my department. How it originated, whether from the inadvertency of the writer, or of the printer, at this distance of time it would be impossible to ascertain; but I flatter myself that it must be palpable to most readers, that the present tense has been substituted for the past by a mere inadvertency; and that I should not have quoted a MS. of 1644 as authority for the present existence of the antient Market Cross at Wantage. The inscription was professedly copied from Capt. Symonds's MSS. and quoted as so copied. The fact is, that I was several days at Wantage, when making collections for that town and neighbourhood in 1800, and well knew that the Cross did not then exist. Had it been otherwise, it has never been my practice to describe the existing state of things, but from my own personal observation, or very recent authorities.

Yours, &c.

DANIEL LYONS.

REVIEW



REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

33. *Surtees's History of Durham, Vol. II.*; continued from p. 138.

We cheerfully proceed to fulfil our promise of laying before our Readers some extracts from this valuable Work.

"HILTON CASTLE stands low and sequestered (according to the exact import of the original name *Peltun*), in the vale of Wear. The centre only of the present structure is ancient. The East front exhibits an oblong square tower rising above a portico of modern Gothic work. The West front has in the centre the great entrance, or gatehouse, perhaps nearly in the state in which it was reared in the reign of Richard II. The gateway is defended by square projecting turrets, with hanging parapets, exactly resembling the coeval architecture of Lumley. Two round towers of later date connect the centre with uniform wings of completely modern architecture.

A view of the West or Armorial entrance to Hilton Castle, drawn and very delicately engraved by Mr. Blore, is given in the Volume.

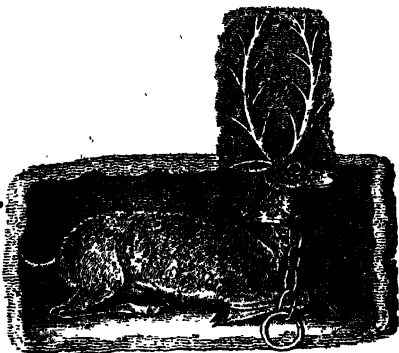
After describing the Arms on this front, and those on the right and left flanking towers, Mr. Surtees thus details the Arms on the East front:

"Within a plain shield the arms of *Hilton* only. Crest, on a close helmet, *Moses's* head in profile, in a rich diapered mantle, the horns not in the least radiated, but exactly resembling two poking sticks. Above all, in bold relief, a stag couchant, collared and chained."

A view of this East front, as it appeared in 1785, is annexed (*see Plate II*). A more complete delineation of the curious arms, presented in miniature on the front of the Castle, is also introduced in the adjoining column. The Cuts are borrowed from Mr. Surtees's Work.

"However ancient and simple a coat the Hilton bearing may appear, the Argent field and bars of Azure, yet it certainly was not the first armorial distinction adopted by the family. Alexander de Hilton, in 1172, seals his grant out of Hilton-mill, to St. Peter's of Wearmouth, with a huge demi-lion passant, so manufactured as to exhibit the leopine lash of the tail without the hind quarters of the noble brute. The common bearing, whenever first used, appears on a seal in 1328; and in 1414 William de Hilton exhibits a splendid seal with his shield of arms suspended on a tree; two conies, betwixt the shield and legend, look rather like ornaments than supporters. The arms sculptured on Hilton Chapel are supported by Stags; the later Barons uniformly used two Lions (Azure).

tured on Hilton Chapel are supported by Stags; the later Barons uniformly used two Lions (Azure).



"I can hardly even guess at the origin of the strange crest; *Moses's* head glorified or horned. *Cornuta erat epi facies*. Another crest (*for Coguzance?*) a stag in a golden

golden chain appears on Hilton Castle, East front; and to this stag there belongs a tradition, that it was granted to the family, I forget why, by the Conqueror, in whose service a certain fabulous Lancelot Hilton is said to have died at Peversham.

"This may not be an improper place to say a word or two on the title of *Baron*, so constantly bestowed on the ancient house of Hilton, and which has been adopted without scruple in the text. In any country where the term Nobility is not exclusively confined to the Peerage, the Hiltons would have ranked as Noblesse in the strictest sense of the word, yet I believe the title of Baron had no reference to any Peerage supposed to be created by one or more summons to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. or III. but was given by the general courtesy of the country, either from respect to the long and immemorial existence of the family in a gentle state, long before the creation of Barons either by writ or summons, or else with reference to the rank which the Hiltons undoubtedly held of *Barons of the Bishopric*, sitting with a sort of Provincial Peerage in the great Council of their Ecclesiastical Palatine, and possessing some degree of controlling or consulting power, which can now be very ill understood or defined, though there is ample evidence of the actual existence of such a *Chamber of Peers*, in many Episcopal Charters and other remaining documents."

"One proof of the high antiquity of the Hiltons is the number of popular traditions* which, in various ways, account for their origin. There is no improbability (though it is not matter proven) in supposing that the local establishment of the family extended above the Ascanian era; yet it might be difficult to say which coat Adam Hilton, the liege of King Athelstan, caused to be sculptured above the portal of St. Hilde, or to be engraved on the massy silver crucifix which he presented to the Abbess of the Peninsula. Romanus, the Knight of Hilton (whose very name is unknown to these early Roman-cers), might be Saxon, Dane, or Norman, or, according to a wild legend alluded to in Sharpe's *Whitelypool*, (p. 167.) he might with equal ease spring from a Northern Rover, who wooed and won 'a fair young Saxon Dame with all her lands and towers,' under the disguise of one of Odin's Ravens. The account of the matter given below is certainly not offered as any portion of the *Hiltons' Evidence*. It should, however, be recollected, to say nothing of Leda and such by-gone times, that the Ascanian Princes of Saxony sprung from the loins

of a *Bear*, and, which is more to the purpose, that the Staffords of Buckingham chose to descend from a *white Swan*."

A very copious account, and ample Pedigrees, of the Hilton Family are given, accompanied by Evidences, Charters, Wills, &c.

A general West view of the Castle, drawn by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. and engraved by Rawle, is contributed by its late noble possessor, the Earl of Strathmore.

The grounds to the North and East have been laid out in slopes and terraces, at the highest point of which, to the North, stands an elegant small Chapel."

"Several of the turrets of Hilton are still crowned with human figures, some in grotesque attitudes, others as combatants, &c. in the usual manner; a custom, which if it were not intended for mere ornament, was perhaps practised to deceive an approaching enemy, who could hardly tell, at some distance, whether the garrison were on the alert or not."

The melancholy fate of this ancient and honourable family will be read with interest.

"In 1332 and 1335, Alexander de Hilton had summons to parliament, which was never repeated in any of his descendants. After a series of twenty descents, stretching through five centuries, the family was nearly ruined, by the improvident posthumous generosity of Henry Hilton, esq. who appears to have been so much under the influence both of vanity and melancholy, as might, in these days of *equity*, have occasioned serious doubts as to the sanity of his disposing mind. This gentleman had several years before, on some disgust, deserted the seat of his ancestors, and lived in obscure retirement, first at the house of a remote kinsman at Billingham in Sussex, and afterwards at Mitchel-grove, where he died. By will dated 26 February, 1640-1, he devised the whole of his paternal estate for ninety-nine years, to the Lord Mayor and four senior Aldermen of the City of London, on trust to pay, during the same term, 24*l.* yearly, to each of thirty-eight several Parishes or Townships in Durham, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, and Newcastle on Tyne; 28*l.* per annum to the Mayor of Durham, and 50*l.* per annum to the Vicar of Monk Wearmouth: he then leaves an annuity of 100*l.* to his next brother Robert Hilton, and to his heirs; and 50*l.* per annum to his brother John Hilton, which last sum is to cease, if he succeed to the larger annuity as heir of Robert: all the residue and increase of his rents he gives to the City of London, charging them to bind out yearly five children of his own kindred

* One tradition is narrated in such pleasing lines, that we have transferred it to our Poetical Department.

kindred to some honest trade; and further he desires them to raise 4000*l.* out of the rents, to remain in the City Chamber during ninety-nine years, and the interest to be applied in binding out orphan children born on the manors of Ford, Biddick, and Barmston. After the expiration of that term, he devises the whole of his estates, with the increased rents, and also the same 4000*l.* to his heir at law, *provided* he be not such an one as shall claim to be the issue of the testator's own body. He then gives several legacies to his servants, and to the family of Shelley of Michell grove; declares that he has 3000*l.* on good bonds in London; appoints the Lady Jane Shelley to be his Executrix, and desires burial in St. Paul's Cathedral, 'under a fair tumble like in fashion to the tumble of Dr. Dunne,' for which purpose he leaves 1000*l.* to his Executrix, who never complied with the injunction.

Henry Hilton left a widow (not named in his will) who re-married Sir Thomas Smith, said to have been an active and intriguing man, of considerable influence during the Usurpation. Robert Hilton, the next brother to Henry, survived him only a few months, and he also left a widow, whose second husband, Sir Thomas Hallyman, obtained in compensation of her dower a life estate in the manor of Ford. The Will itself produced, as was most likely, litigations and chancery suits in abundance; and under all these circumstances, the estate, or rather the shadow of the estate, vested in John Hilton, the seventh and sole surviving brother of Henry. The civil war burst out in the same year 1641, and John Hilton periled the reliques of his inheritance in the royal cause. Himself and his son bore the commissions of Colonel and of Captain in the Marquis of Newcastle's army. The estate of Hilton, placed exactly between the royal army and the Scots under Lesley, was plundered and wasted by both parties; and, on the final ruin of the royal cause, the Hiltons, included in the list of malignants, were totally disabled from struggling at law or equity, either with the rebel City of London, or with the two Knights who had espoused the worse, then the better cause. The wonder is, that from such a state of things the family ever emerged at all; but the younger John Hilton (who succeeded to the claims of his father in 1653) seems to have possessed a share of prudence and quiet perseverance very unusual in a ruined Cavalier. The very litigations of Sir Thomas Smith with the City Chamber, though they tore the estate in pieces, whilst the heir starved, had eventually a favourable effect. The Citizens of London, who derived very little direct advantage from the will of their singular benefactor, were wearied out with the con-

test; and after the Restoration an amicable decree was pronounced, by which the possession of the estates was restored to the heir, on condition that he should discharge all the particulars of the trust created by the will of Henry Hilton, should make regular payment of the several parochial charities, and satisfy the claims of the two dowagers. Under these sore incumbrances Mr Hilton took the management of his own property; but the rents, wasted as the estate had been for twenty years, were totally inadequate to the charges; and it was found necessary to reduce the whole of the payments one third, in proportion to the actual state of the rent-roll, leaving still a very sufficient burthen to exercise the prudence and patience of the family, both which useful qualities they seem to have possessed in a very exemplary degree.

From this period the ancient Barons of Hilton, no longer distinguished by extended possessions or extraordinary influence, retreated, without degradation of blood or of honour, into the quiet ranks of private gentry. Three successive chiefs of Hilton were not more respected for their ancient and undoubted descent, than for the prudent and unostentatious simplicity with which they supported the fallen fortunes of their house, without meanness, and without vain regret or misplaced pride. Their names do not even occur in the list of Parliamentary Representation, and they received rather than claimed from the general courtesy of the country the acknowledged rank of the first untitled gentry of the North, of Noblesse without the peerage. The last Baron, a man of mild and generous disposition though of reserved habits, is still remembered with a mingled sentiment of personal respect and of that popular feeling, which even ill conduct can scarcely extinguish, towards the last representative of a long and honourable line, unstained by gross vice, and unsullied by dishonour.

Amongst other Baronial appendages, Mr. Hilton was one of the latest gentlemen in England who kept a domestic fool. The Baron on one occasion, on his return from London, quitted his carriage at the Ferry, and amused himself with a homeward saunter through his own woods and meadows; at Hilton foot bridge he encountered his faithful fool, who, staring on the gaudy laced suit of his patron, made by some false Sutherland tailor, exclaimed, "Wha's fule now?"

"John Hilton, esq. (great-grandson of John in 1653.) died 25th Sept. 1746. By will dated 6 Nov. 1739, he devised all his estates to his nephew, Sir Richard Musgrave, of Traxton Castle, bart. on condition

tion of assuming the name of Hilton only. Within a few years afterwards the whole of the estates were sold under an act of Parliament."

"Hilton Castle was a few years ago (after standing long untenanted) the residence of the friendly and hospitable Simon Temple, esq. The Castle is now occupied by Thomas Wade, esq."

We now, for the present, take our leave of this very interesting Volume; the above extracts (which are taken from the first opening pages of the Volume) having, we trust, convinced our Readers of the entertaining nature of its contents.

34. *A History of Northumberland. In Three Parts. By John Hodgson, Clerk. Perpetual Curate of Jarrow, with Heworth.—Vol. V. Being the First Volume of Part III. containing Antient Records and Historical Papers. 4to. pp. 425. Nichols and Son*

WE have the pleasure of announcing this portion of another County History. The Volume before us, though the first published, will rank as the fifth in order when the Work is completed; and consists of Antient Records and Historical Papers, relative to Northumberland and the English and Scottish Borders.

The following is an enumeration of the Articles in this portion of the work:

1. "Royal and Private Charters relating to Lands in Knarresdale and Haughton, in the Parish of Simonburn.—2. Names of the Castles and Towers in Northumberland, with their Proprietors, about 1460.—3. Articles of Accusation against Lord Dacre, Warden of the Marches, by the inhabitants of Northumberland.—4. 5. 6. and 7. Inquisitions post Mortem temp. Henry III. Edward I. II. and III.; *Rotuli Hundredorum*; *Placita de quo Warranto*; and the *Testa de Nevill*, so far as each of the above relate to Northumberland.—8. Rates and Rentals, with Proprietors' Names in 1663. [A very curious Article.]—9. Pope Nicholas's *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Anglor*, &c. so far as relates to Northumberland.—10. Account of the Expences of Sir Thomas Swinburne, knight, during his Sheriffalty, in 1628 and 1629."

To these Articles are added a very copious Index.

The Volume is embellished with eight prints, six of which are from drawings by Edward Swinburne, esq. and engraved in aquatint by F. C. Lewis. The other two are copies from Buck's Views of Alnwick and Widdrington Castles.

The Volume is also embellished with several neat wood-cuts, engraved by Bewick, Nicholson, and Armstrong, from designs by Mr. Swinburne.

Vol. I. is intended to contain the General and Border History of the County, with separate articles on its Natural History, Agriculture, Geology, Mining, Revenues, &c.

Volumes II. III. and IV. will include descriptions of the towns, villages, antiquities and curiosities, pedigrees, memoirs of remarkable persons; of Vol. V. we have now given an account; and Vol. VI. will contain Appendix matter of a similar description.

We wish the Author health and success to complete his plan.

35. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Sir John Newport, Bart. M.P. on the Subject of the present Commission for an Inquiry into the Duties, Salaries, &c. of the Officers of the several Courts of Justice in England; in which are contained short Observations on the Antiquity, Nature, and Duties of the Office of Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, with a view to Salaries, instead of Fees. By Francis Paul Stratford, Esq. one of the Masters in Ordinary of the said Court. 8vo. pp. 75. Clarke.*

THOUGH this elegant and instructive "Letter" is dated Feb. 6, 1820, it is but recently that we have had the satisfaction of perusing it. There can be no doubt, however, of its long since having had its intended effect on the Right Honourable Baronet to whom it is addressed. The patriotic and benevolent Member for Newry could not fail of being convinced by the luminous and gentlemanly manner in which the very learned Master in Chancery has asserted, and unquestionably vindicated the practice of the high and exalted Court of Judicature in which he so ably fills an important station;—vindicated, we repeat, from charges not directly made, but insinuated by a side wind, which it may be sufficient to notice in the words of the introductory paragraph:

"Sir;—I have the honour (for such I think it, even under the circumstances which give occasion to this Letter), to be one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery; and I am, as I believe all my brethren are, very grateful for the means from time to time provided by Parliament for the remuneration of our labours, and the maintenance of our rank and condition whilst in office, and for our comfort when worn out and in retirement.

tirement. With such a feeling, you cannot suppose that I am inclined to attribute any but good motives to a Member of Parliament of your high character, for first stirring, and afterwards promoting, the issuing a Commission for an Inquiry into the Duties, Salaries, and Emoluments of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of the several Courts of Justice in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed."

After stating the result of a somewhat similar enquiry in 1740, the learned Master thus proceeds:

"When I feel quite conscious that no just ground of complaint against the Masters, or their officers, exists, I cannot divine what prospect of benefit to the public could have operated upon your mind in promoting the present Commission, at least so far as regards them; and in other respects, I am not personally interested, though I hope and trust, and indeed am fully persuaded, that the officers and ministers of all the other Courts will prove, upon examination, to be as pure in their conduct, as I believe those of the Court of Chancery to be. I have, indeed, heard two motives assigned, but both, I am convinced, invented in malice towards you, for they are calculated to derogate from your character as a man endowed with that high sense of honour, and honesty, and generosity of heart, so peculiar to the Irish nation, and therefore I neither do, nor will believe them to be founded in truth, when assigned to you."

These motives we forbear to transcribe; more especially as the worthy Letter Writer repeats, that "he does not believe either of them to be founded in truth."

One fact, however, is worthy notice—"the expence" of the late Commission; which (says Mr. S.) as I view it, cannot have been less than eight, but most probably ten thousand pounds, in each year since the Commission issued.

Enough, we trust, has been said of this very important Letter; but it has merits far beyond a mere answer to the Right Honourable Member for Newry—we mean, the distinct and entertaining history which it details of the origin and office of the High Court of Chancery and its principal Officers.

Once more addressing the Right Honourable Baronet, the learned Master pathetically adds,

"Permit me, Sir, before I finally conclude, to pay my humble tribute of respect to Lord Eldon, by saying (and in this I defy all contradiction) that no

Chancellor ever existed, more honest, more learned, more upright, or more laborious in executing the duties of his own office; or more circumspect, more disinterested, or more happy in his choice of persons to fill and execute the duties of all the other higher judicial offices (of whom he has lived to recommend to our late venerable and now much lamented Sovereign, not fewer than fifteen Judges, and to appoint of his own authority, not fewer than twelve Masters in Chancery); with this exception, that perhaps he erred in the appointment he made of the individual who has the honour, Sir, to subscribe himself, your most obedient, and very respectful humble servant,

F. P. STRATFORD."

36. *An Illustration of the Liturgy of the Church of England, as to its daily Service; including a particular Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' and Athanasian Creeds, shewing the Scriptural foundation of the Established Service, its Conformity to the Practice of the Primitive Church, and the Deviations from both in the Varieties of modern Worship, with an Appendix historical, critical, and practical. By the Rev. Thomas Pruett, Curate of Dursley, Gloucestershire. 2 vols. sup. royal 8vo. Rivingtons, 1820.*

37. *Divine Revelation, Scripture Analogy, Primitive Practice, and continued Custom the Warrant for the Economy and Discipline of the Church of England, as to Diocesan Episcopacy, and an immutable threefold Ministry. Shewn in a Series of Propositions, founded on the Sacred History, and the Practice of the primitive Church. Sup. royal 8vo. pp. 51. By the same Author.*

THE Liturgy of the Church of England has been justly admired, because it is in language, matter, and style, exactly what such a thing ought to be. It is, in form and substance, *holy*, a term which, applied to books, can scarcely be said of any other, except the Bible. By *Holiness*, we mean exclusively such a form of words, and such matter, as inspired writers alone may be presumed to use. Theology is too scientific; Methodist Preaching mere rhapsody; and Orthodox discourses, either dry logical discussion, or fine specimens of eloquence and argument. The Messiah of Klopstock, and the Death of Abel of Gessner, are poems. The Pilgrim's Progress is a romance; and Watts's Hymns a children's book. All are founded upon human arts. But *Holiness* is the spirit, which may be supposed to dictate the language that Religion

Religion itself, were it personified, might be presumed to use. Its voice expresses the pure soul of the thing; and its language may be considered as an exact portrait of its character. Postils and comments, without the aid of ratiocination, history, and luminous philosophical elucidation, are unsavoury and insipid. They may inform, instruct, and please, if aided in the manner mentioned; but they can never convey the impression of Divine purity and sublimity, attaching to the language and character of Holiness, properly understood. According to our meaning, we know no human composition, equal in holiness, to the Liturgy, nor do we object to a single syllable of it, only to the selection of the Lessons, Epistles, and Gospels. These, we think, should not have consisted of copies of other Liturgies; but of parts of Scripture, especially adapted to the illustration of the Thirty-nine Articles; and had this been done at the Reformation, it would have acted, as a universal and perpetual Catechism and Expositor. At present, the instruction derived from the Scriptural extracts alluded to, is miscellaneous and desultory, good, but not the best. Prudence, at the period, on account of the habits and prejudices of the people, might have dictated thus copying the *Portiforium secundum usum Sarum*; but it is manifest, that identity or imitation implies the very opposite of reform and improvement. The Lessons in the Old Testament do not uniformly consist of the Prophetic parts, referring to Christ; and, except at certain seasons, the Epistles and Gospels are moral or historical, rather than doctrinal.

Such are our opinions of the Liturgy, and such is the only alteration which we should like to see in it.

As to the Work before us, it is an immense collection of matter of all sorts, relating to the subject. If the Liturgy could be considered as a country, it is a History of it: and, with regret that Mr. Pruén did not give us more of himself, we readily acknowledge that the labour and perseverance of Mr. Pruén are immense; and that he has shelved, pigeon-holed, and ticketed an enormous mass of multifarious information.

Our limits do not allow us to make long extracts, unless on subjects of

high novelty or curiosity. We shall select two passages referring to the Antediluvian æra: a part of the work where Mr. Pruén, being original, displays his ability.

"It is said, that there were giants in the earth in those days Gen. vi. 4. But the word translated giants, means rather men of violence or apostates, who becoming mighty and men of renown, held out the most profitable examples to their inferiors." See vol. in. p. vi.

Though we know, that large fossil bones, and an allegorical personification of mountains, rocks, meteors, hurricanes, &c. gave birth to the term giants, among the heathens, yet we think from the above passage, that the Heathen Mythologies were the absolute Antediluvian systems of Religion.

Mr. Pruén says, in quotation, that owing to the longevity of the Antediluvians, it is calculated, "that the inhabitants alive, at the time of the flood, amounted to near 14,000,000,000,000; i. e. fourteen billions, or millions of millions, whereas the number supposed to be now living is not 1,000,000,000, or one fourteenth part, a disproportion hardly conceivable (P. vii.) True, not if they were flies.

Now Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and we have the express authority of Diodorus Siculus (L. i.) Plutarch in Numa, and Pliny (L. vi. c. 48) for saying, that the most ancient Egyptian year was a mere Lunar month: and as we have no information that the Antediluvians understood Astronomy, a science antecedent to the invention of a Solar year, we consider the opinion of longevity as a mistake; and the populousness described, as a number too large for this planet to support, and manifestly disproved by the providential checks, so ably exhibited by Mr. Malthus.

We proceed now to Mr. Pruén's second Work. To us there appears no difficulty concerning the ancient existence of Bishops not being simple Presbyters. As the Work of Mr. Pruén is only introductory to a continuation, we beg to refer him to Cyprian, Epist. 66, and Jerom, Epist. ad Eusebium, for the attestation of the Fathers, that Bishops were the successors of the Apostles. But we rely much upon the meaning of the word "Episcopus," in the Heathen times. The Athenians thus denominated certain

tain Magistrates, who went over provinces and districts committed to their jurisdiction, in order to retain them in duty and fidelity. (Ducange, *v. Episcopus*.) Now, whoever attends to the Acts and Epistles of the New Testament, will see that St. Paul, and the other Apostles, acted precisely in a similar manner, so far as concerned a moral and religious magistracy. Muratori (Thes. i. 626) adduces an inscription for an Episcopus of Nice, i. e. a colonial subaltern Magistrate. In confirmation, however, of Mr. Pruen's position of Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, besides Jerom, &c. take Tertullian de Baptismo (p. 263. Ed. Rigalt.) "Dandi quidem [Baptismum] habet *jus summus sacerdos*, qui est *Episcopus*. Dehinc Presbyteri et Diaconi. Non tamen sine Episcopi auctoritate, propter Ecclesie honorem; quo salvo, salva pax est." We have pointed out this passage to Mr. Pruen, because it is the *liad* in a nutshell, and to us definitive on the subject.

33. *Two Sermons preached at the Opening of Kenwyn New Church, &c. Oct. 8. 1820. By the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Marnham. &c. 8vo. pp. 54. TUTO.*

ELOQUENT Discourses, well doctored and well principled. For manifest reasons in the present times, we quote Bishop Porteus's account of his Majesty, when Regent, cited in p. 47.

"I was charmed (said the Bishop of London) with his fine, open, manly countenance, the peculiar mildness and gentleness of his manners, and the elegance of his language, and the clearness and precision with which he explained to me the subject of our meeting."

Such an apostolical person as Bishop Porteus, would have remained silent if he could not have commended with truth, nor did the occasion require him to speak at all; nor did he expect promotion.

39. *Report of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for 1820. 8vo. pp. 248.*

WITH respect to Institutions of established fame, all that can be said in support of them is, that they augment in character and utility. During the last year, the Society has issued 32,598 Bibles, with other books, &c.; 1,405,437 publications; and extended its assistance to the education of 153,123 children.

We beg, however, with the best intentions, to suggest an improvement. The profusion of Tracts, against Infidelity, &c. (p. 120) is unnecessary. Notwithstanding high names and fine writing, the only Hercules who overthrows Deism, in truly philosophical conclusiveness, is Dr. Wheeler, late Regius Professor at Oxford; and if the muscular parts of his sixth Lecture, beginning vol. i. p. 119, and ending p. 124, be simplified and reduced to vulgar capacity, and be annexed as a preface to Watson's Apology for the Bible, all is done that can be done. Let the Pilgrim's Progress be also un-Calvinized. If these books have no effect, nothing can; and the funds of the Society are, in respect to doctrinal tracts, in some degree thrown away.

40. *The Retrospective Review; consisting of Criticisms upon, Analyses of, and Extracts from, curious, useful, and valuable Books in all Languages, which have been published from the Revival of Literature up to the Commencement of the present Century. Vols. I. and II. C. and H. Baldwin.*

THE reviewing of a Reviewer is a hazardous enterprise, and frequently preliminary to a literary contest. He is not the puny Authoring who can obtain no redress for blighted prospects, but a Knight armed cap-a-pie, ready to answer, as well as to give affronts, and amenable to no laws but those of his own creating. Like many Builders, he raises his own structure on the foundation of another; and for that purpose does not scruple to demolish every thing that can be traced of what he has meddled with. He uses unfortunate Authors as Workmen do a grindstone—merely to whet his tools on; finding fault if they yield no edge, and esteeming it but a matter of course if they do. In short, he is the Alchemist of Literature; for he sets himself to work on some honest metal, promising to produce gold, and brings forth nothing but dross. Some such observations would probably have been uttered (had Reviews existed) by a writer of *Characters* in the seventeenth century.

A work like the "Retrospective" was much wanted; the "British Librarian" of Oldys was out of date; while the "Censura Literaria" and "British Bibliographer" of Sir Eger-ton Brydges had ceased to continue. It

must,

must, therefore, be gratifying to all lovers of Literature, that such a publication as the present has been fixed upon, by which the essence of whole libraries may be condensed into a few volumes.

"While the present Reviews are confined to the books of the day, we have the liberty of ranging over the whole extent of modern literature. Criticism, which when able and just, is always pleasing, we shall combine with copious and characteristic extracts, analyses, and biographical accounts, so as in some measure to supply the dearth of works on the history of Literature in our own language; for it is to be lamented, that except the unfinished work of Warton, and a few detached Essays, we have no regular history of English Poetry—and that of the prose writers, their language, style, spirit, and character, there exists no account at all." P. ix.

The Reader will frequently have to complain that too little attention has been paid to information, and that the comment is often clouded by an unlicensed use of metaphorical and figurative language. This the Reviewer should always avoid, if he wishes to be read by posterity.—The following passage is extracted from an article on "Fuller's Holy and Profane States."

"If he (Fuller) was frequently too careless and inaccurate in his facts, it was not heedlessness as to truth, which no one reverenced more than he did, but because he considered them but as the rind and outward covering of the more important and more delicious stores of thinking and consideration which they inwardly contained; because he thought life too short to be frittered away in fixing dates and examining registers: what he sought was matter convertible to use, to the great work of the improvement of the human mind, not those more minute and jejune creatures of authenticity, which fools toil in seeking after, and madmen die in elucidating."

Now all this is exactly *Lear's* "Spit Fire, Spout Rain"—washy and inflammatory. Facts and dates will always find their value, when sentiment goes a begging. Of what service to mankind would it have been if Anthony à Wood had written characters instead of lives; or John Bagford composed "Meditations in a Flower-garden" instead of collecting books? Were the lives of Randle Holme and his descendants "frittered away;" or were the works of Birch "jejune authen-

ticity," and himself a madman or a fool? No, Brother Reviewer,

"Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur."

We trust we have said enough on a subject in which all but Novelists, Authors of Sentiment, and Literary Loungers, will agree with us. Still we wish not to include Fuller in our charge: we have found the benefit of his collections, the plan of which has merely been *inverted* by the Retrospective Reviewer. He wrote, that he might be read by Posterity, not as a *Sentimentalist*, but as a Chronologer and Historian; for, had he entertained any different intention, other subjects had been better adapted to it.

We particularly recommend the articles on "The Early English Drama" to our Readers; as we do not mean to present them with a catalogue, it is unnecessary to mention others. The undertaking has diffused a congenial spirit throughout various Periodical Works, for examples of which we may appeal to the *Bookworm* in the European Magazine, and the *Censor* in our own.

41. *Some short Arguments and plain Facts, shewing that the Civilization and Instruction of the Natives of India furnish the surest means of upholding the Stability of our Oriental Empire; and of the Introduction and speedy Progress of Christianity, without wounding the superstitious Prejudices of the Country against that Cause; with an Alphabetic Cipher-table for secret Correspondence; and a few requisite Animadversions to Subjects becoming daily more prominent and commanding.* By Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. Lond. pp. 50.

COL. MACDONALD very eloquently and feelingly supports the able plans of the Bishop of Calcutta; viz. Religious and Moral culture, founded upon the grand preliminary basis, instruction in our language, habits and arts. The Colonel differs, however, from the learned Prelate, in the appointment of half-cast Schoolmasters (p. 9). He also suggests improvements in the India Administration at home, improvements of a harmless kind (p. 13 seq.), and adds various illustrative and useful information, as a leaven of the whole. The subjects are too momentous, for us to discuss, unless we had official knowledge and documents.

43. *Universal Beneficence enforced on the sublime Principles of Divine Revelation: being the Substance of a Sermon preached at the Church of the United Parishes of St. Mary at Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, for the Benefit of the City of London School of Instruction and Industry. Accompanied with Preliminary Remarks adapted to the present National Crisis. By the Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, A.M. Rector of Godstone, Surrey. 8vo, 48 and 35 pp. Seeley.*

HAVING recently paid a tribute of respect to the memory of this pious and eloquent Divine (Vol. XC. ii. p. 371) we accept the present Discourse (though preached in 1819), as an Admonition from the Dead to the Living; and are much pleased both with the energetic Sermon and the judicious prefatory Remarks.

A short extract from the Advertisement in February 1820, will apply equally at present:

"The peculiar aspect of the Times, the daring attempts which have been recently made, for the subversion of Christianity, civil Order, and social Subordination; together with the National Bereavements we have suffered; it is humbly presumed, will be received as a sufficient apology for its appearing at so great a distance from the period of its first delivery. It is now published and sold for the benefit of the said Institution; to the Funds of which, it is hoped, it will prove a considerable addition. Could any thing add to the importance of the following Preliminaries, it is, *the horrid Conspiracy*, which, while we are correcting the Press, has excited a most painful and indignant sensation throughout the Country. A Conspiracy, which must provoke the utmost energies of every worthy member of the Community to hold up its atrocious features to the extreme detestation of the Lower Classes of Society, and, with increasing ardour, to inculcate on them the principles of Religion—Loyalty—and Order."

"An Account of the City of London School of Instruction and Industry, for the Benefit of Children of the indigent Poor," founded by the Rev. Richard Poovah, LL.D. with a List of its Supporters, is appended to the Sermon.

44. *Stuart's History of Armagh; continued from p. 141.*

THE tumultuary state of Ireland and its contending Chieftains, from the period of the Reformation to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth

in 1602-3, are fully detailed; and it is remarkable that the documents which gave safe conduct to the Leaders of the Rebellion, and which terminated this long-protracted and sanguinary war, in which the whole kingdom of Ireland was so deeply interested, bears date March 24, 1602-3, the precise day of the Queen's death.

"After these events 'the multitude,' says Sir John Davis, 'who ever love to be followers of such as could master and defend them, admiring the power of the court of England, being brayed as it were in a mortar with the sword, famine and pestilence together, submitted themselves to the British government, received the laws and magistrates, and gladly embraced the king's pardon.'"

"The Roman Catholic inhabitants of this country viewed the new king with a favourable eye, not only because he derived his origin from the ancient Scotch-Hibernian sovereigns, but because they hoped to obtain from him the full exercise of their religion, free from all penal statutes and arbitrary restraint. Hence we find some of the most learned of their authors eulogizing the monarch in almost adulatory terms, and adorning him in pathetic language to relieve his oppressed people. King James's popularity in Ireland was not diminished by the kindness with which he received the earl of Tyrone and Rory O'Donel. O'Donel was confined by him in his dignity and possessions, and his friend O'Donel was created earl of Tinnahilly."

Biographical Memoirs are then given both of the Protestant and Catholic Archbishops of Armagh, interspersed with the political events of Ireland. In the List of Primates, the name of Usher is conspicuous as a Protestant, and that of Plunket as a Catholic. Among the succeeding Protestant Primates, are many names which have attained great celebrity: that of Primate Marsh deserves particular attention:

"He built in Dublin, near the palace of St. Sepulchre's, a noble library, which he not only enlarged, after his promotion to the primacy, but enriched with a choice collection of valuable books, at an expense of four thousand pounds. To his own library, he superadded that of Bishop Stillingfleet, a man famous in the literary world; and he liberally endowed the institution, with two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for the support of a librarian and his deputy, who are to attend at certain stated hours. It is said, that the books of Taneguy Le Fevre, Madame Da-

cier's father, form a part of Marsh's library, which was further augmented by a collection of literary works, bequeathed to it by Dr. Smith, archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1772. For this highly useful institution, the founder obtained national protection, by procuring an act of parliament, for its final settlement and regulation. In Armagh, he rebuilt and repaired a dwelling-house, for himself and his successors; and he formed an eleemosynary establishment, at Drogheda, for the reception and maintenance of twelve widows of decayed clergymen, who had been curates in the diocese of Armagh. To each of these widows, a comfortable residence and an annuity of twenty pounds are allowed from funds, appropriated by the Primate, at his own cost, to that benevolent purpose. He provided also, that if there should, at any time, be a deficiency of such widows, in the diocese of Armagh, the funds might be applicable to those of the whole province, and if there should yet happen to be a deficiency, then to the apprenticing or educating the children of clergymen; and he appropriated forty pounds per annum, out of the general endowments, to be paid to the dean and chapter of Armagh, for the support of the cathedral. Many decayed churches were repaired by him, in his own diocese, and many impropriations purchased at his own private expense, and restored to the church. Primate Marsh gave essential pecuniary aid, towards the propagation of the Gospel in the Indies, and was indeed a prelate of extraordinary learning, piety, and benevolence. He had applied himself to the study of Mathematics and natural Philosophy, and was deeply versed in the learned languages, particularly in the oriental tongues. He was eminently skilled in both vocal and instrumental music, comprehending the theory and principles of harmony scientifically, and displaying, as a practitioner, considerable taste and execution. Many valuable works in Goliut's collection of Oriental manuscripts, were purchased by him, and presented to the Bodleian library."

It is pleasing to peruse the records of piety and benevolence which are next given of this good Primate's different successors, amongst whom the munificence of Primate Robins (Lord Rokeby) is eminently conspicuous.

After a brief biographical sketch of the Hon. Dr. William Stuart, the present Primate, Mr. Stuart observes:

"It cannot be expected, that we shall enter into any minute biographical account of our present Metropolitan. Indeed, if we were to delineate his character with the most scrupulous accuracy, we

should appear to those who know him not, to have descended to the meanness of adulation; whilst it would be impossible to raise him higher in the estimation of those who have witnessed the whole tenor of his life, and have made his worth the measure of their approbation."

And in a Note he adds:

"There are, however, a few things which we cannot, in common justice, omit mentioning.—1st. He is a resident Primate, who superintends the church committed to his care, with conscientious vigilance. His presence in Armagh, and the money which he expends in that neighbourhood, are highly beneficial to the country.—2d. He seems anxious to provide for the acting clergy of his own diocese.—3d. He has given parishes to several old curates, who possessed no other interest in the Church, than a certain conscientiousness in his Grace's bosom, that they merited preferment.—4th. He has encouraged the building of comfortable Glebe-houses for his Clergy, and the natural consequence is, that there is scarcely a non-resident clergyman in his diocese. Indeed his own salutary example has greatly contributed to this effect.—5th. He has adorned Armagh with some beautiful public buildings, which shall be mentioned in the sequel of this work.—6th. During the late famine, his pecuniary grants to the committee established in Armagh, for relieving the indigent poor, were munificent.

Among the more recent Catholic Primates, were Dr. Dominick Maguire and Dr. Hugh Mac Mahon. In the account of the former occur the following particulars of Dr. Michael Moor.

"To Primate Maguire and his subordinate bishops, the preservation of the valuable library, now in Trinity-College, Dublin, during the commotions which took place in the reign of James the second, is in some measure due. Father Peters had almost persuaded the king, to confer the establishment on the Jesuits. The Roman Catholic prelates, however, exerted their influence, and induced the monarch to nominate Dr. Michael Moor, a secular priest, provost of the university. This ecclesiastic, who possessed much taste, integrity, and learning, opposed the intended transfer of the college to the Jesuits, against whom he preached an animated sermon, taking as his text, 'If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.' In this text, he probably not only alluded to Peters, who laboured under a deficiency of sight, but also to James, whose mental opticks were not very clear. Be this as it may, he, with the most scrupulous attention, preserved the books from injury, even when the library was converted into a military garrison, the chapel

chapel into a magazine, and the students' chambers into prisons.

"Peters, enraged at Moor, contrived to excite against him the king's indignation, who issued his royal orders that he should instantly depart from his dominions. Moor obeyed, but declared, as he withdrew, that he was only precursor to his majesty, who would soon be compelled to follow him. He was well received at Paris, but on the arrival of James in that city, he was obliged to fly from it, in order to escape the mean resentment of his infatuated prince. Pope Innocent the twelfth, who knew the value of the man, patronised him and, after the death of James, he was rector of the university of Paris, principal of the college of Navarre, and royal professor of philosophy, and of the Greek and Hebrew languages. This excellent man became blind, some years before his death, and was robbed of many hundred volumes of his books, by a confidential person, whom he had employed to read to him, in the hours which he had devoted to study. Thus he, who had saved the noble library of Trinity College from destruction, was ungenerously pillaged of his own books, by the villany of a pretended friend. He died on the twenty-second of August, 1726."

"It may, perhaps, seem strange to some of our Readers, that the Roman Catholic prelates should have been so tenacious of ecclesiastic rights, apparently nominal, when the law of the land had transferred the efficient power to the Protestant hierarchy of the Church of Ireland. But it should be remembered, that voluntary obedience (as well as voluntary support,) is tendered and paid to them, by those laymen who, through education, habit, or choice, are placed under their spiritual superintendence. They, therefore, possess a real, operative authority, not indeed derived from the law of the land, but founded on the powerful basis of public opinion, and on the respect and reverence which members of their own communion think justly due to the acknowledged pastors of what they deem a divinely-established Church."

"Dr. MAC MAHON died Aug. 2, 1737, aged 77. We cannot find that he took any very active part in the political contests of the age in which he lived. It is said, that he delighted in the correct performance of his duty; that he was a strict economist, as to his pecuniary expenses; husbanding his means, that he might relieve the necessities of the indigent. Paradoxical with regard to his personal ex-

penditures he was liberal to his friends and generous to the unfortunate. He was gifted with a pleasing poetic talent. The late Rev. Dr. Crawley, of Armagh, had in his possession, a manuscript lyric hymn to the Virgin, and a translation of the Song of Moses, into classic Latin verse, which he said were the productions of Mac Mahon's muse. The '*Carmen Mosaicum*' was written in a genuine spirit of poetry, highly creditable to its author."

"Thus far we have deduced and verified our biographical sketch of the titular or Roman Catholic archbishops of Armagh, from such authentic documents as our industry has enabled us to procure. If the narrative of their actions, which we have presented to our readers, should appear to them, in any respect, defective, we entreat them to reflect, that no former writer had expressly discussed this branch of our subject. The Roman Catholic primates have been but incidentally mentioned by our historians, and it is therefore no easy task to form a well-digested and regular account of these prelates, from the scanty materials, which their pages casually afford the biographer. Of the titular archbishops of Armagh who succeeded Dr. Hugh Mac Mahon, little or no traces are to be found, in the publications of the last or present century. We are, however, enabled by the kindness of the learned and Right Rev. Dr. Edmund Derry, Roman Catholic bishop of Dromore, to give a succinct but correct biographical sketch of that primate's successors."

The last in this list is Dr. Richard O'Reilly, who succeeded in 1786, at a time when the Diocese of Armagh was disorganized by confessed anarchy.

"It was the glory of Primate O'Reilly, and the first blessing of his auspicious entry, to have tranquilized this most ancient diocese. At his presence, the demon of discord, with his horrid train of attendants, disappeared. The pious and benevolent Prelate founded then a system of concord and practical government, and was therefore emphatically called the '*Angel of Peace*.' Having an independent fortune, he was the first Catholic primate, since the revolution, who had it in his power to live in a manner becoming his dignified station. The writer of this article had often the honour of dining with the late learned, liberal, and hospitable the Right Rev. Dr. Percy, Protestant Bishop of Dromore, and frequently with Doctor O'Reilly*. He could not, except

* "As soon as the Catholick bishop arrived in Dromore, Doctor Percy sent him a most polite and friendly invitation with his *sake*, which word he always made use of; the consequence was, that the Catholic bishop, with seven or eight priests, uniformly dined with him. Having heard the character of the late Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Percy often expressed a desire to be acquainted with him, and sent by the bishop an invitation to him, to come (as he expressed it) and see an old blind man."

in the number of servants, observe any difference in their style of living. At their tables there was the same kind of rational and improving conversation, and the like sober, modest magnificence. Doctor O'Reilly was rendered agreeable to all, by the gentleness of his mind, the affability of his manners, the extent of his information, and the sweetness of his disposition. He was the delight of his flock, the honour and protection of the priesthood, and the light of pastors. Worn out by a combination of diseases, and full of merit, he gave up his precious spirit to God, January 31st, 1818."

The Cathedral of Armagh, which, after reiterated destruction, had been burnt by Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1642, was finally rebuilt by the benevolent Abp. Margetson, about 1675. Among the principal monuments in it are those of William Viscount Charlemont, who died in 1671; Dr. Peter Drelincourt, Dean of Armagh, who died in 1720; Dr. Henry Jenney, Archdeacon of Armagh (the friend of Swift), who died in 1758; and the Rev. Thomas Carpendale, M. A. who for 30 years presided over the classic school of Armagh, is commemorated by an handsome monument placed there in 1818, by his grateful scholars.

The Ministers of the different Dissenting Congregations are duly noticed; and of some of them are given good memoirs.

The several Chapels for Religious Worship are also described; as are the various other public edifices, particularly the Observatory, with Memoirs of the successive Astronomers; the Public Library, with some account of its contents; and the Classical School, with characters of its former Masters.

The modern state of the City, its civil government, population, and the longevity of its inhabitants, are properly illustrated; and the Volume is concluded by an ample Appendix and a copious Index.

The Plates are not numerous, but the Views of the Archbishopal Palace and of the College are very satisfactory.

45. *Biographical Sketches of the Lives and Characters of illustrious and eminent Men.* By Charles George Dyer. Illustrated with whole-length Portraits. Published by the Author.

This handsome Volume (which was announced in vol. LXXXVII. i. 252.)

consists of XLVIII. Portraits of the most celebrated English Characters, and of some eminent Foreigners who have resided in this Country, and are thereby connected with its history.

These whole-length Representations are particularly interesting, as they place before our eyes the eminent individuals in the very dress they may be supposed to have wore. The attitudes are easy; and the execution of the engravings spirited.

"It was intended that this Work should display a faithful view of the general costume which prevailed at the period in which each of these illustrious characters flourished. For this purpose those portraits have been carefully selected that exhibited the person portrayed in his usual walk of life, and not placed in studied attitude, or habited in theatrical dress."

"The difficulty of obtaining authentic portraits of this description must be sufficiently obvious; but as the work proceeded, materials for its formation accumulated to such an extent, that only a portion of them form the contents of the present volume, selected from the large collection which the author has been enabled to make by the kindness of the possessors of original pictures, who have permitted drawings to be made for the use of this publication."

"In the literary part of the Work, the Author is indebted to Mr. Meredith, for the life of Sir William Chambers; and to Mr. Charles Wesley, jun. for those of Lord Chatham and Erasmus; for the remaining portion of the Volume he is wholly answerable."

A proper acknowledgment to Mr. Bright, "from whose pencil all the drawings have proceeded;" to Mr. Romney, "by whom most of the engravings were executed;" to Mr. Upcott, "for the favour of many of the fac-similes copied from the originals in his immense collection of autographs;" and to Messrs. Nichols and Bentley, "for their attention to the typographical part of the Work."

In conclusion, thanks are given

"To Edward Hogg, esq. of Hendon. Many of the lives have been written while under the shelter of his hospitable roof: where in the days of sickness and of sorrow, the skill of the physician, and the kindness of the friend, have been united and exerted in his favour."

The Memoirs are correct and satisfactory; and each Portrait is accompanied with an autograph signature.

As specimens of the mode in which each Character is classed, we select an Architect, a Painter, and a Novelist.

"SIR

"SIR W. CHAMBERS.

"In the course of his practice as an Architect, he was appointed Surveyor-General, which procured considerable emolument, and in which situation he designed and erected Somerset House. This magnificent structure displays all the excellencies and defects of Sir W. Chambers as an architect. The general correctness of its proportion, the convenience of its internal arrangements, and the skill of its construction, deserve every praise; but the intricacy and elaborate division of its parts, and the domes and vases which deface its outline, shew that want of simplicity and correct taste which made him the patron of Chinese architecture. Sir W. Chambers died in London in 1796, in his 69th year, and was interred in Poets Corner, Westminster Abbey."

"WILLIAM HOGARTH

"Was an original genius, who struck out a new and untrodden path in the regions of art, and has left behind him a name which will survive, when most of his contemporary artists are enveloped in oblivion. His engravings have earned his name into every part of the world, and nothing less than a general extinction of art can destroy a reputation which will grow with time, extend with civilization, and be honoured and acknowledged by ages yet to come, and nations yet to rise. It is but recently that Hogarth's merits as a Colourist have become generally known. Before the exhibition of his works at the Royal Institution, he was only mentioned as a designer and engraver, and his great talents as a painter were entirely overlooked. The injustice his paintings excited from the critics of his own time, induced him to engrave much and paint little; but he has left behind him pictures enough to establish his claim to the honour of being the first great Colourist the English school has produced; and this high character is sanctioned by the opinion always entertained and expressed of his works by the venerable Benjamin West, esq. President of the Royal Academy."

"SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

"As an Author he possessed a thorough knowledge of the human heart, and an absolute power over the tender feelings. In pathetic descriptions he has never been surpassed; even his minute details and prolix narrations help the illusion of his scenes; and while reading any of his works we no more doubt the truth of the story and the reality of the personages than we do our own existence, but insensibly become intimate with all the characters, and appear to live among them as friends and companions, anxious for their welfare, and affected with the same strong emotion of sorrow for their misfortunes, and of joy for their success, as if they

were persons in real life, with whom we were carrying on a confidential correspondence, entrusted with all their secrets, and consulted on all their concerns. Diderot, in his eloquent eulogy on our author, observes, that 'the more exalted our minds, the more exquisite and pure our taste, the more we are acquainted with nature, and the more we love the truth, the higher we shall esteem the works of Richardson.'

46. *A Letter to Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. &c. on his being elected the President of the Royal Society; with some Observations on the Management of the British Museum.* By a Fellow of the Royal Society. 8vo. pp. 24. Ridgway.

THIS nervous Letter contains much friendly advice to the distinguished Philosopher to whom it is addressed—some unnecessary reflections on a Rival Candidate—a well-merited eulogium on Sir Joseph Banks—and some severe animadversions (intermingled with caustic personal reflections) on the present management of the British Museum and Royal Academy.

7. *Observations on the Report of the Earl of Sheffield, at the Meeting of Lewes Fair, July 26, 1820, in far as respects the Tax on Foreign Wool.* By James Bischoff. 8vo. pp. 15. J. Richardson.

SOME remarks of Mr. Bischoff on this important subject were given in our last Volume, p. 516. But the "Report" of Lord Sheffield having been disseminated with much industry, Mr. B. has felt it a duty incumbent on him thus to give his observations a more extended circulation.

"The erroneous ground on which his Lordship's calculations and reasonings are founded, will, I trust, be apparent to every one; and I still hope that Parliament and his Majesty's Government will see the necessity, as well as the wisdom and sound policy, of withdrawing the duty on foreign wool, before the evil consequences are past remedy."

The hints of one so well acquainted with the subject, deserve the mature consideration of Government.

48. *Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.* 8vo. pp. 171.

IN p. xxxv. we find, that

"In the chief prison at Munich, containing seven hundred and twenty prisoners, employment is carried on to an extent, which not only defrays all the expenses

penses of maintaining the prisoners, but leaves a considerable balance in favour of the Government. Another gratifying circumstance, connected with the administration of that country, is, that in a population of 2,500,000, only two persons have been sentenced to death within the last five years, and even these have not been executed."

Dronery is the thief's principle; and that the Bavarian Plan is the right one, is evident, from the following result:

"The introduction of labour into prisons begins already to manifest itself in the diminution of refractory servants, and of vagrants. Both these classes have been deterred from the commission of offences, by the dread of compulsory and hard labour, with a restricted diet." P. xx.

Crime is rare in Sweden, through the religious education of youth; no persons being allowed to exercise the privileges of citizenship, or even to marry, unless they are at least able to read. P. xxxiv.

Upon these excellent grounds of labour, instruction, and classification of offenders, is this very laudable Society proceeding. In a luxurious over-populous nation like this, where the Government is not arbitrary, and provisions dearer, the Bavarian success cannot be absolutely insured; but infinite good may still be done; and Magistrates, who do not acquaint themselves with the contents of this important Report, are unworthy of their honourable office. It is only a pamphlet.

49. *A Letter to Thomas Thompson, Esq. on the Propriety of equalizing the Poor Rates at Hull, by assessing the Shipping belonging to the Port, &c. the Relief of the Poor.* By Cha. Frost, Attorney at Law. Second Edition, 8vo. pp. 61. Baldwin.

NOTHING can be more plainly iniquitous, than assessment of the Poor Rates by parishes; because a man, who, from his local situation, pays 10s. in the pound, can sell his corn for no more than he who pays only sixpence. It appears, that out of 16,000*l.* paid at Hull, during the year 1819, upwards of 7000*l.* was paid towards the support of persons who immediately gained their settlement in that town from their servitude, as mariners, or in trades dependent on shipping. P. 5.

In 1817, the sum raised was 31,200*l.*
In 1819, 19,760*l.*
This astonishing difference shows

what important ameliorations may be effected by good management; and it is an inestimable document for all parish officers.

Mr. Frost treats the subject excellently, like a real man of business. But there is one consideration which ought always to accompany every abstract view of the heavy expense of the Poor Rates; viz. that the immense profits accruing from the use of machinery, and the gains (whatever they may be) from Corn Bills, ought to be deducted, as a set off, from such expenses. Let this be done, as in equity is but fair; and the balance may show, that the increased expense, compared with former times, is far less than supposed*: but compulsory relief must, though inevitable, be bad, because it prompts and emboldens abuse and imposition.

When the Poor rise from reduction of wages, it is because they have so much less for the purchase of tea, sugar, snuff, tobacco, and spirits, commodities which do not fall, like others, with the price of corn, and by the use of which, the Poor Rates are unnecessarily augmented, and payers find no relief when provisions are cheap.

50. *Kensilworth, a Romance.* By the Author of *Waverley*, *Ivanhoe*, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1821.

IN introducing the productions of this popular Writer to the notice of our Readers, it would be superfluous to occupy much time in canvassing their respective merits. They are all infinitely superior to the Novels and Romances of the day. They excel in historical importance and general interest, in the same degree as the wonderful Tales of Mrs. Ratcliffe eclipsed all contemporary productions in fertility of invention, and the glowing powers of description. The Author of *Waverley* may be considered as the founder of a new school, who has been frequently imitated, but never equalled. His plan is to fix upon some interesting portion of history; and, by a few fictitious embellishments, produce a most delightful and entertaining denouement. On the other hand, it was the chief object of Mrs. Ratcliffe, and her crowd of servile followers, to soar on the pinions

* On this subject, see an excellent Letter, in p. 125.

of Imagination, and delight her astonished Readers by her glowing descriptions, and brilliancy of language. The present unknown Author may be considered in the light of an historical painter, whose works will always maintain their value; though the productions of the Ratcliffe school must ever present their beauties and allurements. The writer of Kenilworth converts the crudest materials to gold with an art peculiar to himself; and the manners of former ages, however obsolete, are rendered inexhaustible funds of amusement. But notwithstanding the fertility of this writer's genius, it is evident that he does not possess the same powers of happy delineation in describing the characteristics of the inhabitants of Old England, as when his talents have had full scope in portraying the eccentricities of his own native characters; such as the Ferguses, the Oldbucks, &c. of the North.

As Kenilworth Castle, which is one of the most picturesque and interesting ruins in the kingdom, is the grand theatre of this Romance, we may gratify the curiosity of our Antiquarian readers, by introducing a few historical particulars; after which we will detail some of the principal incidents of the Work.

Kenilworth Castle, in the times of our warlike Barons, was renowned for superior strength; and in later days, when security rendered its use as a fortress unnecessary, after being enlarged and greatly ornamented by the Earl of Leicester, it became the scene of one of the most sumptuous entertainments that was ever offered by a subject to his Sovereign. The beauty and grandeur of the remaining ruins, correspond with the magnificent ideas one has been led to form of this Castle, and bear indisputable testimony of its ancient splendour. It was built about the year 1120, by Geoffry de Clinton, a Norman, who was Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to King Henry the First, of whom he obtained a grant of land for this purpose.

In 1279, there was a great resort of noble persons to this castle, consisting of an hundred Knights and as many ladies, who formed a round table (a custom of great antiquity, to prevent disputes about precedence). Many noblemen from foreign countries came

here on the occasion, and spent a week with the Knights and Ladies in feasting, martial tournaments, dancing, and other amusements.

Kenilworth Castle frequently changed its possessors, and twice reverted to the Crown.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, greatly enlarged the Castle, by adding various buildings to it; particularly the tower, with three stories of arches, at the North end of the hall, which still bears his name; and he very much increased the strength of it, by adding turrets to the outer walls. He died in 1399, and leaving issue, Henry, surnamed Bolingbroke (from the place of his birth), who was afterwards Henry the Fourth, this castle came a third time into the hands of the crown, and continued so through several successive reigns. Henry the Seventh united it to the Dukedom of Cornwall; and his son Henry the Eighth was at a considerable expence in repairing and ornamenting it. He removed the *Plaisance en Marais* (apparently a building for little parties of pleasure) from the low marshy grounds where it stood, to where the remains of it now are, within the walls near the Swan Tower. After the death of Henry VIII. it descended to his son Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and her sister Elizabeth; who, in 1563, granted it, with all the Royalties belonging to it, to Robert Dudley, fifth son to the Duke of Northumberland, whom she soon afterwards created Earl of Leicester. This individual is the principal hero of the Romance. It was under this haughty favourite, that Kenilworth reached the summit of its grandeur. He, in 1571, erected the large pile of building on the South side of the inner court, which bears his name, and the great gatehouse on the North; this he made the principal entrance, and changed the front of the castle, which before was towards the lake. He likewise built a tower at each end of the tilt-yard, from whence the ladies had an opportunity of seeing the noble diversion of tilting and barriers; and greatly enlarged the lake, the chase, and the parks, which now extended over near twenty miles of country. He is said to have expended sixty thousand pounds (an immense sum in those days) in these magnificent improvements.

Here,

Here, in July 1575, having completed all things for her reception, Lord Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth for the space of seventeen days, with excessive cost, and a variety of delightful shews, as may be seen at large in a special discourse then printed, and entitled "The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle."—"At her first entrance, there was a floating island upon the pool, bright blazing with torches; upon which, clad in silks, were the *Lady of the Lake*, and two nymphs waiting on her; who made a speech to the Queen in metre, of the antiquity and owners of the castle; which was closed with cornets and loud music. Within the baſe-court there was a very goodly bridge set up, of twenty feet wide and seventy feet long, over which the Queen did pass. On each side thereof were posts erected, with presents upon them unto her, by the gods; viz. a cage of wild fowls, by *Silvanus*; sundry rare fruits, by *Pomona*; of corn, by *Ceres*; of wine, by *Bacchus*; of sea-fish, by *Neptune*; of all the habiliments of war by *Mars*; and of musical instruments, by *Apollo*. And for the several days of her stay, various rare sports and shews were there exercised; viz. in the chase, a savage man with satyrs; bear-baitings, fire-works, Italian-tumblers, a country bridal, with running at the quintin, and morris-dancing. And that there might be nothing wanting that these parts could afford, hither came the Coventry men, and acted the ancient play, long since used in that city, called *Flock's Tuesday*, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Etheldred's time; with which the Queen was so well pleased, that she gave them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money, to bear the charges of a feast.

"Besides all this, he had upon the pool a Triton, riding on a Mermaid eighteen feet long; as also an Arion on a Dolphin, with rare music. And to honour this entertainment the more, there were then knighted here, Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the Lord Treasurer, Sir Henry Cobham, brother to Lord Cobham, Sir Francis Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Tresham."

After various changes in the possessors, the Castle came into the possession of Lord Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

His Lordship died Dec. 15, 1786, leaving this Castle and his estates in Warwickshire to his eldest son, the present Earl of Clarendon.

Having briefly traced the history of Kenilworth Castle, from the foundation to the present time, we will direct the Reader's attention to the annexed engraving, (*see Plate III.*); for the use of which we are indebted to the proprietors of "The London Literary Gazette."

The entrance, from the North, is by the side of the great *Gate-house* (No. 13), built by Lord Leicester. The wall and ditch formerly joined it, and the Castle was entered under an archway, between four turrets; but it has since been walled up. The large pile of building, called *Cæsar's Tower* (9), is the strongest and most ancient part of the castle, and served as a kind of fortress to it in times of danger; three sides of the wall are entire, the fourth side was pulled down by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, in order to make use of the materials. The great staircase was in the South-west angle of the building. Some of the paintings on the walls are still visible.—The three kitchens lie beyond it, and reach nearly from *Cæsar's Tower* to *Lancaster Buildings*; they were very large: some traces of foundations on the greensward is all that now remains of them, and only serves to shew their situation.—*Lancaster Buildings* (7) comenext, they were very strong. The three ranges of arches one above another are still to be seen.

Of the range of apartments that formed the South-side of the inner-court, consisting of the White-hall, the Presence-chamber, and the Privy-chamber, nothing remains but the fragments of walls and staircases, and a part of two large bow windows; the inner one is, like those of the hall, hung with ivy in a very picturesque way. Indeed the ivy that covers these ruins, forms one of the greatest ornaments.—*Leicester Buildings* (6), though the last erected, seem likely to be the first part that will totally fall to decay. Time has already made great havoc with this noble pile, and some part or other annually moulders away under his ruthless hand. The light arch fronting, leads through what was formerly called *Plaisance* (10), to the garden, which is modernized into an orchard.

The

1. GALLERY TOWER.

2. TILT YARD.

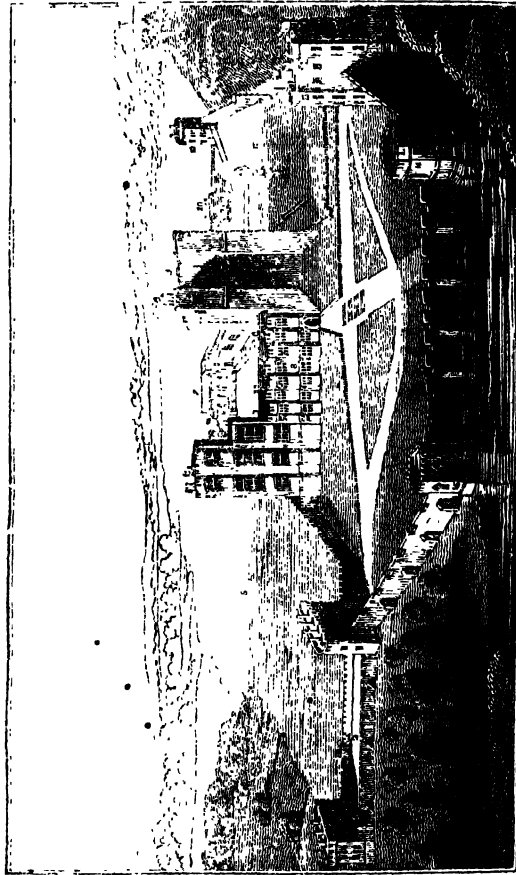
3. ORCHARD.

4. MORTIMER'S
TOWER.

5. LAKE.

6. LEICESTER'S
BUILDINGS.

7. LANCASTER'S
BUILDINGS



8. HENRY VIII'S
LODGINGS.

9. CESAR'S TOWER.

10. PLAISANCE.

11. GARDEN, OF
SWAN TOWER.

12. GARDEN.

13. GATE HOUSE.

14. LION'S TOWER.

15. WATER TOWER.

Henricworth Castle, as it appeared in 1620.

The *Tilt-yard* (2) is situated to the North-east of the Castle, which formed the head of the pool; a sluice in the middle of it (formerly arched over) served to drain off the superfluous waters of the lake, which washed the foot of the lists on the West side, while a wall towards the East effectually prevented the horses from swerving on that side, in the martial exercises of the tilts and tournaments that used to be performed here.

At the end of the *Tilt-yard*, and formerly connected with it by a bridge, the ruins of which still remain, there is a piece of ground strongly fortified with a deep ditch and rampart of earth. Over this, till Lord Leicester built the great Gate-house, lay the road to the Castle. The remains of the two stone towers, that stood on each side the entrance, are still to be seen.

But to revert to the Romance of *Kenilworth*;—the events on which it is founded are principally connected with the visit of Queen Elizabeth to *Kenilworth Castle* in 1575. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the unprincipled favorite of the Queen, is the hero of the tale. The author has portrayed Leicester in a more favorable light than history warrants, and his atrocious actions are altogether attributed to his creature Sir Richard Varney. Amy Robsart is the daughter of an old English knight and sportsman, Sir Hugh Robsart, who was doatingly fond of her. The Earl of Leicester had carried her off, from her father, and secretly married her; but ambitiously aspiring to Elizabeth's hand, he adopts Varney as his confidant, to effect his purposes. This wretch resolves on removing the youthful Countess, who is the chief obstacle to their advancement.

The Romance opens at an inn, called the *Bonny Black Bear*, in the village of *Cumnor*, near Oxford*. It is kept by Giles Gosling. At the close of the day a traveller arrives, whose name is soon discovered to be Mike Lambourne, the innkeeper's nephew. He is a worthless desperado, who had been absent near twenty years. On inquiring after his old associates in villany, the men-

tion of Tony Foster and Cumnor Place, his residence, attracts the notice of a stranger, by the name of Tressilian, who is actually in quest of Amy Robsart, his former love. He learns that a lady is confined in Cumnor Place, the result of which is a visit there, where Tressilian discovers Amy Robsart, who passes for the paramour of Varney. He also encounters Varney, when a combat ensues; but the consequences are prevented by the interference of Lambourne. After this, Varney takes Lambourne into his service, and goes to the Earl of Leicester at Woodstock. Tressilian proceeds to Lidcote Hall with the intelligence respecting Amy. On his journey he becomes acquainted with Wayland Smith, a most singular character, who bears the reputation of a necromancer†. Wayland has been a follower of Alasco, a vile quack, who is afterwards found in the train of Leicester, and answers to one of those characters of the Jew and Italian, which it is believed that nobleman maintained to commit his poisoning assassinations. He enters into the train of Tressilian, and accompanies him to Lidcote, where he cures Sir Hugh Robsart of the lethargick disorder, brought on by grief for his daughter. Tressilian is afterwards summoned by his patron, the Earl of Sussex, (Leicester's rival), and proceeds to court to attend him, and also to bring the case of Amy's supposed seduction before the Queen. The Romance here enters more distinctly upon personages of historical note. The leaders themselves, and the contending factions of Leicester and Sussex are admirably portrayed. Leicester is obliged to dissemble, in order to avoid the storm of his royal mistress's displeasure, and when the accusation respecting Amy Robsart is brought forward, he is compelled to sanction the falsehood of Varney, that she is Varney's wife. In consequence of this, he regains his ascendancy as the favourite; and the *Kenilworth Progress* is resolved upon, for which, preparations are every where made; however, being ordered by the Queen to bring his lady thither, he is dispatched by his Lord

* See an account of this village p. 198.

† See an account of Wayland Smith, a druidical remain, in p. 198.

to Cumnor Court, to induce Amy to consent to the disguise of appearing as his own wife, till Leicester's plans are ripe. Varney has an interview with her, and she treats his proposals with becoming scorn. He and his accomplices attempt to poison her, but she is saved by an antidote given by Wayland, and finally escaping from Cumnor under the guidance of that individual, arrives, after several interesting adventures, at Kenilworth on the morning of the day whereon the Queen makes her entry. By a strange fatality, the unhappy Countess is carried in her disguise to the apartment in Mervyn's Tower, which had been assigned to Tressilian; here they meet, and a most affecting scene ensues, in which the equivocal relations of all the parties are more inextricably involved. Tressilian consents to keep the secret of Amy for twenty-four hours; but a letter to Leicester, apprising him of her situation, unfortunately miscarries; and the scoundrel Varney has Wayland thrust out of the castle that he may carry his infernal plot, unobstructed, into effect. She is afterwards discovered by the Queen in the garden, and confesses her marriage with Leicester. Dread confusion ensues; the incensed Princess hardly spares her favourite's life; but the tempest is appeased by new inventions and lies of Varney, who further infects his master's breast with foul suspicions of Amy's infidelity, amounting almost to certainty, so strong in the circumstantial chain of evidence, respecting her stay in Tressilian's chamber. Leicester and Tressilian twice encounter with their swords. The last of these combats leads to the catastrophe. Tressilian is disarmed, and on the point of being slain, when the Earl's hand is arrested by Dickie Sludge (a very entertaining mischievous little fellow), and the too long lost letter from Amy is delivered to him. This explains all, and the distracted Earl speeds away Tressilian, to save poor Amy from Varney's murderous machinations.

The victim of Varney is hurried to Cumnor, and on the way Lambourne is shot by his master, to destroy the evidence of a merciful order, of which he is the bearer from the Earl. At Cumnor, Alasco is found dead in his laboratory, de-

stroyed by the fumes of one of his own infernal preparations. The task of murdering the hapless lady therefore devolves on Varney himself; and he accomplishes it by causing her to precipitate herself down a frightful abyss.—The narrative thus terminates:

"On the next day, as evening approached, Varney summoned Foster to the execution of their plan. Tider and Foster's old man-servant were sent on a feigned errand down to the village, and Anthony himself, as if anxious to see that the Countess suffered no want of accommodation, visited her place of confinement. He was so much staggered at the mildness and patience with which she seemed to endure her confinement, that he could not help earnestly recommending to her not to cross the threshold of her room on any account whatsoever, until Lord Leicester should come, 'Which,' he added, 'I trust in God, will be very soon.' Amy patiently promised that she would resign herself to her fate, and Foster returned to his hardened companion with his conscience half-eased of the perilous load that weighed on it. 'I have warned,' he said; 'surely in vain is the snare set in the sight of any bird.'

"He left, therefore, the Countess's door unsecured on the outside, and under the eye of Varney, withdrew the supports which sustained the falling trap, which, therefore, kept its level position merely by a slight adhesion. They withdrew to wait the issue on the ground-floor adjoining, but they waited long in vain. At length Varney, after walking long to and fro, with his face muffled in his cloak, threw it suddenly back, and said, 'Surely never was a woman fool enough to neglect so fair an opportunity of escape!' 'Perhaps she is resolved,' said Foster, 'to await her husband's return.' 'True!—most true,' said Varney, rushing out; 'I had not thought of that before.'

"In less than two minutes, Foster, who remained behind, heard the tread of a horse in the court-yard, and then a whistle similar to that which was the Earl's usual signal;—the instant after the door of the Countess's chamber opened, and in the same moment the trap-door gave way. There was a rushing sound—a heavy fall—a faint groan—and all was over.

"At the same instant, Varney called in at the window, in an accent and tone which formed an indistinguishable mixture betwixt horror and raillery, 'is the bird caught?'—'is the deed done?' 'O God, forgive us!' replied Anthony Foster. 'Why, thou fool,' said Varney, 'thy toil is ended, and thy reward secure. Look down into the vault—what seest thou?' 'I see only a heap

heap of white clothes, like a snow-drift,' said Foster. 'O God, she moves her arm!' 'Hurl something down on her. Thy gold chest, Tony—it is a heavy one.' 'Varney, thou art an incarnate fiend!' replied Foster; 'There needs nothing more—she is gone!' 'So pass our troubles,' said Varney, entering the room; 'I dreamed not I could have mimicked the Earl's call so well.' 'Oh, if there be judgment in heaven, thou hast deserved it,' said Foster, 'and wilt meet it!—Thou hast destroyed her by means of her best affections—it is a seething of the kid in the mother's milk.' 'Thou art a fanatical ass,' replied Varney; let us now think how the alarm should be given—the body is to remain where it is.'

"But their wickedness was to be permitted no longer;—for even while they were at this consultation, Tressilian and Raleigh broke in upon them, having obtained admittance by means of Tider and Foster's servants, whom they had secured at the village.

"Anthony Foster fled on their entrance; and, knowing each corner and pass of the intricate old house, escaped all search. But Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a fiendish pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered Countess, while at the same time he defied them to shew that he had any share in her death. The despairing grief of Tressilian, on viewing the mangled and yet warm remains of what had lately been so lovely and so beloved, was such, that Raleigh was compelled to have him removed from the place by force, while he himself assumed the direction of what was to be done."

Varney swallowed poison, and was found dead the next morning.

We shall now conclude this interesting article with the fatal catastrophe:

"Cumnor-place was deserted immediately after the murder; for, in the vicinity of what was called the Lady Dudley's Chamber, the domestics pretended to hear groans and screams, and other supernatural noises. After a certain length of time, Janet, hearing no tidings of her father, became the uncontrolled mistress of his property, and conferred it with her hand upon Wayland, now a man of settled character, and holding a place in Elizabeth's household. But it was after they had been both dead for some years, that their eldest son and heir, in making some researches about Cumnor-Hall, discovered a secret passage, closed by an iron door, which, opening from behind the bed in the Lady Dudley's Chamber, descended to a sort of cell, in which they found an iron chest containing a quantity of gold, and a

human skeleton stretched above it. The fate of Anthony Foster was now manifest. He had fled to this place of concealment, forgetting the key of the spring-lock; and being barred from escape, by the means he had used for preservation of that gold, for which he had sold his salvation, he had there perished miserably. Unquestionably the groans and screams heard by the domestics were not entirely imaginary, but were those of this wretch, who, in his agony, was crying for relief and succour.

"The news of the Countess's dreadful fate put a sudden period to the pleasures of Kenilworth. Leicester retired from court, and for a considerable time abandoned himself to his remorse. But as Varney in his last declaration had been studious to spare the character of his patron, the Earl was the object rather of compassion than resentment. The Queen at length recalled him to court; he was once more distinguished as a statesman and favourite, and the rest of his career is well known to history. But there was something retributive in his death, if, according to an account very generally received, it took place from his swallowing a draught of poison, which was designed for another person.

"Sir Hugh Robsart died very soon after his daughter, having settled his estate on Tressilian. But neither the prospect of rural independence, nor the promises of favour which Elizabeth held out to induce him to follow the Court, could remove his profound melancholy. Wherever he went, he seemed to see before him the disfigured corpse of the early and only object of his affection. At length, having made provision for the maintenance of the old friends and old servants who formed Sir Hugh's family at Ludeote Hall, he himself embarked with his friend Raleigh for the Virginia expedition, and, young in years but old in griefs, died before his day in that foreign land."

At the close of the melancholy catastrophe with which the Romance concludes, the mind is too deeply sunk in gloom; and the intense interest excited throughout is apt to be absorbed in the sad complication of human woes. Some happier circumstances might have been successfully interwoven, in order to excite more pleasurable sensations at the denouement of the tale.

Kenilworth appears peculiarly dramatic in its construction. As a panorama of the age of Elizabeth it is surpassing; and as a work of general interest, worthy of the Writer; but the story on the whole is too tragical for the Revels of Kenilworth.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have to announce to our Clerical friends the following premiums, offered by the Church Union Society, in the Diocese of St. David's, 1821:—1. A premium of 50*l.* (by benefaction) for the best Essay on "the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce; and on the criminal character and punishment of Adultery by the ancient laws of England and other countries."—2. A premium of 25*l.* for the best Essay on "the Influence of a Moral Life on our Judgment in matters of Faith."—*If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God.* John vii. 17.—The Essays are to be sent directed to the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicarage, Aber-gwilly, near Carmarthen, on or before the last day of July, 1821, with the names of the writers in a sealed paper inscribed with the motto of the Essay.

The Society have adjudged to the Rev. S. C. Wilks, A. M. of Oxford, Author of "Christian Essays," "Christian Missions," and "the St. David's Prize Essay for the Year 1811, on the Clerical Character," their premium of fifty pounds for the best Essay on "The Necessity of a Church Establishment in a Christian Country, for the preservation of Christianity among the People of all ranks and denominations; and the means of exciting and maintaining among its Members a spirit of devotion, together with zeal for the honour, stability, and influence of the Established Church." [This Essay is preparing for the Press.]

Ready for Publication.

A Description of that part of Western Africa, comprehending the Libarás, or Great Desert, and the Countries situated between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia, in continuation of the work commenced by Mr. ACKELMANS, under the title of the World in Miniature.

A Christian Biographical Dictionary; containing an Account of the Lives and Writings of many of the most eminent Christians in every Nation, from the commencement of the Christian Era to the present period. By JOHN WILKS, Jun. 12mo.

An Appeal to the Legislature and the Public, on the Tendency of Mr. Brougham's Bill for the Education of the Poor. By I. B. BROWN, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

A Selection of the Speeches delivered at the late County Meetings, on the proceedings instituted by his Majesty's Ministers against the Queen, with a Dedication to the People of England.

A Catechism of General Geography; containing the situation, extent, moun-

tains, lakes, rivers, religion, government, &c. of every country in the world, for the use of Schools. By C. IRVING, LL D.

Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System; from the MSS. of Jeremy Bentham, Esq. By JOHN BOWRING.

A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, from Tripoli to Mourzouk, the Capital of Fezzan; and from thence to the Southern Extremity of that Kingdom, in the Years 1818, 19, and 20. By GEORGE FRANCIS LYON, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and Companion of the late Mr. Ritchie.

A General Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Books. For the Years 1821-2. By LACKINGTON, HUGHES, HARDING, MAYOR, and LEFARD, Finsbury-square.

Virgil. Translated by DAVIDSON.

Delphin Classics, XXI. and XXIV.

The P amphleteer, No. XXXIV.

Stephens' Greek Thesaurus, No. XI.

Grotius, with English Notes.

Preparing for Publication.

The last and concluding part of Ancient Wiltshire. By SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. which terminates the Second V.

This

well as the Mosaic Pavements which have been discovered. We are also happy to hear that the same Author means to prosecute his inquiries in Modern Wiltshire, and that the Hundred of Mere is far advanced.

A History of the Town of Shrewsbury. By the Rev. HUGH OWEN and the Rev. J. BLAKEWAY.

A Series of Views of the most interesting remains of our Ancient Castles. By Mr. WOOLNOUTH, to be engraved from Drawings by Annald, Blore, Fielding, &c. and to be accompanied by Historical and Descriptive Notices, by E. W. BRAYLEY,

Elements of the Science of Political Economy. By Mr. MILL, author of the History of British India.

An Account of the Interior of Ceylon and its Inhabitants, with Travels in that Island. By JOHN DAVY, M.D. and F.R.S. Compiled entirely from original materials, collected by the Author during his residence in that Island.

Sermons. By the late Rev. JOSEPH PICKERING, A. M. Perpetual Curate of Paddington.

Bibliographia Sacra; or, an Introduction to the Literary and Ecclesiastical History of the Sacred Scriptures, and the Translations of them into different Languages. By the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, Author of Biblical Anecdotes.

A Sailor's Hymn Book, under the patronage of the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society and Bethel Union.

The Expedition of Orgua and the Crimes of Lope de Aguirre. By Mr. SOUTHWAY. Baron Humbolt in his Travels says, 'the Crimes and Adventures of Lope de Aguirre form one of the most dramatic episodes in the History of the Spanish Conquests.'

The Royal Exile; or, Poetical Epistles, supposed to be written by Mary Queen of Scots, during the early part of her captivity in England, to which will be added, other Original Poems. By a YOUNG LADY.

Memoirs of the Life of Bryan Walton, D.D. Bishop of Chester, and Editor of the London Biblia Polyglotta.

A View of the Structure, Functions, and Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Organs of the Human Body. By THOMAS HARR, F.L.S. &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

An Essay on Resuscitation, with a representation and description of an improved apparatus. By T. J. ARMIGER, Esq.

An Analogical Enquiry into the probable results of the Influence of Factitious Eruptions in Hydrophobia Tetanus, Non Exanthematicus, and other Diseases incidental to the Human Body, illustrated by cases. In a Letter to Dr. Charles Parry, F.R.S. &c. &c. &c. By EDWARD JENNER, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

A Satirical Novel, entitled Money Raising; or, a Day in Cork Street, containing Sketches of Character of most of the Sprigs of Nobility and Fashion of the present day. Interspersed with curious and original letters from Lords A—, B—, F—, H—, K—, M—, W—. &c. &c.

Pleasures of Home, a Poem, with corrections and improvements; and additional pieces by the same author.

A Romance, entitled a Tale of the Olden Time. By a HARROW BOY.

The First Number of Illustrations of Shakspeare, engraved in the finest style by the most eminent Historical Engravers, from pictures painted expressly for this Work. By ROBERT SMIRKE, Esq.

Mr. Schmid, at the presidency of Calcutta, has projected a Periodical Miscellany, comprising regular accounts of all biblical and missionary transactions throughout the world; to be a repository of biographical, critical, and philological matter, with a special reference to the nations of the East; and affording a constant supply of materials for the encour-

agement of Christian Ministers in Asia, as well as the elucidation and direction of Missionary labours. This work has been for the present postponed, until by the increase of efficient labourers the plan may be resumed with good prospect of support; and when annual subscriptions shall have been engaged.

In describing the state of the schools at Burdwan, under the care and judicious discipline of Capt. Sewart, since the visit of the Rev. — Robinson, the Report states, that it was very pleasant to have a simple and good account given of the English Government, the two Houses of Parliament, the Army and Navy, and Universities of England, with its chief towns, cities, and rivers, from a company of poor Bengalee boys, who, unless they had been brought under instruction, must have remained in entire ignorance and stupid indifference to improvement.

The establishment of a Central School is a work of great promise. Their great want in the prosecution of school labours is of good and useful books. The English language is first taught and encouraged, and Captrin Stewart has been authorised to receive the head classes of the village schools in a central school at Burdwan, for the purpose of imparting instruction in the English language. A contiguous building has been erected for their accommodation, and for reception of a Missionary.

A suit was commenced during the last year, in the Consistory Court at York, against the Rev. T. Cotterill, Minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield, for having introduced into that Church a selection of Psalms and Hymns. The declared object of the suit was to prevent the use of any other metrical compositions than those of Sternhold and Hopkins, Tate and Brady. After a long and impartial hearing, the Judge of the Court recommended a reference of the whole matter in dispute to the Archbishop of York, in which recommendation Mr. Cotterill most readily acquiesced, thinking it a point of great importance to obtain the sanction of such high authority; and knowing, from an interview with his Grace, that he was friendly to the use of Hymns. His Grace most readily undertook, and most promptly executed the work of mediation: and not only prepared a Selection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship, but likewise presented a thousand copies for the use of the congregation of St. Paul's Church. A similar process to that instituted against Mr. Cotterill was threatened against the Ministers of two other congregations who had introduced Mr. Cotterill's Selection, unless they would adopt that recommended by his Grace. In order to prevent the possibility of dissatisfaction in those congregations, it was found

found necessary to present copies gratuitously to those likewise. The Selection has been thus introduced into the three Churches with the most perfect good understanding of all parties; and it is hoped that the manner in which this important suit has terminated, will be the means of essentially promoting the general good of religion, and the best interests of the Church of England.

BRITISH ENGRAVERS.

An Exhibition of the works of living British Engravers will be opened in Soho Square in the middle of April, under the immediate patronage of His Majesty, by direction of the Committee of Engravers, under whose superintendence the Exhibition will take place. The attempt at thus bringing into notice the labours of British Engravers has met with the strongest encouragement from very many of the Nobility and Gentry who, are most conversant in works of the nature proposed to be exhibited.

PRINTING WITH PORCELAIN IN THE GLAZED STATE.

G. W. observes, in reply to the remarks of the Philosophical Magazine, that if Mr. Tilloch "will apply a mixture of oxide of iron and a small portion of flux, just sufficient to make it adhere to the glazed porcelain when baked, he will find that the figure drawn will have a rough surface, upon passing his finger over it, and the glaze of the porcelain remains smooth, and the degree of roughness is owing to the matter used being finer or coarser ground. Now by rubbing over it, or charging as a copper-plate, and afterwards cleaning it off, the composition will only adhere to the rough part which you have drawn, and from the smooth part of the glaze will wipe off. When dry, by drawing over it a wet sponge, as usual, the glaze of the porcelain will receive sufficient moisture to resist the printer's ink, while the prepared part will hold it; but it is necessary to moisten it every time, and likewise to perform the operation in a damp place. I have done several pieces on thick plate glass for the like purpose, which answers equally with the glazed porcelain."

ICELANDIC LITERATURE.

By a report of the Literary Society of Iceland, the grand Icelandic work is nearly finished, called *Starbringa Æga*, forming 120 sheets. A general geography of the island is also published; and a collection of the works of the poets who have adorned their native land, with their productions, is getting ready for the press.

GREEK LITERATURE.

Two works have lately appeared at Constantinople, which give us a very favourable notion of the progress of knowledge among the Greeks. One is the first part of a dictionary, in folio, of the Ancient and

Modern Greek; the other is an elegant translation into Modern Greek of Voltaire's romance of *Zadig*. The former, when complete, will consist of six volumes folio. It is printed under the superintendence of that virtuous patriarch, Gregory, and is patronised by all the archbishops and bishops of Greece. The editor is M. Isken-teri, who has already translated into the same language the *Voyage of Antenor*.

POLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

M. Stanislaus Staszic, president of the Polish Literary Society, lately made a report on the labours of that body for the last eight years. The society was founded in 1800, under the Prussian government. It had for its object, to fix the national language, to preserve the history of the country, to study its topography, statistics, and natural history, and to encourage among the Poles the arts and sciences. Its labours, in regard to language, have been directed to the establishment of a system of orthography and pronunciation, and to compose a national grammar, and compile a complete dictionary of the Polish tongue. In history, it has consulted a great mass of the archives of the country, the ancient monuments, genealogy, medals, &c. &c.; and an abridgment has already been published for the use of youth. In the sciences, its researches have been directed to those which are most useful, the mines, a geognostic map of the entire country, the making cochineal, the formation of amber, &c. In regard to the latter substance, one of the members of the society, possessor of a mine of that substance, insists that it is a vegetable production, a fossile resin, from a certain tree, the fruit of which resembled the pine-apple, and that amber is most commonly found in a mass near where the trunks of these trees have been. In agriculture, improved instruments have been introduced by the society, to displace the ancient ones. The medical department has also displayed great activity; and there is no doubt but the efforts of the society will, in a little time, be found most extensively useful in that fine but unfortunate country.

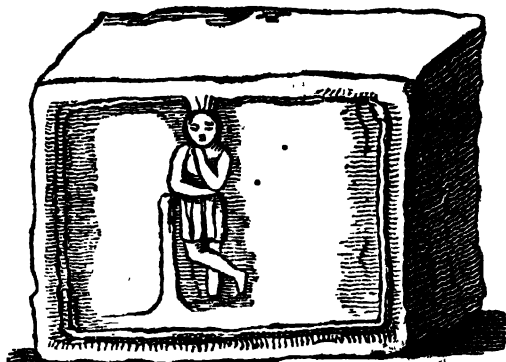
In 1818 a printing press was set up in Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, New Holland. The first book from this press is the history of a fugitive exile, named Michael Horne, who at the head of 28 other runaways disturbed the tranquillity of the colony for six years. The work derives importance from the singularity of this circumstance, and from the story.

A German of the name of Kastner has written two works that may justly be called *a short cut* to the learned languages. One of these is the art of learning Greek in two months!!

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Mr. W. R. WHATTON, of Manchester, has kindly transmitted us an account of some relics of antiquity which were recently dug up in that town.—As some workmen were sinking a drain in the township of Hulme, within the parish of

Manchester, three large blocks of stone were discovered, just within the gravel, about six feet below the surface of the earth.—The first, of which the annexed sketch is a representation, is about two feet six inches square.



On the front, is sculptured, in relief, the figure of a man standing upright on his left leg, with the right thrown across it, and the toe pointing downwards. His right arm crosses his body, and, resting the elbow upon a pillar or staff, supports, on the opposite side, the elbow of the left arm, the hand of which supports the head.—The whole is surrounded by a raised border or moulding.

The second is a rudely-carved head of large size, and coarse features, with the hair turned backwards, standing on a very short pedestal.

The third is an image in a flowing dress, about two feet and a half high, with the hands crossed, and locked before the body.—The head of this last was broken from the body, but found afterwards lying close to the other part.

The first appears to be of Roman origin, for the following reasons.

1st. They were found on the exact line of the Roman road, from Manchester to Chester, and a few hundred yards to the Southward, from the station in the Castle-field adjoining.

2dly. An altar of the 6th Legio Victrix, and several coins, and pieces of Roman antiquity, have, at various times, been found in the same township, and within very short distances around the spot where these were discovered.

3dly. They are formed of the dark brown grit stone of the neighbourhood, consequently not brought from a distance.

And 4thly. It is known to have been

usual for the Romans to erect, without the boundaries of the stations, where they were in garrison, votive altars, and cenotaphs, and other stones, to the honour of favourite deities, and in commemoration of events.

As it is without inscription, it is impossible to offer any probable conjecture as to its purport, or the intention of the erector.

The two others, perhaps, are of a more doubtful kind, and have the appearance rather of the Gothic ornaments of an ancient Church, than the classic sculpture of a Roman artist.

The following Roman Coins were amongst the number of those found some time ago in Norfolk,* (see p. 66).

1. "Imp. Caes. Domitianus Avg. P.M.*" Domitiani caput laureatum.—Reverse, "Cos. VII. Des. (designatus) VIII. P.P." Ara accensa.

2. "Imp. Caes. Nerva Trajan. Avg. Germ." Trajani caput laureatum.—Reverse, "Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. Cos. II." Figura stans dext. ramum, sinist. cornucopiam tenet.

3. "Imp. Trajano Avg. Ger. Dac. P.M. Tr. P. Cos. VI. Trajani caput laureatum.—Reverse, "S.P.Q.R. Optimo Principi." Figura stolata sedens dext. caduceum, sin. cornupiam tenet. Exergue, "Fort. Red."

* It is remarkable, in the inscription on the head side of the coin, the letters stand on or face the edge.

PHI.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRIES.

The novelty and ingenuity of the following Philosophical remarks, extracted from Mr. W. Colquitt's *System of the Universe*, will excite attention.

"Of all the liberal sciences, that which promotes the maintenance of truth, must promote virtue; hence is it necessary that we make use of our sight as well as our senses, and not to perplex the mind about things invisible and incomprehensible, there being no such thing as up or down, ascension or descension, in the round universe.

"The galaxy or pure heavens being the everlasting and generating source of all matter, forms a perfect circle, by whose circulation the stars keep their places, (every particle of matter has a tendency to unite with its own species) this law of Nature being admitted, universal order and harmony must prevail throughout the whole. The fixed stars are equally supplied with electric fire in proportion as they emit forth the same into the planetary regions (no comets or planets falling into the sun, or destroying the earth). The sun, who is near nine hundred thousand miles in diameter, is the most mighty, the most magnificent, the most splendid and pure body in the solar system, the Creator and Ruler of every thing contained therein, since nothing but what hath life, light, heat, and motion in itself, can impart form, and endue animals and plants with the same faculties. Hence the sun emits forth his vivifying light and heat into the planetary regions. The sun and the stars consist of the most pure matter in Nature, by the accumulation of their respective ingredients. The planets, the dross as it were of the heavens, are the accumulation of the more heavy and aqueous parts of terrestrial matter, as nothing but matter can act on matter, agreeable to truth and the orderly course of Nature; so that the earth, like an onion, with strata over strata, hath, from her least magnitude, always had a rotation round her axis, and received the electric heat and light in every particle of matter she consists of, which was the cause of the various compound and colours of minerals and metals. The Chinese, who make the age of the earth seven million five hundred and two thousand years, appear to have had a knowledge of geology before the Europeans, and a more natural knowledge of the nature of things.

"By the rotary motion of the earth, and the sun's absorbing powers, light, heat, and electricity, doth grass, animals, and plants grow, producing their beautiful flowers and fruits. He, the joy of the

whole earth, dispels the darkness that covers her (yet was there never darkness, except in the nocturnal shadow of a planet). The sun is saluted in the morning by the wise and good, by the melody of birds and sweet opening flowers, and all things which adorn the surface of the earth; he moderates the atmosphere with light, and in wisdom collects and dissipates the storms, dividing the interstices of dark clouds, producing lightning and thunder, and, by relaxation, pours the rains to fertilize the fields and woods, and then shews us the light of his countenance, and all is light and cheerfulness. At the brightness of his presence his clouds passed hailstones and coals of fire.—Psalm xlviii. 12.

"In the more distant parts of the solar system, where the dense and more crowded particles of terrestrial matter were congregated, they have, at length, become a perfect sphere, and being crystallized, petrified, and consolidated by the sun, as she accumulates, in time becomes a planet; in this gradual and orderly manner hath the earth, and all the planets been formed. After the sulphureous and volcanic matter near to, and on the surface of the earth, was in a great measure consumed, which was the cause of gulphs, deep pits, and the uneven surface of the earth, heavy rains at seasonable times prevailed, until the hollow parts were filled with water, which covers three-fifths of the earth's surface.

"The reason that our earth is encompassed with a more dense atmosphere than Mars and Jupiter, arises from there being a greater quantity of water in the orbit of the earth, than in the orbits of those planets. I shall not presume to confine Nature to time or place in the operation of her works, since Time is eternal, Space boundless, and Matter everlasting; neither shall I make every star a sun, knowing that one star differeth from another star in lustre, magnitude, and solidity, and magnetic power: therefore, I shall only declare every star of the first magnitude a sun and the centre of a system, having from three to ten planets circulating round him.

"Exclusive of the dark planets, which are formed, illumined, moved, and preserved by the sun, and in order turn round him; there are other bodies of superior elements and composition, as comets, which are capable of enduring as much heat as would immediately consume this or any other planet, and are endued with greater power of motion than that of any other body throughout the starry firmament. Comets are luminous bodies,

bodies, independent of the solar powers, and always emit forth their electric fire, forming a tail of great length, directed in opposition to the sun. Hence do I conclude that a comet is a solid, inflammable, living body : for if a snake, with only one member, the head, hath power to move with velocity on this heavy mass, how much more fit is it that a comet must have life, strength, and power, and these qualities in a superior degree, to move in his own proper district, and to leave this our system to visit the nearest fixed star of the first magnitude.

"Therefore, as such order and harmony prevail among the fixed stars and planetary regions, I conclude, (as I well know) that the same order prevails among the comets ; that if we were visited with a comet every year, and there were more planets in our system, not one of them would be impeded in her motion, as the comets, as well as the planets, have their own particular tracts and boundaries, accelerating his motion as he draws near to the sun. The want of a diurnal parallax, shews that comets move beyond the orbit of the Georgian.

"There never was a beginning of light, or a vacuum throughout the universe. If otherwise, the fixed stars could not keep their places, neither could the planets (subservient to them) perform their annual orbits, and that universal affinity, order, and harmony prevail, which I perceive do prevail throughout the whole, adjusted with that regularity of parts as the best time-piece.

"With respect to the heavenly bodies, of which this earth is one, none can be suddenly formed—none can be suddenly destroyed.

"As all planets contract their orbits in the insensible progress of time, Mercury must be the oldest planet in the solar system, and the ages of the other planets in proportion to their distances from the sun. Hence may Mercury be in her consuming state ; the nearer any planet is to the sun, the greater will be her motion in her orbit ; and the slower her diurnal rotation, and the more distant, the slower in their orbits, and faster round their axes.

"Venus, like this earth, is subject to much rain and change of seasons.

"The surface of Mars appears covered with extensive plains and mountains, issuing volcanic fire (like our earth formerly was), which may have not received rain and torrents to finish and accommodate her with seas and lakes.

"The seas of Jupiter, called his belts, frequently change their parallelism in consequence of his rapid motion round his axis, once in ten hours. If I now lived in this planet near the sea, I should see it ebb and flow like our sea, only with

double the motion, and should find that it was high water every five hours ; and at that part of his body where his nearest moon was, I should perceive an inequality of the tides, and the water rising higher ; this planet being eighty-eight thousand miles in breadth.

"The use of Saturn's ring, which consists of two solid circles, one within the other, appears to be a crystallization of similar matter to the planet, of a bright yellow colour, for the purpose of reflecting and refracting a strong light every fifteen years, when in opposition to the sun, and to reflect the solar light and heat in alternate order over every part of the planet, and to confine and moderate his atmosphere and his seasons at the distance of nine hundred millions of miles from the sun ; seventy nine thousand miles in breadth, having six moons that circulate round him.

"The Moon, like all the planets, is an opaque globe, and always contracting her orbit ; and being, like the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn, without clouds and atmosphere, reflects a greater quantity of light to the earth. The inequality of the moon's motions arises from the rapid motion of the earth in her orbit round the sun, while the moon circulates round the earth, and which causes an inequality of the tides, called spring and neap tides, three-fifths of the earth's surface being overflowed, and the moon being an arid dry body, causes that mutual attractive power between them."

ASTRONOMY.

Baron Lindenau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, he says, that the sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of astronomy has been cultivated. Baron Lindenau supposes the sun's diameter to be 800,000 miles — 4,204,000,000 feet — or nearly 2000 seconds. We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of the heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 of its diameter, or 2,102,000 feet, without the possibility of being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require three thousand years to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

THE POLES.

The Pole of the world has usually been considered as the coldest point ; but Dr. Brewster, in a paper recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has proved that there are two poles of maximum cold, situated at a distance from the Pole, and in the meridian, passing through North America and Siberia.

SELECT POETRY.

JOHANNI NICHOLS, DE SEPTUAGESIMO
SEPTIMO NATALI, CARMINA.

O GENERIS decus humani, Sylvane perite—
Quamvis corpus iners, (tantis natalibus actis)
Membraque deficiunt, splendescunt lumina mentis.
Quamvis robora lassa, tua est sapientior ætas.

Indefesse et docte senex, "labor omnia vincit."
Tu reverendus eris, series perfecta laborum,
Virtutesque tuæ posthac nomenque manebunt;
Venturumque tuos sæclum celebrabit honores.
Bibliotheca es doctrine, atque academia vivens;
Dumque sistant vires, perfer, toleraque labores.
Socrate tu sapientior es, et moribus æquas.

Non alter, venerande senex, est justior orbe.
Urbanissime vir, quo non est carior ullus,
Semper amatus eris cunctis, et dignus amore.
Talis sol Phœbe radiantia lumina reddit,
Qualis conspicuæ fulgus comitatus aster;
Atque soles consanguineis sociisque placere.
O utinam cari soboles virtute sequantur,
Et pariter claram possint quoque degere vitam.
Sed mihi triste piget, parvum sic texere carmen,
Quod laudes nomenque tuum non dicere possit.

P. A. N.

THE TEAR OF SYMPATHY.

HOW lovely shines the liquid pearl,
Which, trick'ling from the eye,
Pours, in a suff'ring brother's wound,
The tear of sympathy!

Its beams a fairer lustre yield
Than richest rubies give,
(Golconda's gems, tho' bright, are cold)
It cheers, and bids us live.

More clear the tribute of a sig'l.
(The offering Pity brings)
Than all the sweets which Eastern gales
Bear on their golden wings.

Softer the tones of Friendship's voice,
Its word more kindly flows,
More grateful is its simplest lay,
Than all which art bestows.

When tott'ring anguish racks the soul,
When sorrow points its dart;
When death, unerring, aims the blow,
Which cleaves a brother's heart.

Then, Sympathy! 'tis thine to lull
The sufferer's soul to rest;
To feel each pang—to share each throb,
And ease his troubled breast.

'Tis thine to aid the sinking frame,
To raise the feeble hand;
To bind the heart by anguish torn,
With sweet Affection's band.

'Tis thine to nurture Hope's fond smile,
To chase Affliction's gloom;
To blunt the cruel throng which crowd
Our passage to the tomb.

Then, give me, Heaven, the soul to feel,
The hand to mercy prone;
The eye, which soft effusive flows,
For sorrows not its own.

Be mine the cause of Mis'ry's child,
My warmest, tend'rest care,
To pluck the sting that wounds his breast,
And heal it with a tear.
Nottingham. J. B.

THE FATE OF WOBURN.

STRANGER.

SINCE the sun hath veil'd his light,
I have trod the path of night;
Hear me, Warlock of the glen,
I have shunn'd the haunt of men,
To seek thee in this cheerless hour,
Thee, skill'd in planetary power.
I have pluck'd, to speed my call,
The bay that saps old Ametulle's wall,
I have brought, to speed my care,
The wreath that glow'd on Bertha's hair;
Lily that on Woburn grows,
Flitwick's ivy, Tingrei's rose,
Pure oblations—these may twine
A chaplet for some sylph divine.
Ere I quit this hallow'd shade,
Tell me, Warlock of the glade,
What hovers o'er the soldier's head?—

SEER.

Son of Goding! 'tis thy tread,
Thou mine igmost art may'st move,
'Tis the sacrifice I love;
Nature's offerings, pure and free,
Human blood delights not me.
Unconscious of all earthly woe
What can *Atric* seek to know?

STRANGER.

England's joy or England's groan—
Norman William claims her throne.
Hear me, to the camp I pass,
Ne'er again I tread yon grass,
Ne'er I greet fair Woburn's gate,
Till I know my country's fate,
Till that knowledge, death or life,
Be brought by war's decided strife.

SEER.

Where is thy hand?

STRANGER.

To-morrow's morn
Shall see their flag o'er Chiltern borne,
They come—a thousand warriors' mail
Refulgent gleams thro' Tingrei's vail;
Ametulle her youthful valour sends,
Thither her steps fair Woburn bends:
High Æglesbrie * hath join'd the train;
And the bold lord of Newport's plain
Waves his pennon from afar.

Aylsbury.

SEER.

SEER.

I know the pride of Saxon war—
When sounded trumpet o'er the lea
Unheeded by the Lathbury?
Yet, Alric, would'st thou know the doom
Scarce woven on the sisters' loom?

STRANGER.

Speak what thou wilt—unnov'd I'll hear,
The son of Goding knows not fear.
Why should these efforts useless be?
Why should not conquest smile on me?
No vassal will desert his lord;
Morcar of Leighton bless'd my sword—
The weapon with this hand I wield.

SEER.

He bless'd thy sword, but not thy shield!—
Let that suffice—impending fate
Doth the proud Eagle's mound† await;
Woburn hath totter'd, and thy tower
Shall own the Norman Giffard's power!
Look if thou canst—some spirit there
Strews dust and ashes on the air,
E'en as they own the potent blast
Shall Alric's hopes be soon o'erblast.
What see'st thou?

STRANGER.

Hah! yon Norman form
Rides proudly through the whirlwind's
storm.

Fierce of demeanour, strong of breast,
He bears a Lion‡ on his crest.
Yet, if the star of battle beam,
This sword shall dint thine armour's gleam.
Who follow? Yon monastic band
Creep o'er the subjugated land.
Yet Piety is in that face,
And sweet Religion's mildest grace.
It hath unnerv'd me; in yon cell
I hear the choral anthem swell,
That echoes thro' the convent's wall,
Too soon to rise, too soon to fall.
Chang'd is the scene—a sovereign's thrust
Hath stretch'd yon crosier in the dust,
And he who would that crosier bear,
Must clasp it in a dungeon's air.
Ah! Alric's eyes new sorrows shed,
And sadden o'er the Norman dead.

SEER.

Behold the rest, ay, scan yon race
Whom proffer'd gifts and honours grace,
Norman swords may win the day,
Yet Norman tears the price shall pay.
Mark, who soars on lofty wing,
He hath sinn'd against his king;
Mark the axe, the dust, the block,
The Parent's grief, the Nation's shock;
The tears that claim a Warlock's woe
Shall bid more mighty sorrows flow.

STRANGER.

Speak not of after-ages here;
Tell me if ominous my fear—
Long ere I knew deceit or guile
This heart was cheer'd by Birtha's smile;

† Eglesbrie.

‡ The arms of Hugh, Lord Bolbec.

She was my joy of life, I bound
For her each laurel leaf I found;
Her arm in mine, we pac'd the wood
Where, erst Andraste's altar stood:
There, as devotion mov'd our love,
We pledg'd our vows to him above;
Fervent we pour'd the sacred prayer
Which Austin's lips had taught us there;
And swore, should fortune join each hand,
Till love's indissoluble band,
Still would we cheer each other's smart,
Still should fair virtue sway each heart.
So fate hath been—so be it still,
While yet I boast the vital rill;
Ne'er may my Bertha shed, I pray,
The tear I may not wipe away;
Oh ne'er may sorrow fill her mind,
Till we must part, to fate resign'd;
Nor may she shed her vital breath
O'er Alric's body, cold in death.

SEER.

Seeks then lord Alric but to know
If woman's fate be smiles or woe;
Of Harold's crown he spoke before—

STRANGER.

Cease, Warlock, I can hear no more.
Why seek I heaven's stern decree?
The fate of love is lost on thee:
Powers of Heav'n, to you I bow,
To you I pledge my wishes now.
Lo morning's beam grows bright and clear,
And warns me that I linger here;
Birtha your care, I ask no more;
But speed me to the Sussex shore:
There Harold's word shall chase my fear,
There Britain's weal shall urge my spear!
With conquest's glow my foes I meet,
An Alric cannot brook defeat;
Let dastards crouch the victor's slave,
Death is the portion of the brave.

L.

The following Lines, descriptive of a popular Tradition relative to the Family of Hilton, of Hilton Castle, are extracted from the Second Volume of Mr. Surtees's History of Durham, reviewed in p. 233.

“HIS fetters of ice the broad Baltic is
breaking;
In the deep glens of Denmark sweet summer is waking,
And blushing amidst her Pavilion of
snows, [rose.
Discloses her chalice, the bright Lapland
The winds in the caverns of Winter are
bound, [on the ground
Yet the leaves that the tempest has strewn
Are whirling in magical eddies around.
For deep in the forest where wild flow'rs
are blushing,
Where the stream from its cistern of rock-
spar is gushing,
The magic of Lapland the wild winds is
hushing. [the North?
Why slumbers the storm in the caves of
When, when shall the carrier of Odin go
forth?

Loud.

Loud, loud laugh'd the Hags, as the dark
Raven flew ; [midnight dew,
They had sprinkled his wings with the mirk
That was brush'd in Blockula from cypress
and yew.

That Raven in its charmed breast
Bears a sprite that knows no rest—
(When Odin's darts, in darkness hurl'd,
Scatter'd lightnings through the world,
Then beneath the withering spell,
Harold son of Eric fell)—
Till Lady, unlikely thing I trow,
Print three kisses on his brow—

Herald of ruin, death, and flight,
Where will the carrier of Odin alight ?

What Syrian Maid in her date-crover'd
bower,

Lists to the lay of a gay Troubadour ?
His song is of war, and he scarcely conceals
The tumult of pride that his dark bosom
feels ; [stray'd,

From Antioch beleaguere'd the recreant has
To kneel at the feet of an infidel maid ;
His mail laid aside, in a minstrel's disguise
He basks in the beams of his Nourjahad's
eyes.

Yet a brighter flower in greener bower
He left in the dewy West,
Heir of his name and his Saxon tower ;
And Edith's childish vest
Was changed for lovelier woman's zone ;
And days and months and years have flown
Since her parting sire her red lip prest.
And she is left an orphan child
In her gloomy Hall by the woodland wild ;
A train of menials only wait
To guard her towers, to tend her state,
Unletter'd hands and rude.

Unseen the tear-drop dims her eye,
Her breast unheeded heaves the sigh,
And Youth's fresh roses fade and die
In wan unjoyous solitude.

Edith in her saddest mood
Has climb'd the bartizan stair ;
No sound comes from the stream or wood,
No breath disturbs the air.

The summer clouds are motionless,
And she, so sad, so fair,
Seems like a lily rooted there
In lost forgotten loneliness.

A gentle breath comes from the vale,
And a sound of life is on the gale,
And see a Raven on the wing,
Circling around in airy ring,
Hovering about in doubtful flight—
Where will the carrier of 'Odin alight ?

The Raven has lit on the flag-staff high
That tops the dungeon tower,
But he has caught fair Edith's eye,
And gently, coyly, venturing nigh.

He flutters round her bower,
For he trusted the soft and maiden grace,
That shone in that sweet young Saxon face,
And now he has perch'd on her willow wand,
And tries to smooth his Raven note,
And sleeks his glossy Raven coat,
To court the maiden's hand.

And now, caressing and caress'd,
The Raven is lodged in Edith's breast.
'Tis innocence and youth that makes
In Edith's fancy such mistakes.'
But that maiden kiss hath holy power
O'er planet and sigillary hour ;
The elfish spell has lost its charms,
And a Danish Knight is in Edith's arms.
And Harold at his Bride's request
His barbarous Gods forswore,
Freya and Woden and Balder and Thor ;
And Jarrow, with tapers blazing bright,
Hail'd her gallant Proselyte."

TRANSLATION OF PSALM CXXXVII.

DEPRIV'D of freedom, where Euphrates
leads [meads,

His roaring waters through th' Assyrian
We cast ourselves adown, to grief resign'd ;
And when we call lost Sion to our mind,
We mourn and weep, our Sion we deplore,
We weep for Sion, Sion is no more !

Oh, sacred mount ! Jehovah's dread abode !
Where ev'ry scene reveals the present God !
How oft did myriads to thy fanes repair,
How oft thy altars scent the ambient air !
But now, alas ! no grateful prayers arise,
No sacred incense mounts th' empyreal
skies ;

Stern Desolation holds its awful reign,
Where once the palace stood, the tower
was seen ;

While we, her children, from her bosom torn,
In stranger climates seek a sad sojourn.

We hang our harps, dear partners of
our woes,

Now mute as Sion, on the willow-boughs,
Th' infuriate victors then, t' increase our
pains, [strains,"

Exclaim'd, "Come, sing us one of Sion's
In foreign lands shall we form hymns di-
vine ?

In foreign lands the holy chorus join ?

If I, O Salem, thy fair scenes forget,
Scenes of my youth, and once my native
seat,

Perpetual silence bind my faithless tongue,
And cease this hand to wake th' harmo-
nious song

O thou, enthron'd above those orbs of
light, [of night,

Their course pursuing through the waste
Remember when the sons of Edom cried,
"Be Solyma, Judea's boast, destroy'd."

Daughter of Babel, thou who soon shalt
come

From thy exalted zenith to the tomb,
(May swift arrive that retributive day,
When thou shalt fall, thy haughty powers
decay !)

Blessed the man, who shall to thee return
Thy cruel actions, thy contemptuous scorn.
Blessed, who deaf to all a mother's cries,
Shall dash thy young ones on the stones
before their weeping eyes.

FIDUS.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 20.*

The Queen's Annuity Bill was read a second time; Lord Darnley giving up his intended motion for an Address to his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers; because he found that those with whom he acted were not likely to support him in such a motion at the present time.

In the Commons the same day, a warm discussion took place on the question for printing a Petition presented by Mr. Denman, from Nottingham, complaining of the conduct of Ministers generally, and particularly as regarded the non-enquiry into the unfortunate transactions of the 16th of August, at Manchester.—The Petition was couched in strong language, and Mr. Wynn opposed its being printed, on the ground that several passages in it reflected on the Courts of Justice of the country, and on the House of Commons. On a division the question for printing the Petition was negative, the numbers being—for printing it 68, against it 134.—Mr. Creevey moved, that the conduct of the High Sheriff of Chester, at the late Meeting of that County, should be referred to a Select Committee. The motion, after some discussion, was negative, upon a division by 122 to 65.—Mr. Goulburn obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the African Company; and to vest the possession of their forts in his Majesty.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 21.*

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, the Committee on Foreign Trade was renewed.—Lord Liverpool repeated the opinion he had given on the first day of the Session, that the agricultural distress arose from a super-abundance of production; and, while he admitted that this country had risen in spite of, rather than by means of, the many restrictive duties on Foreign Trade, he contended, that it would destroy speculation and mercantile adventure, to be constantly tampering with and altering them.—Lord Lansdown thought there should be some alteration in these duties.—Lord Ellenborough wished for an equalization of them.—Lords Erskine, Grey, King, and Darnley, attributed all our distresses, of whatever kind, to the war, the profusion of Ministers, and the depreciated state of the paper currency; for which the only remedy was, instant and complete retrenchment.

The Queen's Annuity Bill went through a Committee, and was reported *sub silentio*.

In the Commons the same day, Sir James Mackintosh brought forward his motion, for papers connected with the Circular of Lord Castlereagh to British Residents at Foreign Courts. The motion was the same as that brought forward by Lord Grey on a former evening in the House of Peers; and the Hon. and Learned Mover adopted the same line of argument as that taken by the Noble Earl on his motion.—Lord Castlereagh replied to Sir J. Mackintosh. After some discussion, the House divided—for the motion 125, against it 194.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 22.*

The Queen's Annuity Bill passed, without comment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb. 23.*

A warm and animated debate took place upon a Petition from Davison, fined by Mr. Justice Best, who presided at his trial, for contempt of Court, whilst making his defence. The Petition complained of the conduct of the Learned Judge, and asked redress of the House. The Petition was supported by Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Creevey; the latter of whom accused Mr. Justice Best of being an intemperate and political Judge. These assertions called down upon him the severe comments of Mr. Serjeant Onslow and the Solicitor General.—The conduct of the Learned Judge was defended by the Solicitor and Attorney General, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. Scarlett.—After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Long, Mr. Huskisson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. R. Martin, the House divided, and decided against receiving the Petition by a majority of 64 to 37.—Mr. Hume afterwards moved for a number of papers relative to the expenditure in the Ionian Isles; on which a warm discussion arose on the subject of Sir T. Maitland's conduct. The papers were ultimately granted.

Feb. 26. Petitions were presented from various quarters for measures to relieve the distressed state of Agriculture.—Mr. F. Robinson addressed the House on the expediency of repealing the provisions of various Acts of Parliament relative to the mode of taking the average prices of corn,

and introducing new regulations on that subject; as at present, towns in the twelve maritime districts were appointed, in which the average was taken separately on all the corn of every description sold, that gave the average of the town; then the average of the several towns in the district were added together, and divided by the number of towns in the district, and from thence the average of the district was taken. Next the twelve averages of the different districts were taken, and divided, to give the average of the kingdom. The Right Hon. Member concluded by moving the repeal of the 32d, 33d, 44th, and 45th of the late King, and for leave to bring in a new Bill in lieu thereof. After some observations from Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Baring, Mr. Irving, Mr. H. Sumner, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Curwen, and others, the motion was agreed to.

Feb. 27. A discussion of some length took place on a Petition introduced by Mr. Marryat from the Merchants, Ship-owners, &c. of the Port of London, against renewing the Charter of the West India Dock Company. The Petition, which was signed by 6000 persons, complained of the heavy dues imposed by the Company: it was supported by Mr. F. Lewis and Mr. Baring, who said, that though the Company had confined their dividends, as restricted by their Charter, to 10 per cent.; yet they had accumulated a fund of 500,000*l.* Mr. Gordon had heard, that this 500,000*l.* had been offered to Government, for the renewal of the Charter; but Mr. Robinson, the President of the Board of Trade, said, he had never heard of such an offer; and in reply to an observation, that the Petitioners could obtain no promise from Government that they would not renew the Charter, the Hon. Gentleman observed, that it had two years still to run; and as the Company had not yet applied for its renewal, Government delayed giving any assurance till they had heard both sides. Mr. Long said, the Docks had, in his opinion, fully answered their purpose; and, after Mr. Irvine and Alderman Heygate had said a few words on the subject, the Petition was ordered to be laid on the table, and to be printed.

Feb. 28. Lord Nugent presented the usual annual Petition from the Catholics of England, and in the course of his observations stated a curious circumstance; all the Baronies whose Representatives signed Magna Charta, are extinct, with the exception of four. The Representatives of these four Baronies are among the Peers who signed the Petition presented to the House of Commons from the English Catholics.—Mr. Plunkett afterwards presented the Petition of the Ca-

tholics of Ireland; and moved, that a Committee of the whole House should enquire into the propriety of repealing the laws which prevent Catholics from holding offices in the State. This motion was opposed by Mr. Peel, who was answered by Sir J. Mackintosh.—Lord Bury and Mr. Dennis Brown spoke in favour of the motion, as did Mr. C. Grant and Lord Castlereagh.—The claims of the Catholics were opposed by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Banks.—The motion was carried, on a division of 227 to 221.

March 1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of his intention, at an early day, to submit a proposition to the House for enabling the Bank to resume cash-payments at an early period more effectually than could be done under the existing regulations.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald called the attention of the House to the present state of Education among the lower classes of the people of Ireland; and to the abuse of the funds applicable to that purpose, which, he contended, if properly applied, were equal to all the purposes of spreading education in that country; and declared his intention of calling the attention of Parliament fully to the subject in the course of next Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 2.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved an Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to cause some steps to be taken, to prevent or repair the evils to be apprehended to the peace of Europe, by the advance of the Austrians on Naples. The motion was, however, negatived, on a division of 84 to 37.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Plunkett proposed his Resolutions in a Committee of the whole House, relative to the claims of the Catholics.—Mr. Peel, Sir George Hill, and Mr. Montague, declared their decided opposition to the measure. The Resolutions were agreed to as a matter of course, *pro forma*; and the Right Hon. Member obtained leave to bring in a Bill, founded upon them.

The House went into a Committee on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. After much desultory conversation, an amendment of Lord Milton's, for making Leeds a scot-and-lot Borough, was negatived, on a division, by 189 to 66. The amendment of Mr. S. Wortley, limiting the right of voting to the occupants of the value of 20*l.* instead of 30*l.* was carried by a majority of 148 to 94. The Bill underwent various other amendments, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday, when it was re-committed,

committed, the report received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday, and to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 6.

Numerous Petitions were presented from all parts of the Country, complaining of the existing agricultural distress; and Mr. *Curwen*, as one mode of relief, gave notice of a motion for the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax.—Sir *R. Wilson*, advertng to the Letter published in the Papers, purporting to be the declaration of our Minister, Mr. A'Court, to the Neapolitan Authorities, as to the conditions on which our squadron in the Bay of Naples was to observe a strict neutrality, namely, that they would do so as long as the Neapolitans respected the King and Royal Family, put a question to Lord Castlereagh, whether such was indeed the foundation on which our neutrality rested.—The Noble Lord, however, declined to answer the question, but intimated that the gallant General, if he thought proper, might move for the document which he had alluded to.—Mr. *Maberly* brought forward a motion on the public expenditure; and going through all the items of expenditure for 1820, and comparing them with those of 1792, contended that a saving of at least 3,000,000*l.* might be made in our expenditure.—Mr. *Fanshott* replied to Mr. *Maberly*, and moved the previous question.—After some observations on the part of Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *Huskisson*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Mr. *Lushington*, and others, Mr. *Maberly's* motion was negatived by a division of 83 to 109.

March 7. Mr. *Plunkett* brought in his Bill for the Emancipation of the Catholics; when the first reading passed *sub silentio*, and the second was fixed for Friday, the 16th instant.—Mr. *Hobhouse* presented a Petition from several inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of the power lately assumed by the Judges, of fining for contempt; which, after considerable discussion, was withdrawn, in consequence of the impropriety of several expressions contained therein.—Mr. *Gooch* moved for a Committee to enquire into the causes of the Agricultural Distress, and to report thereupon to the House. The motion was seconded by Sir *E. Knatchbull*, and acceded to on the part of Mr. *Robinson*. A lengthened discussion followed, and ultimately the motion was agreed to.

March 12. The House went into a Committee of Supply, and Lord *Palmerston* moved that 81,000*l.* be voted for the land service of Great Britain during the current year.—Col. *Davies* moved an amendment, that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again; with a view that

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he, Col. *Davies*, might move for a Committee of Investigation and Inquiry into the Estimates.—Mr. *Macdonald* subsequently stated, that he should move that the number of men should be reduced by 10,000; and Mr. *Bennet* expressed his intention to support the amendment. After a long discussion the Committee divided on an amendment proposed by Col. *Davies*, that the Chairman should quit the Chair and report progress—for the motion 95, against it 216.—The Committee had afterwards a great number of divisions on motions of adjournment, and that the Chairman should report progress, in all of which Ministers had large majorities.

March 14. Mr. *R. Smith* moved for copies of all communications which have taken place between our Government and the Government of Austria relative to the Austrian Loan.—Lord *Castlereagh* did not oppose the motion, and the papers were ordered.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, and the discussion on the Army Estimates was resumed; when Mr. *Macdonald* proposed, as an amendment, a reduction of 10,000 men in the military force of the country. Upon this proposition a long discussion ensued, and ultimately a division took place; when the motion was rejected by a majority of 96, the numbers being, for the reduction 115, against it 211.—A second division took place, on a motion of Mr. *Dawson* for reducing the number of men 5000; but this was also negatived by 195 to 130. The original Resolution for granting 81,458 men was then agreed to; and the Report was ordered to be received the following day.

MARCH 16.—CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. *Plunket* moved the second reading of the Catholic Bill; previous to which, however, a number of petitions, from various bodies of Protestant Clergy and others, were presented against the Bill, and one from certain Catholic Clergy, and other individuals, of the county of Stafford, against the Bill now pending, for regulating the intercourse between the Roman Catholic Clergy and the See of Rome. The presenting of this Petition gave rise to a lengthened discussion, which was commenced by Sir *Thomas Lethbridge*, who contended, that the allegations contained in it were such as fully proved the fallacy of the present measure, which the Petitioners already prayed the House to reject. He was convinced the Bills now before the House, instead of conciliating the Catholic Body, would but tend to irritate them. The Hon. Baronet also declared his opinion, that the measure would be productive of general dissatisfaction among the Members of the Estab-

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lished Church, as would be proved by their Petitions against the Bill. The Protestant body of his Majesty's subjects had only remained apparently acquiescent up to this time, under the firm persuasion that the House would reject the measure before it reached a Committee. The opinion of Sir T. Lethbridge was supported by Mr. Peel, Mr. Dawson, and others; and controverted by Mr. Plunkett, Sir H. Parnell, Sir J. Mackintosh, &c. &c.

When the Petition was disposed of, Mr. Plunkett moved the second reading of the Bill; to which an amendment was proposed by Mr. Bathurst, namely, that the Bill should be read a second time this day six months.

After considerable discussion on the principles of the Bill, Mr. Canning addressed the House. He said that the argument against the question now was as if the spiritual connection with a foreign state was the only one. On the contrary, a connexion of a totally different nature formed the ground of the enactment of the Penal Laws. The Hon. Gentleman here entered into an history of the Penal Laws, and a recapitulation of their enactments; and concluded it by arguing, that if the danger had ceased which called for them, or that no danger had ever existed, it was full time to revoke them. Suppose a murder was said to have been committed by a person wearing a wig and spectacles, still, if it appeared no murder had been committed, was every man wearing a wig and spectacles to be punished. The Right Hon. Gentleman took another review of the Penal Laws from the reign of Elizabeth to the present. He asked, were they Roman Catholics who brought Charles the First to the block? He then alluded to a Bill having been sent up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, in 1641, for excluding the Bishops from seats in Parliament. The Bill was rejected in the Lords by a small majority, and in that majority every one of the Catholic Peers had voted. In a few years after, those very Bishops voted for the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from Parliament. He trusted, as one good turn deserved another, that the passing of the Bills then before the House would afford the present Bishops an opportunity to pay the debt. He contended that, from the moment of the passing of the Repeal Laws in 1793, the conviction on every man's mind was, that a total repeal should follow. What! give the power to elect, and withhold the eligibility to be elected? We had abridged the Channel, and brought the Irish amongst us; and having done so, were we to stop now? For two centuries we had been erecting a mound—wrought it high;—and frowned upon the

waters to prevent their approach. Were we now to fortify that mound, or leave it to moulder away by accident? Or should we cut the Isthmus, and float on the mighty wave, the ark of our combined Constitution. The Right Hon. Gentleman here combated the arguments that had been used against the Bills; admitted that the Roman Catholics should be excluded from the Chancellorship, and from the Universities; ridiculed the idea of any danger to the State, by the possible election of Roman Catholic demagogues to seats in that House. He never knew a demagogue come there, who did not in six months find his level; and he wished, that in any plan for Parliamentary Reform, which might be adopted, a little nest of boroughs should be left for them, and their only qualification should be a speech in New Palace-yard. The Hon. Gent. then bore testimony to the loyalty and sacrifices made by the Catholics, and concluded a most eloquent and brilliant speech, of which the want of space prevents our being able to give more than a faint outline.

The second reading of the Bill was ultimately carried, on a division of 254 to 243; majority in favour of the Bill 11.

March 19. — CASH PAYMENTS.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Acts of Parliament relative to payments of the Bank in Cash. The Right Hon. Gentleman then brought forward his promised resolutions. He stated that the object of the present measure was only to authorise the Bank Directors, if they thought fit, to do that in 1821, which they were legally authorised to do in 1823, leaving to their discretion the mode, the proportions, and the objects to which they would apply their issues. The immediate circumstances which induced him to submit his intended proposition were, the measures taken by the Bank to meet the wishes of Parliament in 1819. So effectually were these measures taken, that the Bank accumulated a larger treasure than was expected, or was once in contemplation, for May, 1822. The continual accumulation of treasure, without the power of issuing it, operated to the diminution of capital, and by continually draining from other countries part of their circulating medium, subjected all parties to great inconvenience, and other unfavourable results. He should only detain the House while stating one other circumstance, namely, the repayment of the debt of 10,000,000*l.* due from Government to the Bank.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The instalments hitherto were regularly paid, nay, even anticipated; and he hoped, by the 5th of April next, that the last instalment

stalment would be paid, with less inconvenience than most parties foresaw at the time when they considered its repayment as necessary to enable the Bank to resume cash payments.

After Mr. *Baring*, Mr. *Ricardo*, and others had addressed the House, the resolutions were agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded on them.

The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill then occupied the attention of the House, and was passed.

March 20. Some conversation took place between Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Pearce*, Mr. *Calcraft*, and others, on the old question respecting the Public Balances in the hands of the Bank of England, and the remuneration allowed to that body for the management of the National Debt. The Public Balances were stated at 3,600,000*l.*; upon which the Bank might be estimated to make an annual profit of 185,000*l.*; and the sum allowed for the management of the Debt was 270,000*l.* annually. Mr. *Grenfell* contended, that the sum of 10,000*l.* would afford ample remuneration for holding the balances; whilst 100,000*l.* would be a liberal allowance for the management of the debt; and thus upon these two items a saving of upwards of 300,000*l.* might be made to the Public. Mr. *Grenfell* said, he would move nothing on the subject, but would not fail to call the attention of the House to it on every occasion.

Sir R. *Wilson* moved for a Copy of the Letter of Sir W. A'Court, British Minister at the Court of Naples, to the Duke de Gallo; and also for Copies of any Instructions from Ministers at home, relative to the same. The motion was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*; and, after a discussion of some length, in which Mr. *Canning*, Sir J. *Mackintosh*, and others followed, the motion was ultimately negatived without a division.

March 21. Mr. *Courtenay* brought the case of the American Loyalists under the notice of the House, and moved for copies of all communications with Government on the subject of their claims, from 1812 down to the present time. The motion was not opposed; but the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* held out no hope of any further relief.

Mr. *Western* made his motion for the repeal of the additional duty on Malt; this was seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, on behalf of the Scotch Distillers and Barley-growers. It was also supported by Mr. *Ellice*, Lord G. *Cavendish*, and others; and opposed by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. Mr. *Huskisson* moved, as an amendment, the previous question, and was supported by Lord *Castlereagh*; after which the House divided—for the original motion 149, against it 125. Majority against Ministers 24.—The result was hailed by loud cheers from the Opposition.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

NAPLES, SARDINIA, &c.

The Austrian Declaration of War against Naples has been published. It begins with a history of the Carbonari, whom it charges with a design of overturning all the Italian Governments; in 1816 the vigilance of the Royal Government on its restoration, succeeded in baffling the endeavours of this dangerous sect, until 1820, when the events in Spain gave them new energy, and by the contagious influence of fanatical doctrines, it increased its power so much, that the laws and police were unable to check it, and a part of the military were seduced in consequence. In this state of things, the Austrian Monarch interfered, to preserve not only Naples, but other States in Europe. The King of Naples was invited to Laybach, to confer with the Allied Sovereigns. When the King came to Laybach, he found it in vain to ground a proposal on a condition absolutely rejected by the Allied Sovereigns, who would not suffer the continuance of the present order of things at Naples, and that, if the Parliament was not dissolved, arms must be had recourse to. It then

states the determination of crossing the Po, and says, that the Emperor of Russia, if necessary, will join his forces to those of Austria. But they have no object but the safety of all States, and the peace of the world.

A Document has been published by the King of Naples, addressed to the Prince Regent, his son, from Laybach, in which, after professing every wish to promote the happiness of his subjects, states, that he had taken a long journey—that after an interview he had no longer any doubts as to the judgment formed by the Allied Powers in respect of the events at Naples; that finding their determination irrevocable not to recognize the present situation of affairs of Naples, but to attack the nation by force of arms, that they, desirous of preserving the interests of the Neapolitan people, propose that he should establish a system of government calculated to guarantee for ever the repose and prosperity of the Kingdom. He therefore desires the Prince Regent to give every publicity to this document, until he can arrive to perfect the system proposed.

The Neapolitan Parliament has made a Declaration of War against Austria only. Nothing is said in it respecting France, Russia, or Prussia.

Neapolitan Gazettes to the 3d inst. contain a Decree by the Prince Regent, announcing his intention to repair to the head-quarters of the army, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Parisi, the Minister at War. General Colletta is charged, in consequence, with the portfolio of the Ministry of War and Marine. Another appointing D. Ferdinando Rodriguez, Colonel on the Staff, a Director of the Ministry of War; and a third, extending to the Sicilians the rewards assigned by the Parliament to those Neapolitans who distinguish themselves in defence of their country. In an Extraordinary Sitting of Parliament of the 27th February, measures were adopted to distress the enemy on his advance, by removing from the place the munitions of war and provisions. Signor Poerio said, that the object of the Committee, in framing the Decree, was to deprive the enemy of all hopes of supplies, and to proceed in the same manner as was done in Spain with respect to the great French army.

The Austrian army has advanced against Naples. The first column, commanded by General Stutterheim, passed through Florence. The second column, commanded by the Prince De Weid, arrived in that city on the night of the 12th of February. The Prince de Hohenlohe and Baron Villatte have command under the Prince. General Frimont had his head-quarters at Florence on the 13th.

A Proclamation has been put forth by his Holiness the Pope, dated from the Quirinal, Feb. 7, enjoining his subjects to pay respect to the Austrian army passing through his States; to consider them as friends, and not to oppose them in their passage. A contrary line of proceeding will be marked with the most circumspect vigilance, and visited with the severest rigour of the law.

The *Moniteur* gives the following as an extract from the First Bulletin of the Austrian army:—

“General Pepe had several days since collected the greater part of his forces between Civita Ducale and Aquila. On the 7th he advanced with a body of 10,000 men upon Rieti. Two columns of this corps manœuvred on the heights which form the valley of Rieti, and threatened to turn our advanced guard, which was posted there under the orders of General Geppert, whilst a third column moved straight forward on the road from Civita Ducale to Rieti. These movements were judiciously conducted, and the points of attack well-chosen. Our light troops suffered themselves to be approached, not

yet believing that they were enemies who were marching towards them. We had expressed to them only the words of peace. A very brisk fire soon convinced us that we had mistaken their character. The battle then commenced; it was near the hour of noon; the enemy's attack became serious, and Lieut. Gen. Walmoden ordered his reserve, which was posted at Casa Vicentini, in the rear of Rieti, to march to the support of General Geppert. He directed an attack, with a very inferior force, upon the two columns which formed the enemy's wings, and they were driven back into the mountains, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour. The centre column fell back upon Civita Ducale.

“The enemy abandoned that city at ten o'clock at night, after having pillaged it. Our advanced guard immediately occupied it, and our soldiers were received as deliverers.

“We lost in this action about 50 men killed or wounded. Captain Schmidt, of the 7th battalion of chasseurs, was killed. Capt. Pfied, of the hussars of the King of England, and Lieut. Braun, of the 1st battalion of chasseurs, were wounded.

“During the battle of Rieti, a body of 3000 men that had assembled at Leonessa advanced upon Pie-di-Lugo, and attacked Col. Schneider, who was posted there. He repulsed them with the loss of several killed or wounded. In the course of the day we took several prisoners, and among them a Captain of General Pepe's staff.”

On the 10th the garrison of Alexandria, 10,000 strong, proclaimed the Constitution of Spain. At this news the King of Sardinia wished to march the troops that were at Turin, but they refused, crying, ‘The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!’ The Prince of Carignan and General Giflenga were sent to Alexandria, but on their arrival they cried, ‘The Constitution of the Cortes for ever!’ and placed themselves at the head of the movement. In this crisis the King of Sardinia thought to calm the ferment by offering to grant the French charter, but it has been refused. All the garrisons in Piedmont have followed the example of that of Alexandria. The Prince of Carignan, and General Giflenga, at the head of 25,000 men, marched for Milan.

His Sardinian Majesty afterwards abdicated his Continental dominions in favour of the Prince of Carignan, the presumptive heir to the territories of Savoy and Piedmont; and proceeded to Nice, to embark for Sardinia. The Spanish Constitution has been proclaimed in all parts of the country, and the army continued its hostile movement against the Austrians.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that
of

of the three brothers, who constituted the former branch, two have successively abdicated,—Charles Emanuel IV. abdicated in 1802 in favour of Victor Emanuel, who has now followed his example. Charles Felix Duke de Genevois, the third brother, is in his 56th year, and has been married for 14 years to a daughter of the King of Naples, but has no children. The next in succession to him is the Prince De Carignan, great grandson of Charles Emanuel, first Prince of that name. He is about twenty-two years and a half old, and has been married about three years and a half to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; but is also without children.

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris of the 8th convey the important fact, that the French Government, through their Minister at Madrid, have declared to the King and Government of Spain, "that they will not in any way interfere with the Constitutional system established in that country;" further adding, "that the French territory or frontiers shall not be made use of by any power whatever for the purposes of hostility, or with a view to disturb the order established by an independent nation for the management of its own local concerns."

SPAIN.

Late accounts from Spain represent Madrid as suffering a very alarming degree of agitation. The King opened the Session of the Cortes on the 1st of this month, and excited by his Speech from the Throne an unpleasant feeling in the minds of the Deputies.

King Ferdinand, it appears, was waited upon by Arguillas, the Minister of the Interior, to arrange with his Majesty the Speech to be delivered from the Throne. The King replied, that the Speech was already prepared. On the 1st of March, as above stated, he repaired to the Hall of the Cortes, attended by a strong escort, and delivered his Speech. In alluding to foreign affairs, the King asserted, that "his good understanding with foreign powers had undergone no alteration;" that, "he had ratified the cession of the Floridas;" that "he had felt it due to the dignity of his Throne and people to declare to the Allied Sovereigns that *he will recognize nothing* (in their conduct towards Naples) which shall be at variance with the principles of the positive law of nations, on which repose their liberty, their independence, and prosperity." At the conclusion of the Speech, the King inveighed in terms of much bitterness against the public insults and outrages to which he had been exposed, and against the evil designs of those who would persuade his

people that he entertained designs unfriendly to the Constitution.

Advices from Madrid to the 9th inst. bring the reply of the Cortes to the Speech delivered by Ferdinand VII. After touching on the previous topics of the Speech in succession, it thus adverts to the passage respecting the proceedings of the Congress at Laybach: "It was just and natural that the political changes which have taken place in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the intervention which the Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, pretend to exercise in that respect, should have excited the solicitude of your Majesty. The Cortes conceive that it becomes the Spanish nation, which has so many claims to the gratitude and admiration of Europe for the glorious part which it took in the emancipation of the Continent, and for the generous efforts with which it sustained its own independence, and gave an example to other nations, to take such measures as may protect it from all political vicissitudes, and place it in the requisite state of security."

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 4th, a great debate arose on the absence of the Ministers, which deprived the Cortes of all means of knowing the state of the nation; and particularly the nature of the outrages committed against his Majesty, which were alluded to in his Speech.—Some Members declared, that the dismissal of the Ministers was the work of his Majesty's evil counsellors. The nomination of the new Ministry was not known till the midnight of the 4th. *The Universal* of the 5th says, that the choice made by his Majesty will completely satisfy the desires of all friends of liberty, and will calm the uneasiness excited by the sudden dismissal of the late Ministry. Morales, the Insurgent Chief, who some time since fled to Portugal, has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Portuguese Authorities at Almeida.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers to the 3d inst. contain an account of the proceedings of the Cortes on their first meeting for the dispatch of business. After a plan of a Manifesto to the nation had been agreed to, the choice of an Executive Government was the subject of discussion. It was in the sequel determined that the Regency should be elected out of the assembly. The five Secretaries of State for the different departments were next chosen. It was resolved, that in the event of the King arriving, the Constitution should be presented to him; and that in all public Acts the word "Constitutional" should be added to the title of King. A Committee of five was appointed to draw up the Articles of the Constitution.

A political Revolution has broken out at Madeira. According to the accounts received from thence, it appears that on the 28th of January, five of the leading inhabitants entered the Castle, and demanded an interview with the Governor-General, which was granted them; they stated that it was the wish of the whole of the inhabitants for a Constitution similar to that at Lisbon. This demand seems to have met the concurrence of the military; the result was, the desired Constitution was immediately proclaimed; the greatest public rejoicings followed the event, which lasted three days.

News has been received from Lisbon, that the Constitution of the Cortes has been published at Bahia, in Brazil.

POLAND.

An immense mound, or tumulus, after the manner of the ancients, is to be thrown up on a mountain in Poland, in memory of Kosciusko, and his name inscribed on a block of granite to be placed on the top. It is further intended to purchase the whole mountain on which the mound is to be raised, with a piece of ground as far as the Vistula, to plant it in a useful and agreeable manner, and to people it with veterans who have served under the General. They are to have the land and dwellings as freehold property, and to form a little society by the name of Kosciusko's Colony. It is also proposed to support two young nieces of Kosciusko, who are in narrow circumstances. To obtain funds for carrying this into effect, it has been determined to apply to the admirers of Kosciusko in foreign countries.

RUSSIA.

A declaration, it is asserted, has been made by the Emperor of Russia, in which he alludes to the pledge of neutrality given by the Governments of England and France; but he, on the contrary, has declared his active alliance with Austria, and he expresses his determination to co-operate against Naples, by immediately sending an expedition to the Mediterranean. This news is received by several Russian houses; and they add, that the Emperor says, England cannot now depart from her avowed neutrality by the part he shall take.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A Message from his Swedish Majesty to the Norwegian Diet, dissuades them from renewing their Bill for the abolition of Nobility in Norway, to which he had already twice refused his assent; but expressing his disposition to give a favourable consideration to a proposition for abolishing the feudal rights exercised by the Nobles, upon an understanding that they are to have adequate pecuniary compensation.

The English traveller, M. de Brooke,

who last summer arrived at Stockholm with the intention of prosecuting his travels beyond the Polar Circle, has returned here safe, after his arduous undertaking. Proceeding first to Drontheim, he pursued his way along the coasts of Norlander and Finmarker, until he reached the Northern Cape, and waiting there until the fall of the snow, he, in the middle of winter, traversed the Deserts of Lapland with rein deer, until he again reached Sweden. During part of this singular journey, the cold is described to have been intense.

CHINA.

Letters, dated the 18th of October, have been received from Canton, announcing the death of the Emperor of China; and that the event had been succeeded by a contest between two of his sons for the Imperial diadem. Several of the provinces are said to have been in a state of revolt, in consequence of the dispute for the succession. To add to the distraction of the Chinese empire from these causes, we learn, that the *cholera morbus*, that fatal epidemic, has found its way thither from Bengal, and was producing the most fatal ravages; the inhabitants dying by thousands. With every precaution, its effects had been severely felt even among the crews of the British ships at Canton.

AFRICA.

The Sierra Leone Gazette of the 25th of November, contains the following article: "On Friday, the 10th inst. a select party was made to visit Almamy Dallah Mahommadoo, on the Bullom shore. It was a secret known only to a very few in the colony, that this worthy Chief had a grand festival on that day, on the occasion of taking to himself 16 new wives, in addition to the moderate number of 89, to whom he was already wedded! All the Chiefs of the country, with their principal retainers, were invited. The company altogether consisted of many hundreds."

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

We received American papers to the 11th ult. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives for reducing the Army nearly one half in number, and to lower the expenses of the military establishment one half in amount. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported that the future revenue of the United States will meet the expenditure.

Captain Affleck, of the *Strever merchantman*, arrived off Dartmouth, brings the lamentable account of the almost total destruction of the town of Paramaribo by fire, on the 21st of January; 392 houses, and, including the stores and other out-houses, about 1000 buildings, being reduced to ashes. Their estimated value was 20 millions of guilders, Surinam currency.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Feb. 19. His Majesty opened the Royal Pavilion at *Brighton*, with a grand ball and supper. Upwards of two hundred distinguished personages were invited on the occasion.

The Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* is, by his Majesty's command, to bear the arms of *Ireland* on the flag of any ship of which he may be hereafter on board.

A short time since a young woman of *Exeter*, named *Whicker*, who was in the habit of going out to day-work at her needle, was passing through a field, which the servants of the house she had left had represented to her as haunted; and the fears of the credulous girl being thus awakened, a black boy having wrapped himself in a sheet, concealing all but his face and hands, met her in the path. The shock was too strong for her reason—she became raving mad—and about a fortnight since was conveyed to the asylum, near *Exeter*, deprived of all those noble powers of intellect which dignify human nature above the brute creation; and though the dreary void of her mind is occasionally irradiated by lucid intervals, she soon relapses into insanity, from which it is feared she will never perfectly recover!

A man named *James Matthews* has been committed to *Bulmin Gaol*, charged by a person named *Prior*, with the murder of one *James*, his (*Matthews's*) brother-in-law, sixteen years since at *Crown Dale Mine*, near *Tavistock*. According to *Prior's* statement, the deceased *Matthews* and himself were employed in the mine, which was about twenty-two fathoms in depth. *James* laid the match to the train for blasting the mine, and called to his companions to draw him; they wound him up a short way, when *Matthews* insisted upon letting go the windlass; *Prior*, as he says, refused, when *Matthews* struck him on the left arm with a pick hilt, which forced him to quit his hold, and *James* was precipitated to the bottom, his skull fractured, and he died in two days.

March 19. At the *Exeter Assizes*, the trial of *Mr. T. Flindall*, Editor of *The Western Luminary*, for a libel on her Majesty, was proceeded on; and after occupying about two hours, the Jury pronounced a verdict of Guilty. This prosecution was instituted, not by the Queen's Lawyers, but by the King's Attorney-General.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Late in the evening, a man named *James Doyes* was brought to *Bow-street Office* from the Chapel of Ease in *Long-acre*, belonging to *St. Martin's parish*, on a charge of rather an extraordinary nature; namely, for going into the Chapel, proclaiming himself to be "*Jehovah Jesus, the Saviour of the World!*" and commanding the people there assembled to fall down and worship him! The prisoner strutted up to the bar with an air of importance most truly ludicrous; and having, in reply to questions from the Magistrate, repeated his blasphemous pretensions in the most vehement terms, he was committed, in default of bail.

Friday, Feb. 9.

An action was brought on in the Court of Exchequer, against *Henry Hunt*, for having established a manufactory of *Radical Coffee*, made from dried rye, and ground like coffee. The defendant was convicted in two penalties of 100*l.* each; the one, for making, and the other, for selling the article.

Friday, Feb. 16.

A duel was fought at nine o'clock at night, between two gentlemen of the names of *Scott* and *Christie*; the parties met at *Chalk-farm*, by moon-light, attended by their seconds and surgeons, and after exchanging shots without effect, at the second fire *Mr. Christie's* ball struck *Mr. Scott* just above the hip on the right side, and passing through the intestines lodged in the left side. *Mr. Scott* fell, nearly doubled by the wound, and was removed to the *Chalk-farm Tavern*. This meeting took place in consequence of the following circumstances:—*Mr. Lockhart*, the reputed author of *Peter's Letters* to his Kinsfolk, having been personally and violently attacked in the *London Magazine*, a work professedly edited by *Mr. Scott*, came to London for the purpose of obtaining from *Mr. Scott* an explanation, apology, or meeting. *Mr. Scott*, as we understand, declined giving any thing of the sort, unless *Mr. Lockhart* would first deny that he was the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*; this *Mr. Lockhart* did not consider it necessary to do; and their correspondence ended with a note from *Mr. Lockhart*, containing very strong and unqualified expressions touching *Mr. Scott's* personal character and courage; to meet this *Mr. Scott* published his account of the affair, which differed very little as to facts; but a circumstance occurred subsequently, which

which placed the matter on a different footing. Mr. Lockhart, in his statement, which was printed, says, that a copy of it had been sent to Mr. Scott; whereas it appears that the statement *generally* circulated contained a disavowal of Mr. Lockhart's editorship of Blackwood's Magazine, which the copy of his statement *actually* sent to Mr. Scott did not. Mr. Scott therefore says, that in withholding from him the disavowal he asked, he prevented the meeting; and that, in affixing to the statement the declaration that a copy of that statement had been forwarded to him (Mr. Scott), Mr. Lockhart had been guilty of falsehood. This is met by the other party, who say, that though Mr. Lockhart would own to the world that he was *not* the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, he never would say that he was *not* the editor to Mr. Scott; because Mr. Scott, as the avowed editor of a Magazine, which if not so popular is more bitter, had no right to demand such an explanation. It appears that the error arose in leaving the paragraph standing, which states that a copy of the statement had been sent to Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott's attack produced a reply from Mr. Christie, Mr. Lockhart's friend; which reply produced a challenge from Mr. Scott, which Mr. Christie accepted; and at Mr. Scott's suggestion, agreed to meet him at nine o'clock at night. The result of the meeting we have mentioned; but we should add, that it appears that Mr. Christie did not fire at Mr. Scott in the first instance; but that, on the second shot, fired in self-defence, he levelled his pistol at him, and too truly hit his mark. Mr. Lockhart is one of his Majesty's Counsel at the Scotch Bar, and son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, bart. Mr. Christie is a young barrister of Gray's-inn.

Mr. Scott expired at half-past nine on Tuesday night, without a groan. He was between 30 and 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children.—An Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of *Wilful Murder* given against Mr. Christie, and the two seconds, Mr. Trail and Mr. Patmore. The Coroner's Warrant was accordingly issued for their apprehension; but the parties have for the present withdrawn.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Gazette of this day contains an Order in Council regulating the rewards to ships which may hereafter explore the Arctic Circle; they are as follows:—The first ship that reaches 130 W. Lon. 5000*l.*—The first ship that reaches 150 W. Long. a further sum of 5,000*l.*—The first ship that reaches the Pacific by a North West Passage a further sum of 10,000*l.*—The first ship that shall reach 83 N. Lat. 1,000*l.*—85, a further sum of 1,000*l.*—87, a further sum of 1,000*l.*—88, a further sum of

1,000*l.*—89, or beyond, a further sum of 1,000*l.*

Thursday, March 15.

As two young gentlemen, brothers, were amusing themselves by firing at a mark with a pistol, in their garden, at Palmer's-terrace, Holloway, unfortunately one of them shot too high; and the ball entered the eye of a young lady, Miss Radford, while standing at the drawing-room window in an opposite house. The ball has not yet been extracted, and the lady's recovery is of course despaired of. The young men are both in custody.

Saturday, March 17.

The new Comet came to its perihelium, namely, within fourteen degrees of the sun. It has only lessened its right ascension half a degree, and its North declination four-fifths of a degree since the evening of the 24th of February, when it was first seen here; but by the annual motion of the earth, its distance from the sun is decreased about 16". Now it is advanced too far in the solar rays to allow us to make correct observations on its position.

The Commissioners for building New Churches have made their first Report; from which it appears, that 85 New Churches or Chapels are to be built, furnishing sittings to 144,190 persons, at the probable expence of 1,068,000*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 21. Conscience; or, The Bridal Night, a Tragedy, by Mr. Haines. It was performed with the most brilliant and merited success. The interest never flags, and the poetry is of a very high order.

March 8. Mr. Tibbs, a one-act piece, founded on a character in Goldsmith's *Essays*; but so poorly made up, that it was laid by after the third night.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 20. Don John; or, The Two Viollettas, Operatic Drama, taken from 'The Chances,' of Beaumont and Fletcher, and interspersed with music.* Good singing and good acting have rendered this an attractive performance.

Feb. 23. Henriette; or, The Farm of Senage, a Drama. It is, however, merely another version of the *Therese*, which was brought out on the 2d at Drury Lane. Both are translations from the French. Very successful.

March 8. Kenilworth. The story is well-known, and the scenery and machinery were good; but it was not very judiciously dramatised; and the subject had been pre-occupied and exhausted by Minor Theatres. It was performed four nights.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Feb. 20. Vice Admiral Sir G. Martin to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and Mr. R. Donkin, jun. Hanoverian Consul at Mount's Bay, co. Cornwall.

Feb. 24. Marquis of Graham sworn of the Privy Council; and Sir R. Brownrigg and Sir G. Martin invested with the ensigns of Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and A. Wood, esq. Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George of the Ionian Islands knighted.

Feb. 27. John Webb, esq. Director General of the Ordnance Medical Department at Woolwich, knighted.

March 3. 44th Foot—Lieut. Col. G. T. Napier, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, who exchanges.

March 10. Lord F. Paulett, a Page of Honour, v. A. R. Wellesley, esq. promoted.

March 13. Rt. Hon. Francis Earl of Wemyss, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Peebles.

March 24. This Gazette contains a Proclamation, giving legal currency to the new Silver Coinage; and an Order in Council for continuing in force, until further orders, the provisions of the 58th George III. with regard to the Import and Export Trade of the Port of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, with any Foreign State in amity with his Majesty. It further notifies, that A. Caldecot, esq. of the Lodge, Rugby, has been appointed Sheriff of Warwickshire, in the room of W. Withering, esq. of the Larches.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 27. *New Ross*—F. Leigh, esq. of Rosegarland, co. Wexford, *vice* Carroll, Chiltern Hundreds.

Plympton Earle—W. G. Paxton, esq. of Watford-place, Herts, v. Boswell, Chiltern Hundreds.

Dumbarton—J. Buchanan, esq. of Ardoch, *vice* Colquhoun, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Samuel Butler, D. D. Head Master of Shrewsbury School, to the Archdeaconry of Derby.

Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardener, St. Philip's R. Birmingham.

Rev. William Henry Galfiders Mann, B. A. Bowdon V. Cheshire.

Rev. J. Mayo, M. A. Ozleworth R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Henry Wm. Rous Birch, Yoxford V. and Bedford R. Suffolk.

Rev. Sterling Moseley Westhorp, Sib on V. with Peasenhall Chap. Suffolk.

Rev. Frederick Corsellis, M. A. Fingrinhoe V. Essex.

Rev. J. Townsend, Taunton St. James's Curacy, Somersetshire, *vice* Luxton, dec.

Rev. W. Jennings, Baydon Chapelry, Wilts.

Rev. Matthew Barnett, North Willingham V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. Musgrove, A. M. Whitkirk V. Yorkshire.

The Rev. Charles Goddard, of Christ College, Archdeacon and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, appointed to the Degree of M. A. by Decree of Convocation.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. R. R. Bloxham, B. A. (of Worcester College, Oxford), Master of Gaultsbrough School, Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. T. Law (son of the Bishop of Chester) Master of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield.

Rev. Mr. Sisson^s, Head Master, and the Rev. Richard Thomas, Under Master, of Lincoln Free Grammar School.

Rev. Richard Porter, Master of Chapter Grammar School, Bristol.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. In Berkeley-square, Lady Harriet Paget, a daughter.—At Dover, the wife of Capt. Duncan Grant, Royal Artillery, a son.—28. The Lady of Sir Compton Domville, bart. M. P. a son.

March 3. At Hopetoun House, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son.—4. At Eaglehurst, the Countess of Cavan, a daughter.—6. In Lower Brook-street, the Countess

of Compton, a son.—8. In Pall-mall, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son.—10. In Stratton-street, Lady Jane Peel, a daughter.—At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, the Lady of Hon. and Rev. George Pellew, a daughter.—16. In George-street, Hanover-square, Lady Copley, a daughter.—18. At Kensington, the Lady of H. J. De Costa, a son.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1821,

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At Calcutta, Thomas Bridges, esq. Commander of the Caledonia, to Marianne, daughter of late C. Allen, esq. surgeon, Market Harborough.

Feb. 8. At Aberdeen, Thomas Lumsden, esq. of E. I. Company's Military Service, to dau. of J. Burnett, esq. of Elrick.

13. Rev. R. G. Jeston, to Lettice Jane, daughter of the late James Torre, esq. of Snyder Hall, Yorkshire.

George Wm. Sanders, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Georgiana Frances, dau. of Thomas Griffiths, esq. of Pall mall.

15. At Paris, Hugh O'Connor, esq. of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, to Winifred, daughter of Charles Browne Mostyn, esq. of Kiddington, Oxfordshire.

Rev. James Venables, of Buckland Newton, Dorset, to, Mary Caroline, dau. of the late J. Lewis, esq.

Rev. Lynch Burroughs, of Otley Place, Herts, to Miss Anne Dickie, of Brandsbury, Middlesex.

16. Rev. John Harvey Ashworth, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Hippon Vavasour, esq. of Rochdale.

19. Lieut.-col. Ensor, of the Armagh Militia, to Jane, daughter of John Parsons, esq. M. P. for King's County.

20. Alex. James Mure, esq. of Inner Temple, to relict of late W. Markham, esq. of Becca, Yorkshire.

21. Thomas Bolton, esq. nephew and heir presumptive to Earl Nelson, to dau. of late John Maurice Eyre, esq. of Landford House, Wiltshire.

At Bridport, Bowden Gundry, esq. to Caroline, dau. of late Joseph Dyne, esq.

22. Rev. G. R. Mountain, Vicar of North Kelsey, and son of Bishop of Quebec, to Katherine, dau. of late T. Hinchliff, esq. of Mitcham.

27. F. Philippe Hopper, esq. of Thistle Grove, Fulham-green, to Rhoda Anne, dau. of Charles Griffith, esq. of Knightsbridge Green; the former marriage of R. A. having been adjudged void.

At Paris, Capt. Peacocke, R. N. to Martha Louisa, dau. of the late G. Dacre, esq. of Marwell House, Hants.

G. Wilkins, esq. of Heywood Hall, St. George's, Somerset, to Emma Juliana, daughter of G. Robinson, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Lately. C. D. O. Jephson, esq. of Mallow Castle, to Katherine Cecilia Jane, dau. of late W. Franks, esq. of Carrig, both in co. Cork.

Rev. M. Moore (nephew of Lord Brandon), to widow of Rev. Mr. Leader, Cork.

Capt. Andrew King, R. N. to Mary, dau. of Charles Lewin, esq. both of St. Alban's.

James, son of Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D. D. (late Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin), and nephew of the Bp. of Limerick, to Miss King, of North Pether-ton, Somersetshire.

March 1. At Battersea, John Church, esq. to Margaret, only child of late Peter Francis Bourgeois, esq. Merchant, London.

Thomas Smith, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Addison, of Hornby House, Lancaster.

Sir H. Pyam, K. T. S. C. B. to Cecilia, dau. of late James Jackson, esq. Petersham.

At Aberdeen, the Rev. Patrick Cheyne, to Eliza, dau. of late John Annand, esq. of Belmont.

Rev. Wm. Shove Chalk, of Barton, Beds. to Eliza, dau. of Rev. T. Gregory, Vicar of Henlow.

3. At Limerick, Lieut.-col. Stratton, to Hon. Catharine Jane Massy, eldest dau. of late Lord Clarina.

6. Francis, eldest son of Francis Glanville, esq. of Catchfrench, Cornwall, to Amabel, dau. of Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

Capt. W. Cowper Coles, Royal Lancers, to dau. of late G. Butler, esq. Downe, Kent.

Arthur Latham, esq. to Susanna; and John Willis, esq. to Eliza, daughters of George Roach, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool, formerly of Lisbon.

10. Lieut.-col. James Johnstone Cochran, 3d Guards, to Charlotte, daughter of J. Wiltshire, esq. of Shockerwick House.

Swynfen Jervis, esq. of Darlaston Hall, Staffordshire, to Jane, dau. of P. N. Roberts, esq. of Esher.

Wm. Hodsoll, jun. esq. of South Ash, to Amelia, dau. of late W. Kettel, esq. of Wateringbury, both in Kent.

14. Lieut. Robert Barker, R. N. to Martha, sister of Charles Hamilton, esq. of Sudbury Grove.

15. S. Burr, esq. of Luton, Bedfordshire, to Miss Richardson, of Craven-street.

17. Rev. James Collins, Rector of Thorp Abbots, to Marianne, dau. of late Keene Z. Stables, esq. Broad Green Lodge.

Robert Langford, esq. of Gower-street, to Harriet Isabella, dau. of Henry Hanson Simpson, esq. of Bath.

George Stephen, esq. of Broad-street-buildings (son of the Master in Chancery), to Henrietta, dau. of late Rev. W. Ravenscroft, Prebendary of Rasharkin and Rector of Finvoy, of Antrim.

19. John, son of John Fraser, esq. of Achnagairn, to Caroline, dau. of the late Thomas Malton, esq.

Wm. Hanbury Jones, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Sarah, dau. of Edward Whitaker, esq. of Bampton, Oxfordshire.

OBITUARY.

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A MEMOIR OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. WILBRAHAM, EARL OF DYSART;
WITH BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE ANTIENT FAMILY OF TOLLEMACHE, OF
HELMINGHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

March 9. At Ham House, Surrey, in the 82d year of his age, the Right Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, Earl of Dysart, and Baron Huntingtourt, of the kingdom of Scotland, a Baronet, and High Steward of the Borough of Ipswich.

His Lordship was born Oct. 21, 1739, and inherited the estates of his maternal ancestors the Wilbrahams of Woodhey in Cheshire. At an early age he was appointed an officer in the Royal Navy, which service he soon relinquished, and entered into the Army. In 1760 he was promoted to a company in the 106th regiment of Foot, which he retained until the reduction of that regiment in 1763. In 1765 he exchanged his half-pay for a company in the 6th regiment of Foot, and was Major of that regiment when he quitted the Army, in 1775. In 1768 he stood a severe contest for the representation of the Borough of Ipswich, in which, however, he was unsuccessful. On a vacancy, in 1771, he was chosen a Burgess of the town of Northampton; and re-chosen at the general election in 1774. In 1780, he was elected a Burgess of the Borough of Leckrard; and served the office of High Sheriff for the County Palatine of Chester, in 1785. In the death of his brother Lionel, the fourth Earl of Dysart, Feb. 22, 1799, he succeeded him in the Earldom, and, in 1806, the gallant Lord Viscount Nelson, in the High Stewardship of the Borough of Ipswich.

During the latter years of his Lordship's life, he withdrew from all political concerns; mingled seldom in promiscuous company; and was rarely or ever seen in *public*, and what is called *fashionable* life. He chiefly divided his time between the mansions of *Ham*, in Surrey, of *Helmingham* in Suffolk, and of the beautiful marine villa of *Steephill* in the Isle of Wight. At each of these places he resided in a retired, yet dignified manner, exercising all the bounty of old English hospitality, and indulging himself in extensive acts and distributions of charity. In these retreats, he passed his time in what the world calls solitude; but the calm and sequestered shades of Helmingham; the mild beauties of the gardens at Ham; and the grand and romantic scenery of Steep-

hill, had charms sufficiently attractive to rivet his attention, and to recreate his hours. Here also he had not only his books and his paintings about him, but an hospitable and a noble table, at which all who were honoured with his acquaintance or friendship, were received with attention, and entertained with the heartiest welcome. His proficiency in drawing, painting, and the fine arts, was considerable; and to the advancement and interests of Science, which formed, indeed, the chief solace of his leisure hours, he paid no inconsiderable attention. His Lordship's manners were highly polished, and of the *old school*; his conversation instructive; his mind well-informed; his judgment sound; and his principles inflexible and honourable. To the late Countess he was conspicuous in his attachment; and to the close of his life cherished the memory of her many great and amiable virtues with a singular and unalterable affection. To his servants and dependents he was a humane and generous,—nay, a noble master; and to his tenants the best and most liberal of landlords. His loss, therefore, will be severely felt by these, as well as by the poor of his immediate neighbourhood, in relieving the wants of whom he was a most assiduous yet unostentatious benefactor.

His Lordship married, Feb. 4, 1773, Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of David Lewis, of Malvern Hall, in the county of Warwick, esq. (the sister of his brother's wife, the present Countess Dowager of Dysart), who died at Ham House, Sept. 14, 1804, in the 59th year of her age, and was buried with great pomp in the vault of his Lordship's ancestors at Helmingham. Her character is thus elegantly delineated on her Monument in the Church of that parish:

"Her death was lamented and regretted by all, and particularly by her afflicted and disconsolate husband, who erected this Monument as a mark, faint as it is, of his grief and affection; and to perpetuate the memory of the most excellent of women. Religion, virtue, worth, benevolence, charity, beauty, and innocence, all these she possessed in an eminent degree; and her loss was irreparable to her husband, to her relations, and to her friends."

Come,

Come, Virgins! ere in equal hands ye
 join, [shrine;
 Come first, and offer at her sacred
 Pray that your vows, like her's, may be
 return'd, [mourn'd."
 So lov'd when living, and when dead so

By the decease of his Lordship, the very antient and highly respectable family of Tollemache has become extinct in the male line,—a family which has flourished in the greatest repute, and in an uninterrupted male succession in the county of Suffolk, from the arrival of the Saxons in this kingdom to the present time; a period of more than 1300 years.

Of a family of such high antiquity and distinction, and which has borne so conspicuous a part in the annals and history of the County, the Reader of this Memoir will surely pardon me, if I indulge myself in giving a slight account. With the native of Suffolk, indeed, so long familiarized with the race, it cannot fail of interest; for who is there, I will ask, sincerely attached to his country, who does not, whilst he peruses these "records of Ancestry," regret the extinction of the name of TOLLEMACHE?

"His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
 Munere."

The family of Talmash, Tollmash, Tallemache, Tollemache, or Toedmag (as it is spelt in Domesday Book), was possessed of lands at Bentley, in the hundred of Samford in Suffolk, long before the Norman Conquest, where, till very lately, was to be seen in the old manor house, the following Inscription:

"When William the Conqueror reign'd
 with great fame,
 Bentley was my seat and Tollemache
 was my name."

Hugh Talmache, who subscribed the Charter *sans date* (about the reign of King Stephen) of John de St. John, made to Eve, the first abbess of Godstow, in Oxfordshire, is perhaps the first of the family now on record. He took, in his old age, the habits of a monk at Gloucester, and gave to that monastery a moiety of his town of Hampton, which *Peter*, his son, confirmed in the time of Hamlyn, the abbot. *William Talmache* gave lands in Bentley and Dodness to the Priory of Ipswich, which were con-

firmed in the reign of King John. In the 25th of Edward I. Sir Hugh de Talmache held of the Crown the manor of Bentley, and the fourth part of the village of Aketon, in the hundred of Baberg, by Knight's service. In the 29th of the same Monarch, William and John Tallemache had summons to attend the King at Berwick-upon-Tweed, previously to his expedition into Scotland. This *John* took the Black Cross; and his arms are now remaining in the Minster of York. Sir Lionel Tallemache, of Bentley, flourished in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV. He married the heiress of — Helmingham, of Helmingham, in this county, by which alliance he acquired that inheritance, which is still the capital mansion of the family. His son, *John*, was the father of *Lionel*, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, the 4th of Henry VIII. 1512. In the 38th of that Monarch, 1546, the King granted him the manor of Wansden, with the Rectory thereof; the manor and Rectory of Le Church Hey; and the manors of Buryhall, Wyllows, and Overhall, to hold of the Crown by knight's service. His son, *Lionel*, was knighted, and was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1567. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth honoured Helmingham with her presence, and remained there five days, Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Here she was entertained with great splendour and sumptuous hospitality; and during her visit stood godmother to Sir Lionel's son, and presented his mother with a lute, which is still preserved in the family. He married Dorothy, the daughter of Richard Lord Wentworth, of Nettleshead, and was the father of *Sir Lionel*, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1593. He was knighted also, and married Susanna, the daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrook, knt. His son, *Sir Lionel*, was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1609, and was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet at the first institution of that order, in 1611, being the twelfth in order of precedency. In 1617, he was again High Sheriff of Suffolk; and married Catherine, the daughter of Thomas Lord Cromwell, by Mary his wife, the daughter of John, Marquis of Winchester. He was succeeded in title and estate by his son *Sir Lionel**, knt. and bart. who

* Betham, in his "Baronetage," vol. V. App. p. 76, makes a most unaccountable mistake in his Life of this Sir Lionel. He states, that he "was found dead in his tent at Tilbury Camp, Sept. 16, 1640, æt. 49, where he went with the Suffolk Knights to oppose the Armada." Now the Camp at Tilbury was formed in 1588, long before Sir Lionel was born. Neither will this historical anecdote apply to the grandfather

lived in great honour and esteem in the county. He was one of the burgesses of Oxford in the 18th. of James I. and the 3d. of Charles I. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Lord Stanhope of Harrington, and was succeeded by his son, *Sir Lionel*, who married ELIZABETH (afterwards the second wife of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale), the daughter and heiress of William Murray, the first Earl of Dysart. His son, *Sir Lionel*, the fourth Baronet, on the death of his mother in 1696, became, by the laws of Scotland, the second EARL OF DYSART. During her life-time, he enjoyed the title of Baron Huntingtower, and was elected a Burgess of Oxford in 1678, and again in 1685. He was chosen a Knight of the Shire for the County of Suffolk, in 1698; and re-chosen in 1700 and 1701. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was offered the patent of a Barony of England, which he declined; and was a fourth time elected a Knight of the Shire for the County, in the first Parliament of her Majesty, in 1702. He was re-chosen in 1705* and 1707; but, in consequence of the Act of Union between the two kingdoms, being no longer a commoner of Great Britain, a new writ was ordered Nov. 10, 1707. He married, in 1680, *Grace*, the eldest daughter and coheir, with her sister Mary (the wife of Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford), of *Sir Thomas Wilbraham* of Woodhey, in the county palatine of Chester, bart. by Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Edward Mitton, of Weston under Lyzard, in the county of Stafford, esq. By this alliance, the family of Tollemache became possessed of the seat of Woodhey and the Cheshire estates. He was Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of the County of Suffolk; and also High Steward of the Borough of Ipswich, to which situation he was appointed in 1703. The second brother of this Earl was *Thomas Tollemache*, a gallant and distinguished

officer in the Army. His talents and education were improved by travel, in which he spent several years; and after he entered the Army, he distinguished himself so much by skill and bravery, as to attain the rank of Lieutenant General. He was appointed Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, and exerted himself with uncommon bravery at the passage over the Shannon, the taking of Athlone, and in the battle of Agbrin. He attended King William to Flanders, and at the battle of Luxembourg brought off the English Foot with prudence, resolution, and success. But in 1693, in the unfortunate attempt to destroy the harbour of Brest, he was shot in the thigh, and died of the wound in a few days. Bp. Burnet represents him as a brave and generous man, and an excellent officer; and Dr. Brady says, that he was "singularly remarkable for all the accomplishments of a gentleman: his conversation familiar and engaging; his wit lively and penetrating; his judgment solid and discerning; and all these adorned with a graceful person, a cheerful aspect, and an inviting air. And, if we consider him as a soldier, he was vigorous and active; surprisingly brave in the most dangerous emergencies, and eagerly catching at all opportunities, in which he might signalize his courage, without forfeiting his judgment. In short, he may justly be characterized under the titles of a complete gentleman, a zealous lover of his country, and an excellent General." He was a firm friend and supporter of the glorious Revolution, and of the best interests of the kingdom. A fine engraving of him by Houbraken is in the Collection of Birch's Illustrious Characters.

The Earl deceased Feb. 3, 1726; and on his monument at Helmingham is the following eulogium: "In Parliament he distinguished himself with no less wisdom than eloquence, being much for the prerogative of the Crown, and ever for

grandfather of this Sir Lionel, as he was living in 1691; unless the Camp at Tilbury was kept up long after the defeat of the Armada. In pointing out this error,—this *lapsus calami*, I cannot refrain from acknowledging my obligations, and paying my tribute of praise to the merits of that excellent work,—a work which displays an uncommon industry, and a general correctness, as well as the most indefatigable labour, in the dry, difficult, and toilsome science of Genealogy;—a work which was compiled, not in a place where immediate access could be had to books of reference, in order to settle a *doubtful date*, or correct an erroneous transcript; but in a retired and sequestered village, remote both from public libraries and from *oral communication*; amid the vexatious toil of a village school, and the intervals of ministerial avocations. And what has been the reward?—*Proh pudor!* a *country curacy!*

* This election was sharply contested. Lord Dysart was the second on the poll, and had 2877 votes; Sir Robert Davers, bart. 2883; Sir Dudley Cullum, bart. 2586; and Sir Samuel Barnardiston, bart. 2310.

the liberty of his country; so as to speak and vote for keeping up an equal poise between both, according to our happy established Constitution; which vigilant attention, and steady attachment to the real welfare and true interest of it, as well in time of peace as when at war with the common enemy of his nation, gained him the public acknowledgment, as well as the just approbation of his constituents." He was succeeded by his grandson *Lionel*, the third Earl, who was created a Knight Companion of the most antient and most noble Order of the Thistle, in 1743. He married in 1731, Lady Grace Carteret, the eldest daughter of John, the first Earl of Granville, by whom he had fourteen children.* In 1729, he was elected High Steward of the Borough of Ipswich. His Lordship died in 1770, and was succeeded by his son *Lionel*, the fourth Earl, who married, first, Oct.*2, 1760, Charlotte, one of the daughters of the Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, K. B. a son of Robert, the first Earl of Orford, and sister of her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester; she died without issue at Ham House, Sept. 5, 1789: and secondly, April 29, 1791, Magdalene, the daughter of David Lewis, of Malvern Hall, in the county of Warwick, esq. who is now living, and universally respected; but by whom he had no issue. It was reported of this Lord that he returned the following answer to his Majesty's most gracious intimation of his intention to take a breakfast at Petersham: "Whenever my house becomes a public spectacle, his Majesty shall certainly have the first view."

His Lordship dying at Ham House, Feb. 22, 1799, in the 63d year of his age, was buried with great funeral pomp at Helmingham, and was succeeded in the honours and estates by his brother *William*, the late and fifth Earl of Dysart.

The premature fate of the late Lord's three brothers was most melancholy and unfortunate; and is pathetically alluded to in the elegant inscription which commemorates the decease of Lionel Robert Tollemache, the only son of one of them, (viz. the Hon. John Tollemache), an Ensign in the 1st regiment of Guards; who, accompanying his regiment to Flanders, on the breaking out of the late war with

France, was killed by the bursting of a shell before Valenciennes, July 14, 1793, in an assault made previously to the surrender of that town.

"His death was the more unfortunate, as he was the only British officer killed on that occasion. He was a youth of uncommon promise; but to his family his loss was irreparable! for, by that fatal event, it became extinct in the male line. BUT THE NAME OF TOLLEMACHE HAS BEEN UNFORTUNATE! The father and two uncles of this valiant youth, like himself, lost their lives prematurely, in the service of their country. His *uncle*, the Hon. *George Tollemache*, was killed by falling from the mast-head of the *Modeste* man-of-war, at sea; his *father*, the Hon. *John Tollemache**, was killed in a duel at New York; and *another of his uncles*, the Hon. *William Tollemache*, was lost in the *Repulse* frigate in a hurricane, in the Atlantic Ocean. So many instances of disaster are rarely to be met with in the same family."

By the laws of Scotland, *Lady Louise Manners*, his Lordship's surviving sister, succeeds, as the *elder branch*, to the titles. She was born in 1745, and married, in August 1765, *John Manners* of Grantham Grange, in the county of Lincoln, esq. a natural son of Lord William Manners, the second son of the second Duke of Rutland, and who died Sept. 22, 1792. By him she has issue three sons and four daughters; the eldest of whom, *Sir William Manners*, of Buckminster, in the county of Leicester, was created a Baronet, Jan. 5, 1793; and in 1790, married Catherine, the third and youngest daughter of Francis Grey, of Lehen, in the county of Cork, the authoress of a Volume of Poems; and by her has issue four sons and five daughters.

The *younger branch* of the family are the issue of his Lordship's youngest sister *Lady Jane*, who married, first, the 23d of Oct. 1771, John Delap Halliday, of Castlemains, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, and of the Leasowes (Shenstone's) in Shropshire, and who by him had issue *John Halliday*, esq. Admiral of the Royal Navy, who married July 28, 1797, Lady Elizabeth Stratford, the eldest daughter of John, Earl of Aldborough, by whom he has a numerous is-

* The quarrel originated in a Sonnet, written by Capt. Pennington, of the Guards, which Captain Tollemache considered as reflecting on the supposed wit of his Lady. After firing a brace of pistols each, without effect, they drew their swords. Capt. Tollemache was run through the heart, and Capt. Pennington received seven wounds so severe, that his life was despaired of for some time after. Capt. Tollemache's Lady was Lady Bridget Henley, the daughter of Robert, the first Earl of Northampton, and relict of the Hon. George Fox Lane.

sue; William, who died in 1806; Francis, a Captain in the Royal Navy; and Charlotte, married to Henry Wolseley, esq. the third son of Sir William Wolseley, of Wolseley in Staffordshire, bart. At his death, Lady Jane married, secondly, March 4, 1802, George D. Perry, esq. and died the 28th of Aug. following.

The descent through the *female line* of this antient family is as follows, viz.: *Helmingham, Louth, Juice, Wentworth, Jermyn, Cromwell, Stanhope, Murray, Wilbraham, Carteret, and Clutterbuck.*

Titles.—Earl of Dysart, Baron Huntingtour of the kingdom of Scotland, and a Baronet of England.

Creations.—A Baronet of England, at the first institution of that dignity, May 22, 1611; Earl of Dysart in the county of Fife, and Lord Huntingtour in the county of Perth, by patent, dated at Oxford, Aug. 3, 1643; and by a new patent, with the former precedency, dated at Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1670, to Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, in these terms, viz.: “*Ac ejus proli, qui per eam nominabitur et dignabitur hæres ad succedendum et dicto titulo et dignitati, scripto et nominatione, per eam quovis tempore ejus vitæ subscribenda, ac hæredibus ex corpore dicti prolis (natu-maxima omnimodo succeden. absque divisione si fuerit femella), quibus deficientibus, et si nulla talis nominatio facta fuerit, vel postquam fuerit, per eam retractabitur, tunc in eo casu dictæ Comitissæ hæredibus quibuscunque, natu-maxima omni succeden. absque divisione.*”

Arms of Murray.—Azure, an imperial crown Or, between three stars Argent, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered of the second.—Crest: A mermaid holding a mirror in her right hand, and in her left a comb, all proper.—Supporters: Two lions Gules, collared Azure, charged with three stars Argent.—Motto: *Tout Prest.*

Arms of Tollemache.—Argent, a fret Sable.—Crest: A horse's head couped Argent, between two wings erect Or.—Supporters: Two antelopes proper, attired and unguled Or.—Motto: *Confido, Conquiesco.*

The chief seats of the family are *Helmingham* in Suffolk, about six miles from Ipswich, a quadrangular structure, with a court-yard in the centre, built about the time of Henry VIII. It contains some fine paintings, and many antient and highly curious portraits; a good library, chiefly of early printed books, and a considerable collection of old armour. The house, completely surrounded by a moat filled with water, is approached by two draw-bridges, which still continue to be drawn up every night. The park,

comprehending 400 acres, contains some of the finest oak trees in the county. The Church, which adjoins the park, contains many splendid memorials of the Tollemache family.

Ham House, in the parish of Petersham, in the county of Surrey, was first erected by Sir Thomas Vavasor, and came in 1651 into the possession of Sir Lionel Tollemache, bart. After his death it underwent great alterations, and many additions were made to it by his widow; but it is said to have been finished at a very great expense in the taste of that time by Charles II. Here, as it is reported, the Cabal held their meetings. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the apartments ornamented with massy magnificence. The furniture is very rich; the very bellows and brushes in some of the rooms being of solid silver, or of silver fillagree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded with an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the West side of the house is a gallery, ninety-two feet in length, hung with portraits. This mansion contains many fine paintings by the old and modern masters, among which the works of Vandeveldt, Wouvermans, Cornelius Jansen, Sir Peter Lely, Vanddyke, Hoskin, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, are conspicuous.

Stephull, in the Isle of Wight, a beautiful marine villa, was built by the late Hans Stanley, esq. when Governor of the Isle. It stands on one of those dismembered rocks which are frequent here, nearly half way down between the base of the precipice and the sea; and though small, is fitted up with great elegance. Some beautiful sea-pieces by Vanderveldt ornament the interior. The cliffs, which are here covered with shrubs and coppice wood, afford a fine and umbrageous canopy over the walks that have been formed beneath. The grounds are laid out with great taste.

The mansion of *Woodhey*, in Cheshire, is now converted into a farm-house.

Ipswich, March 14.

J. F.

BARONESS DUNALLEY.

Lately. Died at Bath, the Right Hon. Catherine Baroness Dunally. Her Ladyship was the second daughter and co-heiress of Francis Sadleir, esq. of Sopenwell Hall, co. Tipperary (lineally descended from the eminent statesman, Sir Ralph Sadleir, knt. banneret); married, first, John Bury, esq. nephew and heir of Charles Moore, Earl of Charleville, by whom she had issue Charles William

William Bury, in whose person the Earldom of Charleville has been revived; secondly, Jan. 6, 1766, Henry Prittie, Lord Dunalley, by whom she had issue Henry, the present Baron, and the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, M. P.

VISCOUNT CHETWYND.

Feb. 27. In Bolton-row, the Right Hon. Richard Chetwynd, Viscount Chetwynd, of Beerhaven, co. Cork, and Baron of Rathdowne, co. Dublin. The family is of great antiquity in the county of Salop, taking their surname from Chetwynd in that county; and was ennobled in 1717.—The late Viscount was born Sept. 29, 1757; succeeded his father William, fourth Viscount Nov. 12, 1791; married, July 30, 1791, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Tho. Cartwright, of Ayno, co. Northampton, esq. by whom he had a numerous family. He is succeeded by his son Richard-Walter, now sixth Viscount.

ELECTOR OF HESSE CASSEL.

Feb. 27. In consequence of an apoplectic fit, in his 78th year, his Serene and Royal Highness William, Elector of Hesse Cassel, born June 3, 1743; married Sept. 1, 1764, Wilhelmina Carolina, daughter of Frederick V. King of Denmark; by whom he had issue, 1. Maria Duchess of Anhalt, Sept. 14, 1768; 2. Caroline, Duchess of Saxe Gotha, July 11, 1771; 3. William, now Elector of Hesse, born July 28, 1777, who married *Feb. 13, 1797*, Augusta, daughter of William II. King of Prussia, by whom he has issue.—The late Elector was immensely rich. In his private treasury was found a sum of 12,000,000 francs in specie. Of this sum 10 millions were destined to be sent to M. Rothschild, at Franckfort, to be employed for the second loan negotiated by that banker on account of Austria.

SIR C. W. ROUSE BUGHTON, BART.

Feb. 28. In Devonshire Place, Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart. He was the sixth child of Shuckburgh Boughton, esq. eldest surviving son of Sir Wm. Boughton, fourth Baronet, by his second marriage with Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Shuckburgh, bart. He succeeded his brother Sir Edward, the eighth Baronet, in Jan. 1794; as Sir Edward did his second cousin Sir Theodosius Edward Annesley Boughton, in 1780. The sudden death of Sir Theodosius, at Lawford Hall, on the 29th of Aug. 1780, then in his twenty-first year, created such strong suspicions, that the body was taken up

for examination, after it had been deposited in the family vault at Newbold; and in pursuance of the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, Mr. Donellan (who had married Theodosia the sister of Sir Theodosius) was committed to prison at Warwick; where he was, on the 29th of March following, indicted for the supposed murder, before Mr. Justice Buller; was found guilty, after a trial which lasted 12 hours, and executed at Warwick, April 2, 1781. (See vol. L. 445; Ll. 156. 190. 209.)

The late Baronet took the name and arms of Rouse in 1768, on succeeding to an estate in Worcestershire. After spending much of his early life in India, he was elected Member for Evesham in 1780, and again in 1784, in which year he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control for India Affairs. In 1791 he was created a Baronet, by the title of Sir Charles William Boughton Rouse, of Rouse-Lench, in Worcestershire, and of Downton Hall, in Salop; but on succeeding to the family baronetage, he resumed his original surname. In 1796 he was elected for Bramber, but vacated his seat in 1799, on being appointed one of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts. He married, in 1782, Catharine, only daughter and heiress of William Pearce Hall, of Downton Hall, in Salop, esq.; by whom he had issue Catharine-Maria, who died in her infancy; Louisa, Caroline, and William-Edward.

GEORGE FREDERICK GRAND, ESQ.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in the course of the last year, George Frederick Grand, Esq. This gentleman was a native of Switzerland; his father resided at Lausanne; and at an early age consigned him to a cheese-factor, who resided at that time in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, with whom his father was connected in business; here he remained for some time in the capacity of clerk; but not liking this avocation, he obtained the appointment of a cadet, and proceeded to India, where he arrived soon after the memorable battle of Plassey. He served in the Army for seven years, and at length obtained the rank of Lieutenant; but in consequence of bodily infirmity (a rupture), was obliged to relinquish a military life, and turn his attention to the civil service. He succeeded in obtaining the situation of a writer, from which station he rose progressively to the post of Judge, Magistrate, and Collector, of a district (Tirhoot); with which lucrative situations he combined that of indigo planter. At this period of his fortune, the affair be-
tween

tween his wife* and the late Sir Philip Francis took place, for which he brought an action in the Court of Justice at Calcutta, and obtained a verdict, awarding him a considerable sum for damages.—In a Memoir of his Life, which he published at the Cape, a few years since, he gives a most circumstantial and minute account of the above affair, and the train of events that arose from it. Various investigations having taken place into the conduct of the East India Company's servants, Mr. Grand was included amongst a number of persons who were displaced from office. After this adverse turn, he returned to Switzerland, where he resided for some time; but not being able to reconcile himself to his situation, he made overtures to his wife for a reconciliation; and, through her interest, obtained from Buonaparte the situation of Counsellor of State to the Batavian Republic at the Cape of Good Hope, and political adviser to the Dutch General Jansen, in which situation he was found at the capture of the Cape by General Sir David Baird. Here his public career being stopped, he was obliged ever after to depend on his relatives for support.

DEATHS.

Aug. 15. **A**T Madras, Richard Jebb, esq. 1820. LL.D. late of Tipton-grove, co. Derby.

Dec. 4. At his seat, Milbank, co. Kildare, Ireland, in his 84th year, Charles Annesly, of Ballysax, esq. (whose death was slightly noticed in our last volume, p. 572). With him became extinct the eldest branch of the family of Annesly, which had formerly enjoyed the rank and titles of Earl of Anglesea in England, and of Viscount Valentia in Ireland. He possessed that highest nobility which is conferred by a protracted life of undeviating rectitude, and the practice of all Christian virtues—these qualities supplied an unceasing cheerfulness of mind, diffusing happiness to all around, ensuring to himself the most sincere personal attachment.

Dec... At the Cape of Good Hope, W. E. Rees, esq. Bengal Civil Establishment, Second Judge in the Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawhut.

* She was the daughter of Monsieur Perée, Harbour Master of Port Louis in the Isle of France; and after her divorce from Mr. Grand, went to France, was introduced to the Court of Buonaparte, and became the confidential friend and companion of the late Empress Josephine.

GENE. MAG. March, 1821.

1821, Jan. 18. At Steeton-hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in his 25th year, Thomas-Charles Garforth, esq. son of the late Thomas Garforth, esq. and nephew of Sir James Graham, of Netherby, co. Cumberland, bart.

Jan. 31. At Rome, in his 72d year, Cardinal Anthony-Maria-Doria Pamphili.

Feb. 8. In Fitzgibbon-street, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, aged 87, A. Worthington, esq. late Secretary to the Board of Excise.

Feb. 10. At Caerwent, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire, at the great age of 107, Charles King, a labourer. He was a remarkably healthy man, and until the last two years, worked on the road as a stone-breaker.

Major Jas. T. Cowper, Royal Artillery.

Feb. 12. At York, aged 68, Francis Constable, esq. of Buiton Constable and Wychffe-hall. Though possessed of an almost princely income, the chief (we may add, the only) enjoyment he found in riches, was to benefit and relieve the wants of others. He has often been heard to bless and praise Divine Providence for giving him not only the means, but also the will of serving his fellow-creatures. He found more difficulty in refusing, than many had in bestowing a favour. Every tale of woe, from whatever distant quarter it came, spoke irresistibly to his heart; and many who knew nothing of him but from his extensive charities, will have to bewail the loss of their common Benefactor. He looked upon himself in the light of a Steward under Divine Providence, and acted through life as such. Sir Thomas Clifford, of Tixal, co. Stafford, bart. succeeds to the property of Buiton Constable and Wychffe-hall.

At Invercoe, in Glencoe, Donald Mac Donald, esq.

Feb. 13. At Combermere Abbey, in his 20th year, the Hon^{ble} R. H. S. Cotton, son of Lord Combermere, by the Lady A. M. Cotton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

Aged 64, Mrs. Birch, relict of Mr. Birch, farmer, of Framdsen, Suffolk, surviving him only nine weeks and four days; what adds to the loss of their survivors is, then having since Jan. 1817, followed to the grave, a sister, brother, brother-in-law, and a niece, all in the prime of life.

At Bury St. Edmund, aged 79, John Watling, gent. formerly of Bacton.

In Dean-street, Soho, Colonel Hamlet Wade, C.B. late of the 2d Battalion of his Majesty's Rifle Brigade.—He had served in the Army 21 years.

Feb. 14. At North Cockerington, near Lowth, aged 100, Mr. Jesse Foster.—He retained his mental faculties entire till the day of his death, and was confined by illness only one day.

Feb.

Feb. 15. At Eltham, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Wilgress, Rector of Rawreth, Essex, and late Reader at the Temple Church.—He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke-hall, Camb. B.A. 1762, M.A. 1765, D.D. 1777.

In his 67th year, Mr. Wm. Duncan, jeweller, one of the oldest inhabitants of St. James's, Piccadilly: he possessed a fine taste as a connoisseur and a collector of coins and curiosities of every description.

Feb. 16. At his house, near the Chapel, in the City-road, aged 73, the Rev. Joseph Benson, formerly of St. Edmund-hill, Oxford, and a distinguished Preacher and Writer, for more than half a century, among the Wesleyan Methodists.—His body was interred in the burial-ground belonging to the City-road Chapel. About 120 mourners followed the corpse, consisting of travelling or local Preachers, Stewards of the Wesleyan Societies, &c. Their large Chapel was filled by an audience deeply attentive. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Jabez Bunting, President of the Methodist Conference, and an Address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, who bore testimony to the great talents, learning, and usefulness of the deceased.

At Haresfield, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Rudge, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

Feb. 19. In the 41st year of his age, Mr. I. B. Lynch, a surgeon of considerable eminence, and of extensive practice, at Great Dunmow, Essex, leaving an amiable widow and ten children to bemoan the absence of a most tender and affectionate husband and parent. The respectable inhabitants of Great Dunmow, and of those places in its environs where Mr. Lynch practised, have opened a subscription to provide for his orphanchildren.

The widow of George Osbaldston, esq. of Hutton Bushell Hall, Yorkshire. She was daughter of the late Sir Thos. Head, of Langley Hall, Berkshire, and sister of Sir Walter James, bart.

Feb. 20. At Featherstone Cottage, Turnham Green, the lady of Sir John Carr, of New Norfolk-street.

At Leeds, aged 67, G. Goodman, esq.

At his residence at Rigacre, near Hales Owen, in his 80th year, Walter Woodcock, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Salop.

At Tunbridge Wells, Theodosia Lady Dowager Monson, widow of John, the second Lord Monson, in the 96th year of her age. She was the daughter of John Maddison, of Harpswell in Lincolnshire, esq.; was married June 23, 1752; and had issue John third Lord Monson, and nine other children. She lived twelve years after her great-grandson, the present Lord, succeeded to the title!

At Bath, Thos. Macdonald, esq. formerly of Hinde-street, London, late First Commissioner of the Board for deciding on the claims of British subjects upon the American Government.

In York-street, Lieut. Gen. Wm. Popham, many years in the East India Company's service.

At the Lodge in Ware Park, aged 80, James Webb; having completed sixty years in the service of the family of that place, as coachman, he carried to his grave the regret of the family, his fellow servants, and all who knew him.

Feb. 22. The Rev. John Grubb, of Piesteigne, Radnorshire.

Feb. 23. Alicia Sarah, daughter of Thomas Higgins, esq. of Bryauston-square.

At Rome, aged 25, Mr. John Keats, the Poet.

At Rockingham, in Ireland, in his 88th year, Hon. Colonel King, brother of Edward Earl of Kingston, and uncle to the present Earl.—Colonel King was Governor of the county of Sligo. His charitable donations in the town of Balina alone, are said to have amounted regularly to at least 2000*l.* a year.

23. At Islington, in his 20th year, Wilson, younger son of Mr. Thomas Evans, late of Middle Soughton, co. Flint; and on the 23th, in London, in his 64th year, Mr. John Evans, uncle to the above.

Feb. 24. At Woolwich, in his 83d year, Lieut. Gen. George Rochfort, Chief Fire Master to the Royal Laboratory.

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Collins, in Lower Brook-street, Ipswich, Mrs. Jopling, aged 78.

At Bourdeaux, Rob. Harding Evans, esq. editor of the Parliamentary Reports for 1818 and 1819, &c.

Feb. 25. At Mile-end, in her 68th year, Mrs. Anne Knight.

At Worcester, in his 74th year, Admiral West, a great invalid for the last 25 years.

Feb. 26. Mr. John Wightman, many years sexton of the parish of St. Bride; formerly proprietor of the *Pro Bono Publico* Punch House, Ludgate-hill.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. Henry Edmond Hill, of Guildford, Rector of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.

In his 66th year, the Rev. Thomas Northcote Toller, 45 years Pastor of the Congregation of Independent Dissenters, of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was found a lifeless corpse within three minutes after he had left his sitting-room as well as usual.

At Combs, near Stowmarket, Suffolk, much respected, in his 39th year, Edmund Freeman, esq. son of the late Rev. John Freeman, Rector of Creeting All Saints and St. Peter. He had formerly been in the

the East India Company's service, and during the late war was a Captain in the Western Battalion of the Suffolk Militia.

At Eaton, aged 14, of a rheumatic fever, Edmund, eldest son of Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, in the county of Lincoln, esq. The following testimony to his virtues, his afflicted parents have had the satisfaction to receive from the pen of his excellent tutor:—"From the commencement of his Eton life, he had so conducted himself as to merit and gain the regard of every one in any way connected with him. His exertions in school duties were uniform and successful; and they were recommended by a sweetness of manner that was doubly agreeable, because it proceeded not from want of spirit, but was accompanied by all that vivacity and liveliness suited to his age. The same amiableness of disposition had endeared him to all his companions, of whose deep regret for his untimely fate I have been witness this day. For myself, I can assure you, that had he borne the nearest relationship to me, I could not have more acutely sympathized with the sorrow of his friends. To suggest human motives of resignation under such a loss, would be unavailing; but it is for those who have learnt 'not to be sorry as men without hope for them that sleep in God,' to view the removal of one so innocent and so amiable from the temptations of more advanced life as a blessing, and not as a chastisement."

Feb. 27. In Upper Cadogan-place, the wife of John Charles Herries, esq. and dau. of John Dorrington, esq. Clerk of the Fees of the House of Commons. This amiable lady has left an afflicted husband and six very young children to lament her loss. She had only been confined a few days with her youngest child.

27. At Stratford, in his 66th year, Wm. Manby, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Essex.

At Worcester, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of the late Randolph Marriott, esq. of Lenses, Yorkshire; and March 9, at Paris, in his 51st year, Major-gen. Randolph Marriott, eldest son of the above.

At Ipswich, in her 81st year, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. John Edge, B. A. Rector of Naughton, and Vicar of Rushmere.

Feb. 28. In Portugal-street, in his 37th year, Wm. Mainwaring, esq. many years Member of Parliament, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Middlesex.

In St. Thomas's-square, in his 50th year, Mr. Abraham White, late of the firm of Boak, Stockdale, and White, in Leadenhall-street.

Lately. In the workhouse of St. Giles in the Fields, the Rev. Mr. Platel, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, Bachelor of Civil Law, and late Curate of

Lyss, in Hampshire. He possessed considerable attainments in classical and mathematical knowledge; but, being out of employ during the last three years, he sunk into the most abject distress. His death was occasioned by a wound in the foot, which had been too long neglected before he threw himself on the parish.

Cambridgeshire.—At Thorney, in the Isle of Ely, in his 77th year, the Rev. John Girdlestone, M.A. incumbent Curate of the donative of Thorney Abbey, and formerly of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. He had been for more than fifty years the resident and officiating Minister of his parish.

Devonshire.—At Exeter, aged 82, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hamilton, great aunt to the Earl of Leven and Melville, and aunt to the present Earl of Northesk.

Dorsetshire.—Aged 101, a woman named Stanley, widow of the late Peter Stanley, well known in the counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorset, by the designation of *King of the Gypsies*. She was interred at Piddletown. The concourse of people assembled from the adjacent villages to witness the closing scene of this venerable *Queen Dowager* of the wandering tribe, was immense.

Kent.—At Stouckhouse, M. Clarke, in the 103th year of her age. She was born at Dundee, in Scotland, and married there about eighty years since. She was at the battle of Pontenoy with her husband, who was afterwards a Serjeant of Invalids. She had 15 children, one of whom is drum-major of the East Devon Militia. She lost two sons at sea, at the time of the great earthquake, and five in the action fought against the French by the fleet under the command of Admiral Koppel. Tea was her constant beverage; and she asserted that she had never drank either beer or spirits.

Lincolnshire.—At Thetford, near Horncastle, in his 65th year, the Rev. John Dymoke, Rector of Brinkhill, Lincolnshire, second son of the late John Dymoke, esq. of the above place, who was the heir at law of the Hon. Lewis Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, who performed the office of Champion to King George III.

Somersetshire.—In Seymour-street, Bath, Wm. Anderson, esq.

Suffolk.—Aged 64, Mr. John Rackham, nearly 43 years bookseller and printer, of Bury, and one of the Burgesses of the Corporation.—He had retired to bed in health as good as usual; and in a few minutes afterwards, without uttering a groan, was found to be a corpse.

SCOTLAND.—At Maxwelltown, Mrs. Margaret Wood, relict of Mr. R. Richardson, late farmer of the Moss-side of Dumfries, aged 81. An incident in the life of this worthy old dame deserves especial remembrance:

membrance: while in her cradle, a brisk bridegroom came to her father's house to invite him to his wedding; "Rock the cradle," said her mother, "till I gang hen, and get ye a glass: she'll, maybe, be your *second* wife yet." The then proposed marriage never took place; and after some seventeen years, she became the *first* wife of the same brisk bridegroom; and, notwithstanding the disparity of their ages, she, to her infinite credit, lived with him in a state of great connubial happiness.

ABROAD. — In the West Indies, Col. Clarke of the 5th reg. of Foot—he was the oldest man in the regiment.

March 1. At his house, in Castle-street, Shrewsbury, in his 70th year, John Evans, M.D. late of Ketley in the same county, where he had very extensive practice for many years.

In Gloucester-place, John Yenn, esq. F.A.S. nearly 40 years Treasurer and a Trustee of the Royal Academy.

In her 63d year, the wife of Mr. Philip Dykes, of Beccles, Suffolk.

March 2. In her 76th year, Joanna, widow of the late John Forbes, esq. of Baker street, Portman-square.

At St. Cloud, near Paris, the widow of the late John Chalfe, esq.

March 3. Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Rawdon, esq. of Cumberland-street, Portman square.

At Hackney, Richard Dunn, esq. of Broad-street.

At Torquay, Devonshire, Major G. C. Hicks, late of the 37th regiment, son of J. Hicks, esq. of Plomer Hill, Buckinghamshire.

March 4. In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars Road, in his 82d year, James Hayes, esq. who has left his valuable estates in Suffolk to the Rev. Dr. Tomline, Lord Bishop of Winchester; and also the following sums in Charitable Donations:—3000*l.* Stock to Bethlehem Hospital; 10,000*l.* to Christ's Hospital for annuities of 10*l.* each to the blind, and 10,000*l.* for the general use of the Charity; 5000*l.* to the London Hospital; 5000*l.* to St. Luke's; 5000*l.* to the Deal and Dumb Charity; 5000*l.* to the School for Indigent Blind; 5000*l.* to the National Society; 4000*l.* to the Parish of Barking; 1000*l.* to Little Ilford, Essex; 1000*l.* to St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch-street; and 2000*l.* to Christchurch, Surrey, for the benefit of the poor; 5000*l.* for the sick and maimed seamen in the merchants' service; 200*l.* to the Company of Glass Sellers for its poor; and 100*l.* to the poor of Allhallows Staining, Mark-lane.

March 5. In Somers Town, at an advanced age, Richard Twiss, esq.—This gentleman has long been known in the literary circles. His first work was,—“Travels through Portugal and Spain,”

written at an early period of life, and which excited much notice at the time of its publication. His next Work was, “A Tour through Ireland;” in which he commented so freely on the manners of the ladies, that he excited their resentment, which they displayed in a manner equally whimsical, humorous, and original. He successively published “Anecdotes of Chess,” “A Trip to Paris,” during the Revolution, and several other works. He unfortunately entered into a speculation of making paper from straw, by which he ruined an ample hereditary fortune.

In Rivers-street, Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Wm. Cope Hopton, of Canon Frome, Herefordshire, and only daughter of the late Corbyn Morris, esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

March 7. Aged 66, James Goddard, esq. of Rathbone-place.—He was taken ill when out walking on Tuesday, and returned home in a coach; from which he was just able to walk into his own house, but was speechless. Mr. Goddard was a celebrated swordsman. Many of our readers may remember that he beat the Chevalier St. George, in a public assault, at the Pantheon, about the year 1784 or 5.

March 8. In his 77th year, John Swale, esq. of Milden hall, Suffolk.

At Birchfield-house, near Birmingham, in his 71st year, Mark Sanders, esq.—In his loss, his family and friends have much to lament; nor will the public sympathy be withheld from a character of such well-merited reputation. His benevolence urged him on to benefactions of every kind in the respectable sphere of life in which he moved: it was not limited by any narrow calculations, nor was it marked by ostentatious display. The strong feelings of his sensibility, however, he in vain attempted to disguise; they were invariably and immediately excited by cases of distress and misery; and when public utility called for his contributions, they were amply in proportion to the exigencies of the case, and to the fortune he enjoyed. His judgment was uniformly candid, and his urbanity conspicuous and inviting, ever rendering him easy of access to the humble supplicant, or to the well-introduced stranger.

Mary-Sophia, wife of Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Mansion House street.

Wm. Soppitt, esq. of Upper Thames-st.

In Upper Gower-street, aged 61, Mrs. Ince, widow of the Hon. John Ince, President of the Island of Barbadoes.

At Bath, aged 62, Wm. Powlett Powlett, esq. of Lanstown-house, in the county of Southampton.

In Rivers-street, Bath, Stephen Ram, esq. of Ramsford (Wexford), and Portsmouth-lodge, Hants, and one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

March

March 9. At Shrewsbury, in his 75th year, William Sandford, esq. formerly Captain in the 31st reg. of Foot.

At Yarmouth, aged 85, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. Henry Parish, Rector of Cahurand Dunmore, in Ireland, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

At his house in Chatham-place, in his 69th year, Richard Winstanley, esq. an eminent auctioneer, in Paternoster-row.

At Maidenhead Bridge, Berkshire, in his 81st year, Nish. Pocock, esq. late of Great-George-street.

At Stamford-hill, in her 45th year, Elizabeth-Sybilla, wife of Wm. Fry, esq. banker.

At her house at Dulwich, in her 85th year, Mrs. North, widow of the late Percival North, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars (of whom see vol. LXXXVIII. i. 281). Perhaps there is no instance in which two persons had, during more than half a century, adorned the connubial state, or filled up their station in society with more honour to themselves, or more satisfaction to the very extensive circle in which they associated.—Mrs. North was possessed of a well-informed mind and steady judgment. Her disposition was friendly and open-hearted—of quick sensibility, which never restrained her in any opportunity of doing good;—of temper cheerful, and of penetration always quick sighted, and of manners hospitable and social;—her house and table were open to men of letters, as well as to general acquaintance, and those who participated in her domestic affections, felt the consolations of her regard, and the value of her friendship was enhanced by a tenderness, which rather exemplified her paternal love! These qualities she enjoyed and practised until the last few days of her life—in which, after indisposition, she gradually sunk out of life, into, it is hoped, a blessed immortality. She, with her late worthy husband, were among the first of the Unitarian congregation formed by the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, at Essex-house, in 1774, and continued therein during the subsequent ministries of Rev. Dr. Dissey, and the present Rev. Thos. Belsham. But their friends and associates were not limited to persons of their own religious persuasion. Their regards were like those of other good Christians, extended to all, and were never betrayed into the exclusive principle, far too prevalent at this time, of denying salvation to any other than to those of their own persuasion: their high example to society, for undeviating integrity, for religious life, and for the cheerful enjoyment of the blessings granted to them, of which they were both habitually grateful, have left an indelible veneration and esteem for their charac-

ters, which sanctified the tears that followed them to their grave.

March 10. At his house in Highbury-place, Islington, after a short illness of three days, John Burgass, esq. many years a partner in the firm of Hopkins, Lincoln, Burgass, and Hopkins, tallow merchants and soap boilers, in Barbican.

Aged 65, in Abbey Church-yard, Bath, Mr. Wm. Meyler, the Proprietor of "The Bath Herald," and one of the Magistrates and senior Common Councilmen of that city. He was a clever writer of small pieces of Poetry, and published in 1806, a volume of "Poetical Amusements."

March 11. In the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Rowland, relict of the Rev. John Rowland.

At Swanswick, near Bath, the wife of Edward Clarke, esq. and sister of the late Sir George Prevost, bart.

March 12. At Bath, Catherine, wife of the Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger.

At Exmouth, Mary, wife of Capt. T. Young, R.N. third daughter of the late Sir Wm. Jaynes, of Gloucester.

March 13. In his 83d year, John Hunter, esq. Vice Admiral of the Red. He entered the naval service at an early period of life, and served under three successive Sovereigns. In 1786 he was appointed Captain of his Majesty's ship Sirius, and formed in conjunction with the late Governor Phillip, the first settlement of New South Wales. In 1794, whilst serving as a Supernumerary Captain in the Queen Charlotte, with his friend and patron the late Lord Howe, he was appointed Governor in Chief of that Colony.

March 15. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in his 84th year, Daniel Beaumont, esq. descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Beaumonts of Whitley in Yorkshire. He was the son of an eminent apothecary in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and younger brother of the late John Beaumont, esq. many years the much-respected Registrar of the Royal Humane Society, who died in 1814 (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 497).—This gentleman had been for a great number of years the confidential and faithful Steward of the town estates of their Graces the Dukes of Bedford; and has died, in a ripe old age, deeply regretted by a very numerous circle of friends.

Catherine Anne, wife of the Rev. T. F. Green, Rector of Graveley, Herts.

March 16. In Stratford-place, Lieut.-col. P. Douglas, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the Bengal Establishment.

March 17. At Clapham Common, in her 82d year, Frances, wife of Mr. John Grenside, of Mark-lane.

286 Obituary.—Canal Shares.—Meteorological Table. [March,

At Belton House, near Bristol, Anne, widow of the late Alexander Adams, esq.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Duckbury, esq. of Beverley, banker, daughter of the late Dr. Johnston, of that place.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Duncan Muuro, esq. of Culcarn, North Britain.

March 18. At Brompton, Kent, Mary, relict of the late Mr. John Tracy, of that place.

After a few hours' illness, Mr. Timothy Wright, of the Ship Hotel, Dover.

In Devonshire-street, the Hon. Catherine Fremantle, widow of the late Col. Fremantle, and sister of the late Lord Ongley.

At Rosa Villa, Hampton, Middlesex, in his 62d year, Edward Stiffettell, esq. late Advocate General to the Hon. East India Company at Bengal.

March 19. In Duke-street, Grosvenor-

square, aged 65, the relict of the late John Crompton, esq. of the Customs.

March 20. At Bath, in her 75th year, the relict of the late R. Knipe, esq. of the New Lodge, Herts.

In College-street, Westminster, after a few days' illness, the only son of Lieut.-col. Parry, of Madryan, Carnarvonshire.

Aged 31, Elizabeth, the wife of W. A. Soames, esq. of High Willows, Cheshunt, Herts.

March 21. In Blackheath-road, aged 54, Mary, the wife of Thomas Todd, esq.

In Prince's-street, Leicester-square, Sarah Anne, relict of the late Louis Ramus, esq. of Charing-cross.

March 22. At Leamington, in his 83d year, Chas. Newman, esq. formerly of Preston House, Northamptonshire.

In his 73d year, John Tootson, esq. of the Hotel, in Vere-street, Cavendish-sq.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1821 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1800*l.* 75*l.* per Ann.—Birmingham, 550*l.* Div. 21*l.*—Oxford, 645*l.* ex Div. 16*l.* Half-year.—Ditto Bonds, at par, 5*l.* per Cent. Interest.—Neath, 400*l.* 410*l.* Div. 25*l.* per Ann. 5*l.* Bonus.—Swansea, 190*l.* ex Div. 12*l.*—Monmouth, 152*l.* Div. 9*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 287*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Ann.—Warwick and Birmingham, 220*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* 10*s.* Half-year.—Grand Junction, 220*l.* Div. 9*l.* per Ann.—Ellesmere, 64*l.* 3*l.*—Rochdale, 42*l.* Div. 2*l.* per Ann.—Lancaster, 25*l.* 15*s.* ex Div. 1*l.*—Grand Union, 24*l.*—Regent's, 26*l.* 10*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 21*l.* ex Div. 1*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* 10*s.* Div. 18*s.*—Huddersfield, 13*l.*—West India Dock, 165*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year.—London Dock, 99*l.* 15*s.* Half-year's Div. 2*l.*—Globe Assurance, 121*l.* Div. 6*l.* per Ann.—Imperial, 80*l.* Div. 2*l.* 5*s.* Half-year.—Atlas, 4*l.* 15*s.*—Rock Assurance, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.*—Hope Ditto, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Southwark Bridge Old Shares, 19*l.* 5*s.*—New Ditto, 18*l.* 5*s.*—Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 2*l.*—New Ditto, 10*l.* Premium.—City of London Ditto Original, 23*l.* Premium ex Div.—British Plate Glass Company, 210*l.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1821. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mar. 1821.
Feb.	°	°	°		
24	28	35	51	30, 30	foggy
25	32	43	57	, 08	cloudy
26	33	33	30	, 12	cloudy
27	25	37	29	29, 31	fair
28	30	32	37	, 29	snow
Mar. 1	37	45	38	, 42	fair
2	38	47	46	, 90	rain
3	47	52	47	, 62	rain
4	48	55	46	, 65	fair
5	36	34	32	, 98	cloudy
6	34	38	45	, 66	rain
7	37	52	47	, 61	fair
8	47	51	46	, 30	rain
9	45	54	48	, 65	rain
10	49	57	47	, 65	showery

Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mar. 1821
Mar.	°	°	°		
11	45	52	42	29, 87	fair
12	42	56	45	31, 00	fair
13	42	55	44	, 05	fair
14	44	49	42	, 23	fair
15	35	53	40	, 40	fair
16	37	51	39	, 30	fair
17	37	50	40	, 02	fair
18	40	50	40	29, 52	stormy
19	39	47	39	, 27	fair
20	40	47	40	, 34	cloudy
21	39	47	39	, 39	showery
22	37	46	34	, 81	fair & hail
23	33	45	38	30, 10	fair
24	40	47	40	29, 75	cloudy
25	43	51	38	, 45	cloudy
26	40	50	44	, 66	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 20, to March 26, 1821.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males - 1044	2052	Males 883	1779	Between	2 and 5 176	50 and 60 186
Females - 1008		Females 891			5 and 10 90	60 and 70 174
Whereof have died under 2 years old 373		10 and 20 56			70 and 80 126	
		20 and 30 128	80 and 90 86			
		30 and 40 183	90 and 100 17			
		40 and 50 196	100 0			
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.						

Between	2 and 5	176	50 and 60	186
	5 and 10	90	60 and 70	174
	10 and 20	56	70 and 80	126
	20 and 30	128	80 and 90	86
	30 and 40	183	90 and 100	17
	40 and 50	196	100	0

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending March 17, 1821.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.										
	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Districts.	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	60	1	32	0	26	1	22	3	30	10	1	London	58	0	32	0	26	0	18	9
Surrey	61	1	30	0	25	5	22	0	31	4	2	Suffolk	54	0	29	0	22	8	16	8
Hertford	57	6	00	0	26	0	20	11	52	3		Cambridge	56	11	30	0	22	11	17	8
Bedford	59	4	38	0	23	11	20	1	29	7	3	Norfolk	56	11	30	0	22	11	17	8
Huntingdon	54	5	00	0	23	2	16	8	27	4	4	Lincoln	53	7	20	0	24	8	16	3
Northampt.	57	0	00	0	22	7	19	0	27	4		York	54	11	41	4	26	4	20	11
Rutland	60	6	00	0	25	6	19	6	29	6	5	Durham	54	11	41	4	26	4	20	11
Leicester	55	3	00	0	25	8	20	6	35	0	6	Northum.	57	9	41	1	26	9	19	6
Nottingham	59	8	34	0	27	5	19	11	35	2		Cumberl.	57	9	41	1	26	9	19	6
Derby	58	5	00	0	29	2	20	8	38	6	7	Westmor.	54	10	34	8	27	0	19	0
Stafford	55	8	00	0	27	10	20	5	38	2		Lancaster	54	10	34	8	27	0	19	0
Salop	52	3	41	6	25	2	22	1	39	1	8	Chester	54	10	34	8	27	0	19	0
Hereford	46	5	40	0	22	5	20	8	34	2		Denbigh	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Worcester	54	0	00	0	27	4	23	8	38	1	9	Anglesea	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Warwick	50	6	00	0	24	1	20	8	34	4		Carnarvon	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Wilts	52	10	00	0	24	8	20	2	34	5		Merioneth	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Berks	63	7	00	0	25	10	21	1	31	10	9	Cardigan	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Oxford	55	11	00	0	23	0	20	8	50	0		Pembroke	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Bucks	61	5	00	0	23	0	20	10	31	7		Carmarth.	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Brecon	47	4	00	0	23	2	17	4	00	0	10	Glamorgan	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Montgomery	49	10	00	0	22	5	22	7	00	0		Gloucester	53	2	34	8	24	11	17	2
Radnor	48	1	00	0	22	0	18	0	00	0		Somerset	51	0	34	8	24	1	19	0
Essex	53	10	31	0	22	10	18	6	28	2	11	Monm.	51	0	34	8	24	1	19	0
Kent	52	8	29	0	24	4	20	5	25	8		Devon	54	0	34	8	22	5	18	0
Sussex	53	9	00	0	24	0	20	9	00	0	12	Cornwall	54	0	34	8	22	5	18	0
Aggregate Average which governs Importation												Dorset	54	0	34	8	22	5	18	0
	54	3	33	5	24	2	18	0	50	2		Hants	54	0	34	8	22	5	18	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 19, 50s. to 55s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 27, 19s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 21, 35s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 22.

Kent Bags.....	2l.	8s.	to	1l.	10s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l.	0s.	to	5l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l.	2s.	to	2l.	16s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2l.	5s.	to	3l.	5s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l.	2s.	to	3l.	10s.	Essex Ditto.....	2l.	16s.	to	4l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 1l. 13s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 6s. 0d. Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. Clover 5l. 5s. — Smithfield, Hay 4l. 5s. 0d. Straw 1l. 11s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, March 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	0d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 22:					
Veal.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Beasts.....	569	Calves	140.		
Pork.....	4s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	2,610	Pigs	110.		

COALS, March 23: Newcastle 31s. 0d. to 43s. 3d.—Sunderland, 35s. 3d. to 44s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia 48s.

SOAP, Yellow 82s. Mottled 92s. Curd 96s.—CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1821.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct. 3pr. Ct. Com.	per 1/4 pr. Ct. 5per Ct. B. Long	Irish. p. cent.	India Stock.	S. S. Stock.	N. S. S. Ann.	O. S. S. Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.	Con. Acct.
1	126	5 1/2	73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2	44 42 pr.	5	3 pr.	73 1/2
2	126	5 1/2	73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2	42 43 pr.	5	3 pr.	73 1/2
3	Sunday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
4	Sunday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
5	Sunday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
6	Holiday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
7	Holiday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
8			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
9			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
10			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
11	Sunday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
12			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
13			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
14			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
15			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
16			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
17			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
18	Sunday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
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23			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
24			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
25	Sunday		73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
26			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
27			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
28			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
29			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
30			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				
31			73 1/2	83	92	106 1/2	6	19 1/2				

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Also Representations of the Objects of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY; and of an
ANTIQUE ROMAN ALTAR erected near Holland House.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to X. X. for the ably-written character that he has sent us; which however we cannot use, without his permission to omit some of the early parts of it.

D. K. who inquires, p. 98, for the Author of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, 1741, is informed that it was thought to be Bp. Gibson.

C. F. G. will find an answer to his Queries respecting the descendants of William de Hastings, in Mr. Bell's entertaining "History of the Huntingdon Perage," reviewed in January, p. 44; and more ample details of them, with copious Pedigrees, under *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, in Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. III.; where he may find, in particular, p. 577, some memoirs of Edward Lord Loughborough, with a Portrait of him from painted glass in the window of Stoke Pokeys Church, Bucks. He was the third son of George the first Earl of Huntingdon; was a Knight of the Garter; and died March 5, 1572-3, without any legitimate issue. See also Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. III. p. 421.

A MINOR CORRESPONDENT is assured that the Periodical Work about which he enquires commenced in April 1764; but soon ceased to exist.

W. H. having noticed in our Editor's Preface to the new General Index, p. lxxix. that he is at a loss to discover which of the *Macleans* was honoured by Dr. Johnson's protection; observes that it was *Alderander*, to whose Dictionary of Ancient Geography, 8vo. 1773, Dr. Johnson wrote the Preface.

A CONSTANT READER remarks, "I was induced to make some enquiries respecting the family of the *Penderells* (modernised to *Pendrill*), from seeing an account of them in vol. XC. ii. 607. It appears, that John *Pendrill* of Birmingham, is decidedly mistaken in supposing himself the last male branch of that distinguished family, as there is now living at Eastbourne in this county (Sussex), a direct descendant from "Trusty Richard," who receives 100 marks annually with right of free chase and free warren. The father of this man fought under the Duke of Cumberland in the Scotch Rebellion, and settled at Aftiston, in which place the present annuitant was born. I learn the above particulars from his eldest son John *Penderell*, who is a respectable innkeeper in Lewes, and who on taking the inn changed its sign from the White Horse to the Royal Oak. He has in his possession a portrait of Trusty Richard."

FACIALIS observes, "that in vol. XC. i. p. 416, is an account of the buckle as worn by the Pelhams. No mention, however, is made of the Bidun family, of Lavendon Castle, near Olney, Bucks, who bore cheque Argent and Gules, on a fess Azure, three round buckles Or. What honours this coat

signified, cannot now be affirmed in this instance, as little is known of that family beyond their names; that little is to be found in Dugdale."

H. C. B. says, "as the following anecdote of the late King, emphatically stiled GEORGE THE GOOD, is not generally known, I take the liberty of circulating it through the medium of your interesting pages. I give it as related to me by a truly-respected veteran Professor of Music. His Majesty's refined skill in that science is universally acknowledged; he, many years ago, composed an air, which he gave to one of his attendants of the name of Bernard, who on Rickerstaff's transformation of 'the Village Opera' to 'Love in a Village,' introduced it in the character of 'Rosetta,' with appropriate words, viz. 'In love should there meet a fond Pain.' The air possesses a tasteful ease and simplicity, worthy of the Royal composer."

PHILIP observes, the names of Institutions, &c. are sometimes imperfectly expressed so as to create mistakes; for instance, the Reverend Divines present at St. Paul's Cathedral on a certain anniversary, have been improperly designated "the *Sons* of the Clergy."

G. W. L. wishes to receive some account of "the ingenious but needy author, who compiled the words of the Messiah—an admirable selection." See review of Commemoration of Handel, in Mag. for June 1819. Surely *One Guinea* was a poor remuneration for his labour, but in this instance Handel's "thought" as well as *taste* predominated over generosity; the poor author not being treated with even one glass of his "hoarded rich flavoured wine!"

ASTOR inquires, whether a complete History of Bedfordshire is in contemplation, as such a work may be considered as a desideratum. He hopes that this small, but pleasant County will not be much longer without an Historian. Mr. DODD, (whose address ASTOR inquires after), is a bookseller at Woburn, and has published a History of that town, reviewed in vol. XC. ii. 15.

The biographical notices of Mr. JOSEPH TONGUE, and the Rev. T. M. LYSTER in our next.

RAINFRACHENSIS in our next; after which, he shall soon hear from us.

* * * Our Readers are requested to correct the following errors in the review of Hunter's History of Sheffield:

P. 329, col. b. l. 12 and 13 from bottom, omit *on*.
P. 330, col. a. l. 15, read *John Watson*. l. 31, omit, at Broomhead hall. col. b. l. 10, read, General Description. l. 15, read Bush. l. 43, add, "of seven earls of Shrewsbury of the house of Sheffield."

P. 332, col. a. l. 20, read *seventeenth century*. hues 35 and 40, for Duke, read Earl. col. b. l. 6 for and, read the.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE CONTROVERSY RESPECTING POPE AND HIS WRITINGS.

BEFORE we proceed to examine the very pleasant Letter which has been transmitted from Italy by Lord Byron on Mr. Bowles's Edition of Pope's writings, it may not be amiss to say a few words respecting the controversy which has given rise to it.

We cannot in the space to which we must necessarily confine ourselves, enter into any detailed criticism upon the qualifications of Mr. Bowles as an Editor of the Works of our English Horace; but we will venture to assert, that notwithstanding all the elaborate invective, which has been poured forth against him, he has still by far the best of the argument. That he is an amiable as well as an able man, even his enemies seem disposed to admit; and with such impressions, it is most extraordinary that they should give themselves so much trouble to injure him in the estimation of the public, by a series of charges as gross as they are unfounded and ridiculous. What motives could Mr. Bowles (or any other reasonable man) have for depreciating the literary reputation, and vilifying the moral character of a poet who had been dead nearly three-fourths of a century, before he began to write about him? The answer must be obvious to all who possess any share either of candour or discrimination. The truth is, that Mr. Bowles's opponents have made him responsible for a variety of opinions which he never advanced; and much criticism of which he appears to have been equally guiltless: thus clamouring with prodigious vehemence against misrepresentations which have originated exclusively with themselves. Lord Byron is the fugleman of this literary warfare.

It was he who (in his English Bards) first began to act upon the offensive. Mr. Campbell was the next in succession; but although he differed materially with Mr. Bowles on the subject of Pope's merits, he never descended to personal invective in his criticism. He stated his objections like a gentleman: it would have been well if the rest of the controversialists had followed his example. Against the Quarterly Review and a Writer in the London Magazine, however, Mr. Bowles would appear to have more serious causes of complaint. By this latter gentleman, he has been attacked in such scurrilous terms as we hardly ever remember to have met with in the annals of criticism; and we cannot but believe that he has made a considerable sacrifice of his dignity, in vouchsafing a reply to this writer.

As for the article on Spence's Anecdotes in the Quarterly Review, not to mention its referring several serious charges against the character of Pope to Mr. Bowles, which he distinctly proves never to have originated with him; it seems to have been gotten up, with infinite labour, for the express purpose of prejudicing his edition of Pope's works, in order to prepare the way for a new one (probably by the author of the critique), which, we are advised, is now preparing for publication. That Lord Byron would not lend himself to such a measure, is quite evident. But although he may be sincere, it does not by any means follow that he should be infallible in the many singular opinions which he maintains in the Letter now under consideration. In this slight composition he reiterates for the most part the charges preferred against Mr. Bowles on former occasions

sions in a very smart and jocose style of satire; which requires nothing but plain truth to make it as correct as it is playful and agreeable.

It is not a little remarkable that these indignant defenders of Pope, from the imputed slanders of his modern editor, never thought it worth their while to impugn the credit of Dr. Johnson upon the same account, who has often gone much farther, and shown more decided asperity in his censure of this poet, than Mr. Bowles. But let us examine and weigh the charges brought against this gentleman, at least such of them as are entitled to regard.

I. It is asserted of Mr. Bowles by the Quarterly Reviewer, that he has '*aspersed Pope for a sordid money-getting passion.*'

This is decidedly untrue. He has declared in his biography of the poet, that '*none was more prudent.*' But even if he had thought it necessary to accuse him of love of money, there is evidence enough upon record to justify him in such an opinion. Dr. Johnson, in allusion to Pope's frugality, observes, that it "*sometimes appeared in petty artifices of parsimony, such as the practice of writing his compositions on the backs of letters, as may be seen in the remaining copy of the Iliad, by which, perhaps, five shillings were saved; or in a niggardly reception of his friends, and scantiness of entertainment, as when he had two guests in his house, he would set at supper a single pint upon the table, and having himself taken two small glasses, would retire, and say, 'Gentlemen, leave you to your wine.'*" Yet he tells his friends, that he has a heart for all, a house for all, and, whatever they may think, a fortune for all*."

And again, '*it would be hard to find a man so well entitled to notice by his wit, that ever delighted so much in talking of his money*†.'

Yet after all this, from the pen of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Bowles is assailed as a calumniator of Pope, because he has informed us that '*none was more prudent.*' This is, we must confess, altogether a novel system of criticism.

II. This charge assumes that Mr. Bowles has accused Pope of '*taking bribes to suppress satires!*'

This is equally untrue. Mr. B. relates the anecdote mentioned by Horace Walpole, of Pope's receiving a thousand guineas from the Duchess of Marlborough to suppress the character of Atossa, which was afterwards printed; but expressly refuses to place any reliance on the tale, and explicitly suggests that candour requires we should reject a circumstance so derogatory to the character of Pope. In short, he concludes with this positive declaration, viz. '*that the ipse dixit of an adversary is entitled to no regard!*' Could any thing but the most determined malice torture into aught of invidiousness or slander, so plain and fair a statement? Yet this, and more than this, has been attempted.

III. Upon the same authority (the Quarterly Review) Mr. Bowles is described as having attributed to Pope '*the most rankling envy.*'

This also is false. He speaks of his *jealousy*, which must be evident to all to have taken the trouble minutely to investigate his character. It is remarked by Dr. Johnson, that in the letters of Pope there appears *much narrowness of mind, as makes him insensible of any excellence but his own, &c.* The opponents of Mr. Bowles are willing to admit, upon the representation of their idol, that Addison was *envious*, &c.; and in commenting upon his character, descend from all consistency into the most extra-critical arguments we ever recollect to have seen advanced. As they will listen to no statement of Pope that does not come immediately from his friends; so they will take nothing for granted of Addison, but the slanders that were propagated by his enemies. In Spence's Anecdotes, there is a good deal of ill-natured remark respecting Addison, for some of which Pope is given as the authority. Indeed, the much-talked of story of Addison's ungenerous treatment of Steele seems to have originated with the same envious detractor.

Dr. Johnson believed that Pope was *envious* of the fame of his contemporaries; and has acknowledged as much on more occasions than one. So did Warton; so, in fact, have all who have written at large upon his life and writings. But Lord Byron informs us that it was no such thing; and endeavours, somewhat ingeniously,

* Johnson's Life of Pope. † Ibid.

ously, to define the precise nature of envy. His Lordship contends that Pope could not envy Phillips his Pastorals, because they were so much inferior to his own; and immediately afterwards destroys the consistency of this argument by mentioning that Goldsmith envied even 'puppets for their dancing, and broke his shins in an attempt at rivalry.' Goldsmith did not, it may be presumed, desire to exchange his identity for that of a puppet, but simply to be able to attract as much attention. This was reasonable enough, as coming from a man who 'was jealous of the civilities which pretty women received in his presence.' He wished to be as much an object of admiration as the handsomest lady in the room. But his *envy* went no further. Pope was jealous of Phillips whom, (as Dr. Johnson has informed us,) he had first made ridiculous, and then hated for being angry even to 'malignity.' It was the *success*, and not the positive *genius*, of this writer of pastorals that he envied.

IV. Mr. Bowles is censured, for having pronounced Pope to be 'the worst of tempers.'

The same system of exaggeration is pursued throughout. Mr. B. speaks of the '*irritable temper*' of the poet, and so does Dr. Johnson; nay more, he says, he was 'resentful,' and under certain circumstances 'malignant!'

V. Mr. Bowles has mentioned Pope's *duplicité*. Dr. Johnson bears testimony as to the truth of this charge, on more occasions than one. The artful publication of his letters;—his affected 'scorn of the great,' when he was doing all in his power to secure their attention and good offices;—his pretended insensibility to criticism, when the slightest censure had power to make him 'write in his chair with anguish';—his repeatedly expressed contempt for his own poetry, in which, as Johnson has remarked, 'he was certainly *not* sincere,' are all proofs potential that the modern editor has not exceeded the bounds either of justice or propriety in hazarding the assertion that his practice was often at variance with his professions.

VI. The charge, however, which seems to have given the admirers of Pope the greatest offence, would appear to be that of a 'libertine sort of love' and conduct, which Mr.

Bowles declares to have implied licentiousness of character as it regards women. Who that has glanced over Pope's abominably obscene letters to Martha Blount; his correspondence with Cromwell; his translation of the epistle of Horace (given in Warton's edition), and many other productions universally admitted to be his, can wonder that an editor, in duly weighing the moral character of the poet whose merits he is discussing, should find occasion to advert to the weak as well as to the nobler qualities of his nature. But Lord Byron would seem to contend, that obscenity, and other 'similar sins against the holy ghost' are of trifling importance, and ought not to be taken into consideration in estimating the character of a poet. He informs us, and we are disposed to believe him, that he has seen the correspondence of a deceased 'eminent, nay pre-eminent poet,' and that it abounds in *grossièrès* far more culpable than any that are to be met with in the writings of Pope. But this is no defence of the fact, which becomes far more censurable in a moral, or as his Lordship will have it, an ethic poet. We do not think that any editor of common honesty of feeling, would venture to pronounce a man a purist, if he knew him upon undeniable evidence to be entirely the reverse.

Dr. Johnson observes of Pope and Swift, that they 'had an *unnatural delight in ideas, physically impure*, such as every other tongue utters with unwillingness, and of which every ear shrinks from the mention.' Lord Byron may defend obscenity because he is the author of *Don Juan*, and trust that an equal portion of charity will be extended towards himself by some future commentator; but we are not, therefore, compelled to take our standard of moral virtue from his oracles, however inclined we may be to appreciate his perfection as a poet. It is beyond doubt that Pope was, as Dr. Johnson has it, 'physically impure;' and Mr. Bowles would have been censurable in the highest degree, if he had glossed over the evidences of this fact without a comment. But in this, as in most other instances, he has said nothing more than had been already insisted upon by others.

Of the vanity and self-importance of Pope, we have repeated mention in Dr. Johnson's *Life*, and abundant

abundant evidence elsewhere. Mr. Bowles refers this to the faults of his early education, his having lived in the 'sunshine of flattery,' &c.; and out of this attempt to remove whatever blame might attach to the poet to the injudicious indulgence of his friends, Mr. Bowles's opponents create a charge of injustice and want of candour.

After numerous other misrepresentations, more or less important, the Quarterly Reviewer and his Echo charge Mr. Bowles with 'exulting over the poet,' because he had not received the advantages of an academical education; and with 'indulging in a sort of spleenetic pleasure' over his foibles, &c. But let the following extract from Mr. Bowles's life of Pope refute this scandalous misrepresentation.

"If these and other parts of his character appear less amiable, let the reader constantly keep in mind the physical and moral causes which operated on a mind like his. Let him remember his 'one long disease,' his confined education, entrusted chiefly to those who were narrow-minded; his being used to listen, from his cradle, to the voice of tenderness almost maternal, in all who contemplated his weakness and incipient talents. *When he has weighed these things, and attended to every alleviating circumstance that his knowledge of the world or his charity may suggest, then let him not hastily condemn what truth compels me to state; but let him rather, without presuming on his own virtues, lament the imperfections of our common nature, and leave the judgment to Him who knoweth 'whereof we are made.'*"

This is surely any thing but the language of EXULTATION, and this charge of the Quarterly Reviewer against Mr. Bowles, proves as fallacious when fairly investigated as all the rest. The winding up of the critique already alluded to, is devoted to the declaration that Mr. Bowles has 'aggravated' Pope's 'infirmities' into 'viciousness;' and, incredible as it may appear, 'surmised away EVERY AMIABLE CHARACTERISTIC.'

Let the Reader, when he has perused the following extracts from Mr. Bowles's "Life of Pope," decide what degree of credit is due to such assertions.

"This year he (Pope), lost his aged mother, who had gradually sunk before his eyes into the extreme imbecility of age, and whose cradle of parting repose he had so long rocked with solicitude and affec-

tion, &c. Whatever irritation he might sometimes have experienced, he no sooner turned his eyes on those he loved, but his passions seemed to subside, and his spirit became gentle. Hence in his severest denunciations of satirical indignation, he so often and so delightfully interests us by unexpected touches of domestic tenderness." *Life of Pope*, p. 92.

"No poet, perhaps, ever left the world with greater general testimonies to his virtues and his genius." *Ibid* p. 118.

"Whatever might have been his defects, he could not have had many bad qualities who never lost a friend, and whom Arbuthnot, Gay, Bathurst, Lyttleton, Fortescue, and Murray esteemed and loved through life." P. 131.

"That he was a most dutiful and affectionate son, a kind master, a sincere friend, and, generally speaking, a benevolent man, is undoubted." P. 120.

Does this, we would ask, look like an attempt to 'surmise away every amiable characteristic,' and accuse him of 'contrary dispositions?' Is this the language of hate? Yet such it must be, if we are to put any faith in the asseverations of Mr. Bowles's antagonists.

The true state of the case, however, is, that Mr. Bowles has actually rather softened than exaggerated the disagreeable traits of Pope's character, as we have already shown by a comparison of what he has said with the report of Dr. Johnson. What the lexicographer has termed 'parsimony' and 'meanness,' the modern editor has softened into 'prudence;' and what the Doctor calls 'sneaking and shuffling,' Mr. Bowles refines into 'evasion;' and so on, indeed, with all the principal features of the poet's character on which he takes occasion to comment.

We therefore see but little wit, and still less candour, in reiterating charges so fallacious and uncalled for as those adduced against Mr. Bowles, by Lord Byron and the Quarterly Review. The criticism of the former, however, is in a far more generous and gentlemanly tone of argument than that of the latter; his Lordship's analysis of the difference between poetry of art and that of nature, is curious and interesting; but we have only room in this number to advert to the character of Pope as a man. We shall hereafter offer a few observations on the rank which we conceive he is entitled to hold in Literature, as a Poet.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Warminster, Wills,*
April 11.

WHILE in common with many of your Readers, I acknowledge my obligations to you for your occasional illustrations of Antiquity and Topography, and particularly for the excellent article on the subjects of "Kenilworth" and "Cumner Place," in your last Number, permit me to inquire whether or not "Tony Foster" was not in reality a more respectable character than he appears to be under the magic wand of our great historic Novelist.

Of the family of Foster I know nothing; but having lately devoted much

Humphry Foster of Harpden. — Alice, dau. and co-heir of Sir Stephen Popham.

Sir George Foster of Harpden. — Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Thomas de la Mare, of Aldermaston, Berks

Humphry	Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Lord Sandys.	Thos. Giles.	Edward.	ANTHONY.	Arthur John.	Charles.	Elizabeth, Anne, Dorothy.
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PROVISION FOR THE POOR—No. 11.
(Continued from p. 197.)

IT remains, I think, to be proved that the burden of the Poor is proportionably greater in England than in other Countries; and if the fact be so, that it is entirely owing to the system of our Poor Laws, which produced no such disastrous consequences as are now ascribed to them, for one hundred and fifty years after their enactment. The present distress, as it has been lately well-stated in the House of Lords, is mainly to be attributed to this—that the nation has for many years lived on its capital, and has now reduced its expenditure to its revenue. Another cause of distress, which appears not to have been much attended to is, that for many years past numbers have engaged in extensive speculations on fictitious capital; these adventures have been for the most part unprofitable, and the unhappy schemer has sunk and involved others in his own ruin, particularly those labourers who find, no longer, wages or employment. There are symptoms of the nation's righting itself; and I for one am sanguine enough to think, if people will only let us alone and be quiet, we shall do well enough and go on, with many grievous complaints of intolerable evils, much in the same way our fathers did before us, and as our children will go on after us, and their children after them.

attention to the pedigrees of Wiltshire families, I am inclined to think that he was the fifth son of Sir George Foster or Foster of Harpden; and if this be the case, his pedigree, on the mother's side at least, is clearly traced from the Conquest, through the heiresses of Waleran, Neville, St. Martin, and Popham; and his dependance upon Leicester may be accounted for, from the circumstance of his being a younger son of a large family.

I send you the following extract from my collection, and leave it to you and your heraldic Correspondents to determine whether my conjecture is correct: O.

To suppose that legislation is a specific remedy for moral and political grievances, seems a prevalent error of the age. I believe this country has had too much of it; and that Parliament, with respect and concern he said, have made themselves too cheap, by a multiplicity of debates and proceedings, and reports of Committees, which, though originating in the very best intentions, and attended with great labour and personal inconvenience to the members, have not carried with them so much interest or profit as might have been expected from the solemn deliberations of two assemblies, which comprize a greater portion of talents, integrity, and public spirit combined, than any other in the world. Even Acts of Parliament, from their number and commonness, are considered a sort of drug, of which there is enough and to spare in the market.

Mr. Urban, you, who deal rather in facts than in that florid stile of dissection which has rendered some of your contemporaries renowned, must yourself be aware that the Editor of a periodical publication, being obliged, as the months roll round, to produce something to be read, has not always a choice between good or bad, but sometimes between bad and worse. The necessity of his situation does not allow him to leave his sheets a blank, but gives him an impulse of action, separate from public utility. To compare

compare great things with small, when the members of the Legislature meet night after night, and know their proceedings will be published, they find it incumbent to debate. A Member wishes to ingratiate himself with his Constituents, and with the greatest sincerity and patriotism, to promote their interests; and, perhaps, has weight and influence sufficient to get a Committee appointed to consider them; who, in their turn, in justification of themselves, and to meet the expectations of the public, report what they have done. Scarcely any interest in the kingdom, agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, great or small, general or local, but applies to the Legislature for protection and relief; as if Parliament could order the seasons, or create markets, and industry, and prudence. This mistaken dependence upon Legislation has led to much tampering with affairs of traffic, which generally prospers best unimpeded by the interference of authority, and has tended to abridge the liberties as well of the people, as of Judges and Juries, who are no longer left to act and decide according to plain notions of common sense and natural justice, but are cramped and fettered on all occasions by minute technicalities more suited to the meridian of China than of England.

As evidence of the truth of what is here stated, might be quoted, the proceedings of the Committee on the Poor Laws, appointed under a most respectable Chairman, which, from the temper and wisdom of the members, led to no great or sudden change, or material practical conclusion, except the institution of select vestries, a safe, temperate, and expedient measure.

The French have a proverb, "*C'est mieux de ne rien faire, que faire des riens;*" in other words (if I have not forgotten my Latin), "*præstat otiosum esse quam nihil agere.*" After the extraordinary excitement of the people of this country for many years, by war, by commerce, by new political and new metaphysical doctrines, no art seems more desirable to be cultivated than that of learning, upon occasion, to do nothing. The residence of gentlemen of fortune upon their estates, who are willing to keep up a good-humoured, hospitable so-

ciety with their neighbours, and personally encourage the homely interests and rural pastimes of their inferiors, is one of the greatest and most gratifying benefits they can confer.

If I am right, in stating the grievance of the Poor-rate not to be so heavy as it is sometimes represented, and not likely to be essentially relieved by an alteration of the laws, the question of the remedies to be adopted in this case will be of more easy decision. Any person, moderately conversant with the subject, must be aware that it will be difficult to strike out a new proposition, one which has not only been suggested, but in some way or other actually put in practice. In one district a house of industry, at a vast expense, has been erected, which has turned out merely a place of punishment and confinement: in one town there is a small poor-house, and the inhabitants wish to enlarge it, that they may offer such an asylum as will deter applicants for relief: in another town there is a large poor-house, half-empty; for experience has proved that the poor are more cheaply maintained at their own homes. In this place the poor are farmed; in a second there is an assistant-overseer with a salary, in a third a select vestry. Under every change the rate has kept steadily increasing.

Whatever poets and patriots may sing and say, the annals of the poor are neither short nor simple; but the reverse. Their stories are long, tedious, and confused; they are just as much attached to their own interests as the rich, and are extremely cunning in finding it out, and pertinacious in pursuing it. I humbly recommend every reformer of the poor-laws to serve the office of overseer for a year or two in a populous parish; and am much mistaken if he will not leave off with the conviction, that the present laws, upon the whole, are good and necessary, and only require a proper, faithful, exact, and diligent administration. Whatever systems may be exhibited in good set terms on paper, as to the relation of cause and effect between a legal provision and the propagation of pauperism, I believe to be in a great measure a refinement of opinion, for which there is small foundation in facts. The poor, if sick or infirm, should be maintained.

FAR-NIENTE.
Mr.



ST. JOHN'S ABBEY, CROMWELL, N. Y.

Wm. H. Burdett, Jan.

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Mr. URBAN, *Bermsley, Feb. 1.*
TO the accurate description of Rievaulx Abbey, which has already appeared in your Magazine, I can only add only a few remarks to introduce the account of the Rievaulx Choir (Plate I.) of a variety of those very beautiful details.

Some remains of the Choir of the high nave were discovered at the foot of the great cross, leading to the choir, having been taken down in consequence of the decay of the Norman, composite, and tracery work. The base of the piers that once supported the arches in the nave, have been discovered, and it may be believed, exposed to view.

Very few of our Abbey Churches exceeded that at Rievaulx in extent, and perhaps not one in magnificence. The Choir remains a perfect specimen of its architecture, which is in the Pointed Style of the 13th century. This beautiful fabric is attached to transepts in the Norman style, as it was practised towards the conclusion of the 11th century, and with which the nave doubtless once corresponded.

It is more than probable that the original Choir, or that portion of the Church intersected at the intersection of the great cross-aisles, was small in its dimensions, as the length of the Nave was very considerable. This proportion is characteristic of the Norman style. When the Pointed Arch was established, extensive alterations were made in many of the great Churches for the purpose of introducing the new style, the greatest splendour of which it was then capable. I can not call it more a more magnificent, or perhaps a more noble specimen of the united styles, and united proportions, but spoken of, than that which occurs at Fountains Abbey, a particular description of which has lately appeared in Vol. LXCVIII. ii. 318, 319, 320, 321.

The Choir of Rievaulx Abbey, though of a less extent, and, (to use the most expressive) of a

less picturesque form than the one at Fountains, is equally grand.

The height, length, and breadth, stand in an admirable manner, the divisions of the nave into bays, the piers, and the arches, and the different arcades are most elegantly formed. The mouldings which compose all the numerous arches are profuse, but sculptured ornaments are sparingly introduced; both these remain in the most perfect state of preservation, and exhibit carvings, the delicacy and beauty of which are almost unrivalled.

At the East end of the Choir are two tiers of triple lancet windows, the internal arches of which rest on slender columns, and are handsomely ornamented. A roof of stone once covered the Choir, but only its clustered springers are now remaining on the side pillars.

The whole area of the Choir is covered with grass, and in 1811 a great portion of the South side was covered with ivy. T. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March 2.*
THE causes which operated to hasten the decline of English Ecclesiastical Architecture have never been satisfactorily explained. The last traces of Pointed Architecture were lost in the coarse and incongruous style which prevailed in the 16th and 17th centuries. Till the time of Sir John Jones, no extraordinary efforts were made to establish a chaste order of Architecture, and no attempts seem ever to have been exerted towards restoring the pointed arch in Sacred Buildings. On the contrary, its form, proportions, and ornaments were represented by Sir Christopher Wren as barbarous, inconsistent, and inelegant; and when the dreadful fire of London, which injured the roof and other portions of the magnificent Cathedral, opened the way for the exercise of his hitherto unpractised talents, he eagerly condemned the whole of that stupendous and interesting fabric, with all its monuments, to

* See Vol. LXCV. p. 106.—We are informed that the author of the Letter, to which we now subscribe, is William Gray, Esq. to whom we are indebted for several other valuable communications.—Ed.

† The Choir of Rievaulx Abbey, like that of a Church in the East, has, in this instance, been the subject of a partial destruction. The choir of Rievaulx Abbey is stationed, is so situated, that it is impossible to have been properly arranged, if the Church had been placed in its present site. The Altar faces the North; but to the south of the choir, the choir, this choir, has not been attended to.

destruction; apparently to gratify his vanity in the erection of certainly one of the most beautiful buildings, after the Roman manner, in the world.

Since Sir Christopher Wren's time, several Architects of minor celebrity have started up, who, following the example of their great master, have endeavoured to degrade one style to prop up another, which never has generally flourished in England; and which, if we may judge from the works of the present day, never will become permanent, or flourish long uninterrupted. It is evident that no style of Architecture suits a Sacred building so well as the Pointed; and however indifferently the imitations of antiquity may be executed, their appearance is always more solemn and appropriate than the gay models of Greece and Rome.

The new Church of St. Dunstan in the East is, as your acute Correspondent "E. I. C." (p. 35) observes, among the best specimens (and bad indeed are the very best) of imitation. Its numerous defects result principally from a want of taste in the selection of models, and experience in the *styles* of Pointed Architecture. As your Readers, Mr. Urban, have been already favoured with an accurate description of the various members composing this Church, I shall now point out those inaccuracies in its architecture and its furniture which have passed unobserved, or have been only slightly noticed by "E. I. C."

It requires a greater share of skill and judgment than seems to be possessed by those persons who conducted the plans of this Church, to select suitable and consistent specimens for the formation of a design which shall represent the work of one determinate period. I will instance the omission of battlements on the exterior, the eminent propriety of which will not perhaps be doubted by those who have travelled further than a dozen miles from the metropolis to seek for examples of ancient Architecture worthy of imitation. I may possibly be reminded that examples of the absence of battlements occur in many Churches built in the 14th century. The Architecture of William of Wykeham, at Winchester and Oxford, are two remarkable exceptions; but the omission of battlements is more agreeable to the bold simplicity

of their external design, than to the splendid poverty in that of St. Dunstan's Church.

The disproportion in the breadth of the triple aisles is apparent, and so contrary to the rules usually followed in Pointed Architecture, that I am induced to believe the architect erected the walls of this Church on the foundations of the structure built by Sir Christopher Wren. Both externally and internally the defects resulting from this voluntary expedient (voluntary it must surely have been, because the sum of money granted by the Parishioners was sufficient to defray the cost of rooting up the old foundation) are conspicuous, and very injurious to the order and beauty which the general design of this Church would otherwise have possessed. From no position on the pavement can the clerestory windows be seen; and the removal of the intervening houses towards Thames-street, would not admit of their distinct appearance over the parapet of the side aisles, which is common in ancient Churches.

I shall further observe of the exterior, that the shallow architraves of all the windows, and the slender cornices and copings of the aisles and buttresses, bespeak an insubstantial appearance, and forcibly remind us of the paste-board fabrics sometimes seen in the window of a watch-maker's shop, rather than represent the members and ornaments of an useful edifice, exposed to the storms and changes of the elements. The panels in the parapet at the East end are unnecessary, and the corbels supporting the weather cornice of the window beneath too large.

The principal entrance to the Church is equivocal. Besides a door-way in the South side, there are two porches on the North side; placed one at each extremity of the aisle. In opposition to the invariable rule of antiquity, the door-ways open in the *Eastern* sides of these Porches; and the most Eastern porch being the principal entrance to the Church, you are compelled to turn your back towards the altar, a part, the sacred purposes of which, and the splendour of its decoration, once claimed the first notice, and therefore opposed the spectator at his admission into the sacred fane.

The

The wise architects of antiquity, with taste equal to their skill, commonly separated the aisles of their small Churches with a *few* arches, well knowing that the effect produced was boldness and grandeur. The lately-demolished Church of St. Martin in Oxford* for example, contained only three arches, the *clear* measures of which, including the shafts, were 27 ft. 6 in. by 17 feet. Over them appeared a story eight feet high. I leave it to the judgment of your readers, Mr. Urban, to say whether such beautifully-proportioned and spacious arches are not preferable to the tapering and crowded ones in Saint Dunstan's Church, which are in imitation of a style many years later than the one from which the windows have been copied. If the arches had been less numerous, and more spacious, an artificial breadth would have been given to the centre aisle, which is now compressed between its lateral aisles. The architect evidently saw this defect, and determined to do with ornaments what could not be effected by proportions; he groined the roof in imitation of stone, while the roof on each side is flat, and painted in imitation of wood-work;—a covering doubtless more consistent with a building so small as Saint Dunstan's Church, and one assuredly more common in buildings of the 15th century. To point out examples in support of this assertion would be useless, as they cannot have escaped the notice of the commonest observer.

Splendid as are all their accompaniments, yet the great arches (which bespeak the age of Richard II.) are without sweeping cornices. If the architect had turned his attention towards the interior of Guild Hall Chapel, lately pulled down, he would there have found a specimen faultless in its style, and one which furnished him with mouldings, capitals, and bases, more elegant than those which he has adopted. The rich groin work in the Porch and Vestry (the latter placed at the West end of the North aisle) is perfectly unnecessary; and though antient buildings sometimes authorise the use of columns in the angles to support the roof, yet carved corbels should have

received the preference, more especially as the columns in the Vestry are rendered useless, the clustered ribs *not* springing out of their capitals in the usual manner. The opposite fault occurs in the body of the Church, where the slender pillars supporting the groins and timbers of the roof, cover the capitals, and are without bases.

The plan upon which the Church has been fitted up is creditable to the architect; but the screens and seats are encumbered with pannels and ornaments. An antient screen, lately removed from its place in Oakingham Church, Berks (and which might have been translated to St. Dunstan's Church at the cost of only a few shillings) would better suit the style of this edifice than the one which is now fixed beneath the organ; and the same Church would furnish carved seats in a more correct and less expensive style than the fanciful ones which the architect laboured to design. The pulpit, reading-desk, and altar-screen, are as far removed from correct taste as the works of the celebrated *Batty Langley*. The huge canopy in the middle of the latter is despicable.

The painted glass in the East, and other windows, is very badly executed. The prevailing colour is a brick-dust red; and the principal figures, which are said to represent Moses and Aaron, are gifted with angry countenances. The windows throughout the Church should have been filled with simple patterns of leaved tendrils, such as the sketch-book of Mr. Miller* has furnished for many noble buildings both antient and modern. A considerable expense would then have been spared, and the effect of the interior improved. It is to be regretted that the marble bason of the demolished Church had not been preserved and fixed in the room of the petit object which now stands in the South aisle. Fonts are more numerous than perhaps any

* Mr. Miller, of Swallow-street, is an ingenious and well-known artist. He possesses a valuable collection of sketches of antient painted glass, and by closely imitating the colours and construction of his models, he is enabled to execute painted glass with uncommon fidelity and beauty, and with the genuine feeling of an antiquary.

other

either remains of antiquity, excepting only monuments; and it is strange that such a specimen was not selected as would confer credit on the taste of the architect, and prove ornamental to the building.

Another remark, and I conclude my survey. In St. Dunstan's Church too much has evidently been attempted by the architect. Resolved not to stop short, he has gone too far, and by crowding the materials of a large fabric into one of small dimensions, he evinces a superficial acquaintance with the works of antiquity. The beauty of a design results not from the number, variety, or richness of its ornaments, arches, windows, tracery, and mouldings; but order, harmony, and simplicity are produced in the sacred buildings of Pointed Architecture by their just combination. A. C. B.

Mr. Ussell, Bow, March 4.

VOL. I. of "British Poets, by T. Campbell," contains an Essay on English Poetry, which may be submitted by any pedagogue to his elder parlour boarders as a pleasing article; fit to promote enquiry upon the subject of which it treats, and otherwise adapted for recreative reading. Caution, however, may be well timed, for entertaining doubt on some of the arguments, if not also the discarding conclusions drawn therefrom, as insufficiently supported.

This Essay was evidently intended to form, as it ought to have done, the preliminary matter of the first volume of the Specimens. However, as it increased somewhat in bulk upon the Author's original plan, it now, with the eke of a list of Authors and general index, displayed in unusual and useless capitals, has been forced into the imposing character of a distinct volume. From that circumstance, the others have an incongruous notice from the printer, at the dexter point of each sheet, contradicting every title page, and making the whole appear as erroneously gathered by the binder. Hence, also, at p. 90, is a reference, "vide Vol. I." but meaning "Vol. II." All this would be unimportant, were it not for the puzzle it must create to the Bibliographers of the year 2021 when, probably, two centuries shall have reduced the impression to a single copy.

The pen has not been taken up to cavil at trifles, or captiously condemn the press errors; or such as the note at p. 86, referring to Milton's "Bibliographia Poetica, vol. II." as every reader, of common information, well knows a second volume never existed; but it is from considering the effect of Mr. Campbell's name, and its material importance when connected with the subject of poetry, either as a public lecturer, or closet commentator. A misstatement or misrepresentation from him is building an hypothesis, which, however it may peel and crumble into its native nothing at the first glance of criticism, still lays the foundation of an error to mislead our youth (to whom the specimens seem best adapted), and therefore cannot be too absolutely condemned, nor too widely confuted.

At p. 90, speaking of Lidgate, our Author remarks: "His 'Fall of Princes' may also deserve notice, in tracing back the thread of our national poetry, as it is more likely than any other English production, to have suggested to Lord Sackville the idea of his 'Mirror for Magistrates.'" And at p. 119, we are told of Lord Sackville, "his plan for the Mirror of Magistrates, is a mass of darkness and despondency."—That the work by Lidgate formed the model of the Mirror for Magistrates, was known and avowed by the Authors; that "the idea" or the "plan" was Lord Sackville's, remains for Mr. Campbell to prove.

Again, at p. 194, in condemning a presumed "fashion of the present day," it is said that "most wretched works have been praised in this enthusiasm for the obsolete; even the dullest works of the meanest contributors to the Mirror for Magistrates." Where does this injudicious praise exist?

What is further asserted in condemnation of this Work, seems equally without support. The "Fall of Princes," and "Mirror for Magistrates," were of sufficient popularity to form a distinct school of Poetry, and the votaries almost as numerous as the simple squires of the Lake are now, with the superior advantage of having the model continued, and their works read and admired for above half a century.

At p. 201, it is said, "for a short time

time after the suppression of the Theatres, till the time of Milton, the metaphysical poets are forced upon our attention for want of better objects." Is not this an error? The Theatres were prohibited 1641, but Milton printed *Comus* in 1637, *Lycidas* in 1638, and his *Poems* in 1645. Indeed, an enumeration of the "Metaphysical Poets" who wrote during the interregnum, would be an acquisition. In the Specimens we find Brathwait as the poet preceding Milton, with an extract from the *Sirrappado for the Devil*, 1615; while the passages from *Comus* establish the fact, that in Mr. Campbell's own estimation Milton was entitled to be considered a poet before 1641.

Without further enlargement on the first volume, the above seems sufficient for adopting the words of our Author as applied to Dryden, that "his critical sentences were neither infallible nor immutable." P. 232.

Yours, &c. BRYAN BRAINTREE.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, March 3.*

IN Mr. Evelyn's "Memoirs," vol. I. p. 489, is the following report of the death of the Lord Treasurer Clifford.

"I have heard from some who I believe knew, he (Lord Clifford) made himself away after an extraordinary melancholy. This is not confidently affirmed; but a servant who lived in the house, and afterwards with Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor, did, as well as others, report it: and when I hinted some such thing to Mr. Prideaux, one of his Trustees, he was not willing to enter into that discourse. It was reported with these particulars, that causing his servant to leave him unusually one morning, locking himself in, he strangled himself with his cravat, upon the bed-tester: his servants, not liking the manner of dismissing him, and looking through the key-hole (as I remember) and seeing his master hanging, broke in before he was quite dead, and taking him down, he vomited a great deal of blood, and was heard to utter these words, 'Well, let men say what they will, there is a God, a just God above;' after which he spake no more. This, if true, is dismal."

For the following reasons I conceive the above *hearsay* rumour (though credited by the Quarterly Review, Vol. XXXVII. p. 42) must be rejected.

1. Because it is contradicted by positive assertion. Prince, the Biogra-

pher of the Devonshire Worthies, and the contemporary and neighbour of the noble Lord and his family (for he was minister of St. Martin's Church, Exeter, at the time of his Lordship's death; two years later was appointed Vicar of Totnes, thence preferred to the Living of Berry Pomeroy), expressly declares, that soon after his Lordship's arrival at Ugbrooke, "his distemper, the stone, grew upon him with that violence, that after a few weeks continuance, it put a period to his life." This statement derives confirmation from the Will of the Lord Treasurer, bearing date Oct. 7, 1678, exactly ten days before his death. It begins thus: "I, Thomas Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, being of perfect memory and of sound mind (thanks be to God), *though weak in body;*" and then proceeds with giving explicit instructions for his funeral.

2. Because it is utterly improbable, if not impossible, that after apoplexy has been brought on by hanging, the patient should be capable of vomiting a great deal of blood, and of articulating distinctly and coherently.

3. Because the silence of tradition in the neighbourhood, but much more, the silence of political enemies, militates powerfully against its credibility. Such an event could not have been concealed by his Lordship's family. If a Coroner's Inquest could have been prevented, Servants would hardly have refrained from buzzing the melancholy tale to each other, or to their acquaintance in the vicinity of Ugbrook; and officious friends would have related and exaggerated the circumstances. Contemporary enemies, in those days of party-spirit and religious animosity, would have dwelt with malicious pleasure on the details of the tragic transaction. His most decided enemy, Sir Henry Capel, on seconding Lord Russell's motion, 26 Oct. 1680, for excluding the Duke of York, does not even allude to any rumour of suicide, but after informing the House of Commons that "*we can never too much detest Lord Clifford,*" merely observes that "he broke his heart, as is by most believed, to see himself so disappointed in his great design of refixing Popery here."

4. Because Lord C. had no reason to be so overwhelmed with chagrin and disappointment, as to be disposed to perish by his own hand. He was
not

not disgraced at Court; on the contrary, his sovereign, Charles II. continued to shew him particular marks of gracious consideration. Clifford resigned his office on 19 June, 1673, and the King, on the 19th of the following month, prevented the possibility of any impeachment against the Ex-minister, by issuing to him Letters Patent of special and general pardon of all offences committed against the Crown, before the 30th of June that year. He retired from public life exceedingly well provided for; and His Majesty increased this provision in the most flattering manner seven weeks after his resignation of office.

5. Because it is improbable that a man who had risen to such a pitch of fortitude and magnanimity, as "generously to prefer his conscience to his interests" (see the Life of King James II. published from the Stuart Papers, by the order of his present Majesty, vol. I. p. 484), would deliberately resolve upon suicide, after he had so very lately determined on making the heroic sacrifice to principle.

After all, Mr. Evelyn does not give credit to the report; he merely enters it in his Journal as the gossip of the day, in the manner of a newspaper editor; and he further qualifies the

report by adding, "the story is not confidently affirmed."

In conclusion, I may add, that I cannot find the name of *Prideaux* in the list of his Lordship's trustees. At all events, this gentleman might very properly not take "the hint of some such thing," if he believed it to be a groundless rumour. Time, the best discoverer of truth, has certainly reflected no additional light on the dismal story.

With many thanks, Mr. Urban, for the pleasure and the information which I have derived from your Magazine, I remain,

Yours, &c.

GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, April 2.*

I beg leave, through the extensive circulation of your Magazine, to request the solution of the following Queries:—In what public office can a regular series of the Knights of the Shire, and Sheriffs, be found? I have got the former from anno 1298 to 1473, and from 1547 down to the present time; and the later (from Fuller's Worthies), to the year 1648; and shall esteem myself highly obliged to any of your readers who can inform me, where I may apply to obtain these desiderata.

Yours, &c.

R. C. HOARE.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SHROPSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 213.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At **ATTINGHAM HOUSE** is a noble gallery of paintings, principally by the first masters of the Italian school; and a fine collection of Etruscan vases and other antiquities from Herculaneum.

At the **BIRCHES**, between Buildwas and Coalbrook-dale, May 27, 1773, was an extraordinary convulsion of the earth, when several fields, containing about 30 acres of land, were shifted from their site, the ground broken up into irregular masses with immense chasms, in one of which a barn was entirely swallowed up, and a grove with 20 large oak-trees forced into the middle of the Severn, filling up its bed for 200 yards, and diverting its waters into a new channel. The turnpike road for 321 yards entirely destroyed. The principal chasm extended 396 yards, its breadth was 42, and its greatest depth 10. The devastation is described in a Sermon by the Rev. John de la Flechere, vicar of Madeley, which he preached to a large congregation at the place on the following day.

BISHOPS CASTLE was antiently the seat of the Bishops of Hereford, whence its name.

In **CONDOVER Church**, among several handsome monuments of the Owens, is one for Roger Owen, Esq. by Roubiliac, remarkably fine. In the Hall, which was built by Lord Chief Justice Sir Thomas Owen, is a splendid collection of paintings.

At

At DORRINGTON school were educated Dr. Richard Allestree, Provost of Eton, and Richard Baxter the Nonconformist. Dr. John Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, "the scourge of impostors and terror of quacks," was one of its masters.

In ELLESMERE Church is the monument of Sir Francis Kynaston, Esquire of the body to Charles I. and translator of the "*Loves of Troilus and Cressida*."

In FITZ Church-yard is the tomb of Dr. Edward Waring, mathematician, 1798. In HAZEL OWEN Church-yard are the tombs of Miss Anne Powell (poetical epitaph by Shenstone) 1744; and of William Shenstone the poet, 1763. In the Church is an urn erected to his memory, with a poetical inscription by his friend Graves; and a handsome monument, by Banks, for Major John Delap Halliday, 1794.

At HALSTON there is a good collection of paintings, and a curious portrait of Charles I. carved by N. Bryant, on a peach-stone, set in gold, with a crystal on each side.

In HAWKSTONE beautiful grounds, in the tent in which Sir Sydney Smith signed the Convention of El Arish, it was taken on the surrender of Cairo, June 25, 1801, and brought over by the Salopian hero, Lord Hill. Among the paintings in the house is the Siege of Namur, in which are introduced the portraits of William III. the Elector of Bavaria, the Duke of Marlborough, Count Cohorn, and Richard Hill, great uncle to the present baronet.

HODNER was the rectory of Lord James Beauclerk, afterwards Bishop of Hereford. In the Church are several monuments of the Hills of Hawkstone, and a handsome one for Henrietta, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon of Hodnet, the last of that ancient family. The hall is the seat of Reginald Heber, Esq. the "*Atticus*" of Dibdin's "*Bibliomania*." It contains a noble collection of "*Libri rarissimi!!!!*"

In KINLET Church are many superb monuments of the Blounts.

The LEASOWES was the seat of the poet Shenstone, who formed its principal beauties, as described by Dodley in an account prefixed to his edition of Shenstone's Works. In this, his native place, he composed most of his poems; his "*School-mistress*" being the old woman by whom he was first taught to read. A view of the Cottage-school is engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. 1795.

In LONGNER Garden was buried Edward Burton, Esq. a zealous protestant, who expired suddenly with joy at hearing of the death of Mary I. in 1558, and whose body was refused burial by the Roman Catholic curate of St. Chad's.

At LUDLOW, Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. Lord President of the Marches, kept his court with peculiar magnificence; and on his death in 1586, his heart was deposited in the tomb of his beloved daughter Ambrosia, who died here in 1574, and was buried in an oratory he had built in the Church. In 1634, during the presidency of the Earl of Bridgewater, the *Masque of Comus* was written by Milton, at the request of his friend Lawes, who set it to music. It was occasioned by the Earl's two sons, Viscount Brackley and the Hon. Thomas Egerton, with his daughter Lady Alice, afterwards Countess of Carberry, being benighted, on their journey to Ludlow, in Heywood forest in Herefordshire, when the lady for a short time was lost. It was originally acted by the two brothers, the young lady, Lawes and others. At the Restoration, Butler, who was appointed Secretary to the then Lord President, the Earl of Carberry, composed in this castle the three first cantos of his inimitable "*Hudibras*." In the Church is an elegant marble tomb to the memory of the Lord President Sir John Bridgeman. In this town, in 1758, died John Davis, aged 112. It was for some time the residence of Lucien Bonaparte. Round the castle is a beautiful public walk.

In MADELEY Church-yard, under a slab of cast-iron, was buried its vicar John William de la Flechere, pious enthusiast, 1785.

At NEWPORT, May 16, 1665, 160 houses burnt, loss £30,000.

At OSWESTRY, in 1797, died John Lloyd, attorney, the original institutor of Societies for the Prosecution of Felons, of which that at Oswestry was the first.

At PITCHFORD park is a valuable collection of original portraits.

PLEALEY near Pontesbury, was the seat of the mathematician Dr. Edward Waring.

ROSS-HALL was visited by his present Majesty and the Duke of Clarence, in 1806.

At SHIFFNALL died, in 1776, Mary Yates, aged 128.

At SHREWSBURY first commenced in this kingdom that terrible disease the Sweating Sickness. April 1, 1774, 50 houses burnt. July 9, 1788, the old Church of St. Chad fell down. In the Abbey church is the monument (removed from old St. Chad's) of Sir Richard Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1565, ancestor of Sir Richard afterwards Lord Onslow, who was Speaker in 1709, and of Arthur Onslow who was Speaker during the whole reign of George II. In St. Alkmund's Church is a finely-painted window by Egginton, emblematic of Evangelical Faith, and the monuments of Sir Thomas Jones, Lord Chief Justice, 1683; and of Thomas Jones, once sheriff of the county, six times bailiff, and the first mayor of the town. In St. Chad's Chancel window is the "Resurrection" by Egginton, removed hither from the East window of Lichfield Cathedral; and in this Church is a tablet for Job Orton, friend and biographer of Doddridge, 1766. In its old Church were buried Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, 1543, and Thomas Mytton, Parliamentarian General, 1656. In St. Giles's Church-yard is the tomb-stone of John Whitfield, surgeon, with only the inscription "Composita solvuntur." In St. Julian's Church is a window of painted glass, with a large figure of St. James, brought from Rouen. In St. Mary's Church were buried its ejected minister Francis Tallents, author of Chronological Tables, 1708; and Robert Cadman, with a curious poetical epitaph, recording his death in January 1740, by the breaking of a rope, on which he had attempted to descend from the top of its steeple to a field on the other side of the Severn. Among the eminent men educated at the Free-school, were SIR PHILIP SYDNEY; his friend Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Lord Chancellor Jefferies; Lord Chief Justices Jones and Price; Prelates Thomas of Salisbury, and Bowers of Chichester; Dramatist Wycherley; Poet, Ambrose Philips; Antiquary, Clarke; Classical critic, Dr. John Taylor; and Mathematician, Waring. It contains an excellent library; a small museum of antiquities, principally Roman, found at Wroxeter; and some natural curiosities. Its present master is Dr. S. Butler, editor of *Æschylus*. Of the two children taken by the eccentric but amiable Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton," from the Foundling Hospital, now House of Industry, in this town, there is a curious and interesting account in Miss Seward's "Life of Darwin." The Quarry-walk by the side of the Severn is one of the finest promenades in the kingdom. The ancient Pageant called "Shrewsbury show," is held on the second Monday after Trinity Sunday, but has greatly fallen off in its splendour and attendance. This town has been frequently honoured by Royal visits; in 1490 Henry VII. his Queen Elizabeth of York, and his son Prince Arthur, attended Mass at a solemn festival at St. Chad's. The last Royal visit was by James II. in 1687. His present Majesty passed through the town in his way to Ross-hall, in 1806.

In TONGE Church are many superb monuments, among which are those of Sir Fulk Pembridge and his Lady, who founded the Church in 1410; Sir Henry Vernon, Governor and Treasurer to Arthur Prince of Wales; Sir Richard Vernon, Governor of Calais, and the last person who held the high office of Constable of England for life; and a large tomb of Sir Edward Stanley, with an epitaph written by SHAKESPEARE. The great bell given by the Constable Vernon, is six yards in circumference, and weighs 48 cwt.

At WEN, March 3, 1677, the Church, market-house, and 140 dwellings-houses destroyed by fire. Here died in 1784, Mary Jones, aged 110.

WENLOCK was represented in Parliament by the poet Isaac Hawkins Browne.

In WHITCHURCH Church are monuments of JOHN TALBOT first Earl of Shrewsbury of his family, the valiant Lord Marshall of France, slain at Castillon with his heroic son Viscount Lisle, in 1453; and of its rector Christopher Talbot, fourth son of John the second Earl. Here also were buried its rector Dr. John Rawlinson, Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, and author of "Sermons," 1631; and Nicholas Bernard, Dean of Ardagh 1661. The old Church fell down in 1710.

At WOMMINGTON, died in 1807, Mary Heyward, aged 112.

In WROXETER Church are handsome altar-tombs of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chief Justice, 1555; Sir Richard Newport, 1570; Francis first Lord Ford, 1708; his brother Andrew, 1699; and Thomas Earl of Torrington,

Brao.

Mr.



1. VIEW OF THE RECEIVING HOUSE IN HYDE PARK, AND A REPRESENTATION OF THE METHOD OF RECOVERING PERSONS FROM UNDER THE ICE.



2. CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.



3. CASE OF RESUSCITATION.

Objects of the Royal Humane Society.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE annexed engravings (see Plate II.) and introduction as illustrations of the valuable and gallant efforts of the Royal Humane Society.

No. 1. represents the method adopted by the Society's agents for recovering persons immersed under the ice. The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, is the scene intended. At the season of the year, when the river is frozen over, ladders and ropes are always in readiness for occasional accidents, and people employed by the Society are constantly on the spot to afford immediate succour. The ladder adapted to the purpose is of considerable length, and united by joints, or hinges, so that each part, united by the joints, can be folded together. When a person is immersed under the water, by the breaking in of the ice, the ladder is instantly slid to the spot, and the end of it, by means of the hinge, falls into the water, or broken part of the ice. One of the assistants then runs along the ladder to the broken place, and stopping down the jointed part, descends into the water. He is thus enabled to raise the exhausted person upon the ladder. Should it unfortunately happen, that the individual has already sunk, or is struggling under the ice, as the annexed design represents, then the Society's assistant immediately introduces a long pole under the ice, with several hooks attached to the end. He feels around until the object of his search is discovered, when he instantly hauls him to the surface of the water. The unhappy man is then placed on the ladder, and the assistants at the other end drag it with ropes to a place of safety.

In the back view of the same design appears the Society's principal Receiving House. It is situated on the North side of the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park. The ground upon which it is erected, was liberally presented by his late Majesty to the Directors and Governors, expressly for the benevolent objects to which

it has been devoted. In this house, every thing necessary for the application of the resuscitating process is provided, and kept in constant readiness. A bed is fitted up—a warm bath and resuscitating machines are in a state of preparation for instant use—apparatus and medicine, of every kind, necessary in a case of suspended animation, are deposited there; and, during the bathing season in summer, and the frosts in winter, a medical gentleman attends for the purpose of rendering immediate and effectual assistance on the occurrence of accidents.

Although this is the principal Receiving House, others have been established in the most appropriate and convenient places along the banks of the Thames, in the immediate neighbourhood of dangerous pieces of water, and in various parts of the Metropolis and its vicinity. And to ensure the due and prompt application of the processes and means of the Society, respectable Professional Gentlemen residing near the Receiving Houses, are appointed Medical Assistants.

On the outside of all these Receiving Houses are placed large and conspicuous boards, announcing their object. These Houses are furnished with drags, poles, and other necessary apparatus; all of which are under the constant superintendence of the Society's Surveyor, and are thus kept in a state of repair and readiness for immediate use in case of accident. The Receiving Houses are not exclusively applicable to the assistance of the Drowned; they may be of frequent use in other cases of sudden or accidental death.

Nos. 2. and 3. are copied on wood, by Berryman, from large and valuable prints, engraved and published in 1787, by Mr. Pollard, from paintings by Robert Smirke, Esq. R.A.

No. 2. represents an unfortunate individual reduced to a state of suspended animation, from incautiously venturing too far into the water while bathing. The alarm has been given—the boat is launched—the bold swimmer dives to the bottom—the inanimate body is recovered—but,

* They were submitted to the Annual Report, and the same was published, as permitted by the Act of 1800.

alas! the vital spark is apparently extinguished—the breath of life forever fled! The agonized father beholds the corpse of his darling son—the shock is too powerful—the fond and distracted mother is bereft of her senses—and the most anxious suspense is strongly portrayed in the countenances of all around. The resuscitative process, recommended by the Royal Humane Society, is instantaneously applied.

No. 3. is an admirable representation of the young man just recovered from a state of suspended animation, after the resuscitative means have been successfully applied. Dr. Hawes, the original promoter of this godlike Institution, is observed sitting on the bed, supporting the resuscitated youth; whilst Dr. Lettsom is introducing the delighted mother to witness the auspicious scene. The grateful father, transported with joy, is returning thanks to the Supreme Disposer of all events, and every countenance seems to beam with inward delight.

The general utility of this Institution has now become so universally known, that it would be superfluous to dwell upon its merits; particularly as its objects have been so frequently noticed in our former Volumes: and we feel considerable satisfaction in stating, that from them a complete History of the Royal Humane Society might be gleaned. The Gentleman's Magazine was the principal organ in giving publicity to its proceedings in its infant state, when the voice of prejudice would have destroyed it in the bud. The Editors have uniformly supported the practicability of its objects, and incessantly endeavoured to promote its interests. They have now the pleasing gratification of beholding it liberally supported by the most illustrious individuals of the realm*, and duly appreciated by the whole world.

In referring to our Volume for 1774, we find the following remarks in the Preface so applicable, that we feel pleasure in extracting them verbatim:

“From the year 1745 to that of 1763†,

* His Majesty is Patron, and the Duke of Northumberland the President.

† In vol. XXXIII. p. 486, the case of an English sailor, who accidentally fell

the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine have laboured occasionally to recommend to public consideration the possibility of preserving the Human species, by extending the medical art to persons under the appearance of sudden death; but it was not till the year 1767, that a few wealthy gentlemen of the city of Amsterdam, struck with the variety of instances in which people falling into the water were lost for want of proper treatment, formed themselves into a society, at their own expense, to attempt the recovery of drowned persons. These gentlemen pursued their design with so much zeal and success, that, in the space of six years, they had the satisfaction to find, that, in not less than 210 cases, drowned persons were recovered by the means pointed out by them, and recommended in the United Provinces by advertisements, and other publications.

“The great success of this undertaking, and the advantages accruing from it to the State, soon induced each of the Provinces of the Low Countries to take proper measures for securing the benefit it offered, by enjoining all public persons, over whom their strict rules of police gave them a constant sway, to observe the Society's directions, and to lend their assistance in following them, through their respective districts, upon pain of displeasure, mulcts, and punishment. This worthy Society communicated to us, from time to time, the result of their proceedings; and we, as often as room would permit, co-operated with them, in making known the means used, and the success that attended their laudable endeavours. (See vol. for 1771, p. 512; vol. for 1773, p. 174.) The salutary effects of this Institution remained not confined to the United Provinces. The Boards of Health at Venice, at Milan, and Padua, adopted it; the city of Hamburg did the same; the Empress of Russia countenanced it, and ordered the Dutch publication and instructions to be translated for her dominions: the Empress of Germany, by special edicts and mandates, gave very particular encouragement to the practice; the French have found means to unite it with the particular police of their capital: and England has, at length, also received it, our Metropolis having now its Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, under the sanction of a late first Magistrate‡.”

overboard, in the river Douro, in Portugal, and who was taken up without any signs of life, and recovered, is produced as an example to encourage further trials. Many other cases, much more extraordinary, were adduced; but they were then thought so extraordinary, that their reality was doubted.

‡ Frederick Bull, Esq. Lord Mayor.

In the Title-page of the Society's Annual Report, the annexed emblematical and appropriate vignette is introduced:



This was the Medal adopted by the early Institutions, as emblematic of their intended objects. It was designed by Dr. Watkinson, of Fenchurch-street, one of the earliest Members of the Society. The date and inscription, denoting the original formation of the Society, precisely correspond with our statements in the preceding extract; so that the Society must have been established at the period when the Volume referred to was in progress through the press; and perhaps the supporters of this publication might have been the humble instruments of encouraging its establishment, and promoting its ultimate success.

On Wednesday, the 28th of March, the FORTY SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Society was celebrated by a numerous and highly-respectable assemblage of Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the City of London Tavern. Upwards of 400 individuals were present. The Duke of Northumberland, as President, for the first time assumed the chair. The cloth having been drawn, the usual toast succeeded, and the health of the King was drunk amidst enthusiastic applause. "Prosperity to the Humane Society" was next proposed, which met with a warm and cordial co-operation from the gentlemen present. At this period of the evening, the individuals, both male and female, who had derived benefit—we would rather have said, who owed life to this excellent Institution, were introduced into the room. Amongst the procession were united, the fond

mother, the tender father, and the anxious friend; all of whom expressed, in their countenances, the feelings of gratitude which they so justly owed to this benevolent Charity. After the procession had retired—

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq. one of the worthy Treasurers, rose to draw the attention of the Company to the immediate object which they had met to celebrate. He observed that he was proud to see the Society on this occasion so ably, and so nobly supported. This Institution, which in his own day had been first established, had met with almost insurmountable difficulties in its onset. The theory had been proposed, and it was rejected by philosophy and ignorance. Not satisfied, however, with this opposition, the promoters of the Society were determined to reduce their theory to a practical experiment—an experiment not tending actually to raise the dead to life, but to snatch the almost lifeless from an early grave. To surmount this difficulty, he knew no slight obstacle intervened. The Lord Mayor for the time being (Frederick Bull, Esq.) was then applied to: he heard the deputation which waited on him with much attention: he himself was incredulous, although willing to believe. It was proved that those who were considered as dead by men of talent and wisdom, were by activity and perseverance rendered useful members of the community. Such a society as this was not lost sight of by the illustrious Monarch who then sat on the Throne, and who always kept anxiously in view the benefit of his subjects. He consulted with some of the Vice-Presidents on the subject; the experiments were clearly made known to him, and so satisfied was his Majesty of their beneficial results, that he immediately granted a piece of ground, and erected a house in Hyde Park

Park for the use of the Society, a place where no mismanagement could arise, or any difficulty or obstacle be created. That house now existed, and he entreated every individual, whether Member or not of the Society, to visit it.—This was an age of humanity, in which they saw the Monarch; and the Peerage surrounding the Throne, uniting with all ranks in one common feeling of benevolence and philanthropy.—(*Hear!*)—The public liberality had nobly fostered this Institution since its commencement, and a continuation of that liberality had been bestowed with unceasing generosity. The abstract and praiseworthy feeling of benevolence and humanity were called into action by other Societies; but this had the main and important object—the preservation of mankind.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was not of a local nature, but spread its influence throughout the world: it threw out the life-boat to the drowning passenger, and brought him in security to a port of safety. There was scarcely a vessel which left this country, that did not take with it the methods of treatment adopted by the Humane Society.

Loud applause followed at the conclusion of this speech, which, from our confined limits, has been only very briefly noticed.

Sir C. Price rose to propose the health of the Noble Chairman amidst general plaudits. He observed, that England's Peerage did not want men who would stand forward in the cause of benevolence, and honour every institution; but he believed that Peerage boasted of no name more grateful to the English ear than the name of Percy.—(*Loud applause from every part of the room.*)—The page of History was abundantly adorned with the martial acts achieved by that valiant house. It was indeed a proud day for the Institution to be honoured by the presence and patronage of the Noble Duke in the Chair.

DISPLAY OF NATIVE GENIUS.

NQ. II.

IT has been observed of Thomson, that in his admirable descriptions—where he appears equally original and obvious,—that, whilst he selected those appearances alone most characteristic in the things which he describes, he imparts the air of novelty to objects, which, when pointed out by the exquisite colouring of his pencil, appear sufficiently known and familiar.

It may be said of CLARE*, and with-

* See before, p. 32.

The illustrious CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, observed, that he had much difficulty in conveying to the Company the high sense of gratification which he felt at the manner in which his health had been received. He had been actuated by those motives, which, he conceived, reigned in the breast of every English and British Subject. The same benevolence, and the same good will, he hoped, would actuate every Member of the Society. With regard to the Institution itself, he assured the Company that he had always taken the greatest pride in promoting it, because he thought it one, above all others, which from its nature and objects, particularly deserved support. On its general merits it would be unnecessary for him to take up their time, after what had been already said; its beneficial effects were universal, and extended over every part of the Kingdom. He should always feel himself bound to lend it every possible benefit in his power, either by his presence or otherwise.

Dr. MARTIN, the Registrar, then reported the state of the Society and the situation of the funds. He stated that the cases which have come under the notice of the Society during the past year amount to 150, of which number 131 were successful, and 19 unsuccessful. The number of successful cases added to that of former years, amounts to 5020, and the number of claimants rewarded, also added to the total of former years, amounts to 20,320. The gentlemen who received honorary medals for saving lives were, Capt. Marryat, R.N. Capt. Earl, Mr. J. Mann, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. J. Stirling, Mr. C. J. Leisne, Mr. W. W. Cox, and Mr. W. A. Parker.

We feel pleasure in adding, that the Subscriptions of the evening were considerable.

out the imputation of bestowing unmerited praise, that, while from the constant opportunities, which his manner of life afforded him, in common with all other peasants, of observing Nature under all her forms, and with all her accompaniments, he was capacitated to delineate her minutest beauties,—these opportunities were not neglected, and he has happily illustrated her more trivial phenomena.

We are tempted to rank among the number of Poetical Images, things which, until touched by his creative and

and fertilizing pencil, had appeared devoid of any thing which could impart dignity or grace to a literary description.—His invocations and descriptive tales usually bear the genuine stamp of a heart kindled to action and sentiment by the pure emotions of her own dictates, unschooled by the polish of art, but giving utterance to those ideas which Nature, with all her sublime and interesting garniture, is capable of inspiring.

Warm with the grateful acknowledgments of the swain looking around on all about him with generous enthusiasm, responsive to the call of piety,—and minutely descriptive, from the habitual views which his occupation enabled him to take at once of all the phenomena which characterize the revolution of the seasons, and the incidents which diversify the life and employments of a rustic,—these compositions must always obtain that dominion over the heart and sensibilities, which Poetry of far higher classical pretensions often fails in exciting. They may be said to call forth that feeling of mental delight, generated we know not why, but that they seem to have a secret affinity with certain sympathies and affections which dwell within us.

Clare, as his Editor has observed; had numerous difficulties to struggle with, unknown to almost all others, whose minds have opened to the power and perceptions of Genius.

Nursed in the lap of poverty of the most chilling description, he was long unable to acquire even the commonest rudiments of education,—until, by excessive parsimony, coupled with unwearied assiduity, he attained some knowledge of reading and writing, and, hence, was proportionately facilitated in giving utterance to the pictures which “imagination bodied forth.”—Hence arises his occasional unpleasant collocations of words,—which indeed he, doubtless, it may be presumed, found most intelligibly expressive of his ideas, but, from the scanty limits of his vocabulary, he was unable, in his phraseology, to make those selections of copiousness which would have imparted a more modulated flow of harmony to his periods.

The minor deficiencies of this kind, however, do not materially deteri-

orate the Poetry of Clare,—they even add to its general effect, as the heart, while it feels the power of vigour, and artless beauties stealing over its susceptibilities, so far from regretting the absence of a more elaborate diction, is tempted to rank that writer in a higher class who can accomplish the ends of Poetry without using all those weapons which skilful practitioners often employ with success.

Among the many specimens of beauty, of imagery, and pathos, and tenderness of sentiment, which Clare has given us in the small volume which has called forth the present animadversions, several may be quoted as pre-eminently indicative of ardour of feeling and elevation of thinking, certainly vastly above the general standard of his own rank and occupation.

In description and vigour of imagination, “Summer Evening,” “Summer Morning,” an “Address to Plenty in Winter,” “Harvest Morning,” “Evening,” “Noon,” may be adduced as Poems which, for the felicity and propriety of the images employed, possess claims upon the reader of taste and sensibility which will not be neglected, while it may be said with equal justice, that “Helpstone,” an “Address to a Lark singing in Winter,” “Elegy to the Ruins of Pickworth, Rutlandshire,” and “The Dawnings of Genius,” may, for the fine tone of their sentiment, the dignity, and, withal, the warmth, tenderness, and simplicity of their style, vie with the admired productions of many, who have long ranked deservedly high in the annals of Poetical fame.

In the “Ruins of Pickworth,” the measured and solemn flow of numbers happily illustrate the melancholy tinge of sentiment and of feeling which seems to animate the author, and swells his soul to something like sublimity. Although to the reader, impressed with classic veneration for names hallowed by the high suffrage of criticism, it may appear bold to mention him in connection with Gray, justice will not refuse to acknowledge that there is, in the general flow of sentiment and style which pervades this Elegy, much that forcibly reminds us of the sublime and impassioned moral painting which characterizes the “Church-yard.”

The following may be taken as a specimen :

"While vain extravagance, for one alone,
Claims half the land his grandeur to maintain,

What thousands, not a rood to call their own,

Like me, but labour for support, in vain.

Here we see luxury suffelt with excess,

There want bewailing, beg from door to door,

Still, meeting sorrow where it meets success,

By length'ning life that liv'd in vain before."

And again :

"There's not a rood of land demands our toil,— [tread,

There's not a foot of ground we daily
But gains increase from time's devouring spoil,

But holds some fragments of the human dead."

Many pictures of genuine beauty strike the reader in the "Sonnets," of which it must be said generally, that they proclaim a high degree of delicacy of thinking in their author, and exhibit much warmth of colouring, expressed with simplicity and purity of language. It may not be thought exaggerated commendation, to say, that they sometimes unite dignity with force of feeling and of passion, and discriminative thought with quick sensibility. — Of these, "The Setting Sun," "The Moon," "The Gipsy's Evening Blaze," "To Hope," "Evening," "To the Glow Worm," "To Religion," and "Expectation," may be esteemed the best. Indeed those on the subjects of "Hope" and to "Expectation," when read under a full impression of the circumstances of the author's life and occupations, must certainly be pronounced extraordinary effusions; and argue powers of thought and combination of a standard with those who have been long admired for their genius, exhibited under far more auspicious circumstances, rather than the artless and plaintive strains of a peasant.

For instance, what can be finer, of its kind, than the following :

"Ah, smiling Cherub, cheating Hope,
adieu!

No more I'll listen to your pleasing themes,

No more your flattering themes with joy renew,

For, ah! I've found them all delusive dreams—

Yes, mere delusions all, therefore adieu.

No more this aching heart shall you beguile,

No more, you flatter theme will I pursue,
That mock'd my sorrows when they seem'd to smile,

And flatter'd tales that never will be true;
Tales only told to aggravate distress,

And make me at my fate the more repine,

By whispering joys I never shall possess,
And painting scenes that never can be mine."

The Ode "To Religion" has very powerful claims to notice, from the fine view of sentiment and of piety which characterizes it, and the well-imagined arrangement of its style;— and the conception may be esteemed singularly happy. But we must pass on to some consideration of the remaining character whom we have selected as the subject of the present critical remarks.

Of the genius of KIRKE WHITE, it may seem, at the present period, when his writings have been long before the world, that not much of novelty is easy to be advanced, as its real standard and rank has probably, long ere this, been decided upon in the breasts of his literary readers.

His Poetry, however, offers a rich and exuberant field of critical lucubration. Of a higher rank and order, in the range of his thought and the extent of his invention, than that of Clare, the genius of Kirke White may be said to have embraced a wider field of observation, of sentiment, and of moral reflection, than that of the latter. His extended observation (extended for his years,) and knowledge of men and things, was keener, and the sources from which he studied life, under its varied modifications, were far more enlarged; consequently his speculations assume a stronger cast and tone,— he surveys man with a more profound aspect and severe feeling of morality, from his acquaintance with the past records of his frailty.

Of all the writers whose native and untutored genius have risen triumphantly above the restraints which a life of sordid occupations imposes, to deserved literary eminence, Kirke White presents a name which has not unjustly been the subject of very flattering eulogiums.—Of mean parentage,—mean, for the circle in which nature had destined him to move,— he early, whilst employed in the menial

nial duties of his station, felt the tide of Genius rising strong within him, and distending his breast with the generous emotions which, among men, form the only distinction that nature knows.

Although he soon attracted the notice of gentlemen whose munificence and generous patronage enabled him, both at school and college, to gain access to the immunities of learning, and although he consequently enjoyed, in this respect, privileges considerably above some others, who have excited a similar display of talent in early youth, he, before he was scarcely conscious of his own superiority, gave signs of imagination and sentiment at once vigorous and fertile. For an individual who had scarcely completed his 21st year, his literary attainments, amidst the multiplicity of other avocations, were truly extraordinary.

The ardour of acquiring knowledge of a multifarious kind, connected with arts and with science, was as conspicuous as the native lustre and brightness of his genius. His genius alone, however, unaccompanied by his indefatigable perseverance, would have rescued his name from oblivion, and enrolled it in the list of literary worthies.—Possessing a fine and impassioned mind, alive to the tender susceptibilities of our nature,—that could be wrought upon by the ills which afflict life, he was at the same time capable of severe thought, and a high range of lofty and sublime disquisitions. Rising with the generous ardour of inspiration to the melody of numeral composition, the flow of his numbers, and the sweetness of his modulation, seems only the genuine language which nature spontaneously suggests for the utterance of his sentiments,—not the language of painful study,—that has been subject to elaborate correction. His Poems, in general, indicate a fervour of feeling, and a tone of thinking, a talent for imagery, and at the same time for grave and deliberate discussion, which decidedly place their author upon a rank with some of our most admired Poets, especially when it be considered that, had not the stroke of death cut short his mortal career, his powers would have expanded to a more correct standard of thinking, and a more powerful display of in-

tellectual vision, than can be said to be indicated among his posthumous lucubrations.

His is not the cold unanimated eloquence of the stolid declaimer, lumbered with the weight of learning; his speculations, rather abounded with pathos and tenderness, generally tinged with a certain soft melancholy, (the natural consequence of his peculiar case, operating upon a plausibly disposed mind,) accompanied, withal, with a richness and play of fancy which pleases the taste, while it reaches the heart.

To these high endowments of nature, heightened by industry, Kirke White eminently superadded others of a still more estimable nature; that is, he was characterized by the purest moral and religious principles,—his writings delineate a heart grateful for the blessings, and devoted to the praise of his Maker, and imbued, alike, with sentiments of benevolence towards all mankind,—qualities which are, by no means, the constant attendants upon a bright association of the intellectual endowments.

The quotations which follow may be said, in some degree, to illustrate the truth of these remarks. The reader, whilst perusing the "Remains" of this deeply-to-be-lamented youth, will find himself in a pleasing wilderness of Poetry, abounding with beautiful images,—with noble and tender sentiments,—but if he more critically analyze the complexion of his Genius from his writings, he will find that it partook alike of the tender and pathetic in description,—of the light and sportive play of fancy,—of a talent which delighted to lose itself in high and abstract speculation,—and of the ardent enthusiasm of the Poet of deep feeling and glowing imagination.

His high pretensions in the former of these characters, may, among numerous others, be illustrated by the following beautiful passage from his poem entitled "Time."

"Behold the world
Rests, and her tired inhabitants have pass'd
From trouble and turmoil.—The widow
now
Has cease'd to weep, and her twin orphans
Lock'd in each arm, partakers of her rest;
The man of sorrow has forgot his woes;
The outcast that his head in shelterless
His griefs unshar'd.—The mother tends
no more

Her

Her daughter's dying slumbers,—but surpriz'd
With heaviness, and sunk upon the couch,
Dreams of her bridals.—Even the hectic,
lull'd
On death's lean arm to rest, in visions
wrapt,
Crowning with Hope's bland wreath his
shuddering nurse;
Poor victim smiles."

From this fine and successful attempt to pourtray the influences of night upon the various classes of the unfortunate,—we turn with different feelings to the perusal of the following lines, indicating, in an equal degree, the richness and sprightliness of vagrant fancy, in his "Ode to Contemplation," which combines all the airy and fantastic features of Milton's *L'Allegro* :

"I will meet thee on the hill,
Where, with printless footsteps still,
The Morning, in her buskin grey,
Springs upon her eastern way,
Playing with the gossamer;
And on rudder pinions borne,
Shake the dew-drops from the thorn;
There, as o'er the fields we pass,
Brushing, with hasty feet, the grass,
We will startle from her nest,
The lively lark with speckled breast,
And hear, the floating clouds among,
Her gale-transported main song;
Or on the upland stile embowered,
With fragrant hawthorn snowy flowered,
Will sauntering sit, and listen still,
To the herdsman's oaten quill,
Wafted from the plain below;
Or the heifer's frequent low."

In a still different mood, and with different feelings, will the reader contemplate the following passage, which may be thought in its general complexion to be not much unlike Milton, in his greater moments, and certainly to substantiate our author's eminence in the sublime and elevated style of Poetry :

"Him, who august,
Was, ere these worlds were fashion'd,—
ere the sun
Sprang from the East, or Lucifer display'd
His gloomy cresset in the arch of morn,
Or Vesper gild'd the serener eve,
Yes! He had been for an eternity;
Had swept unvarying from eternity
The harp of desolation, ere his tones,
At God's command, assum'd a milder
strain;
And startled on his watch, in the vast
deep
Chaos's sluggish sentry, and evok'd
From the dark void the smiling universe."

That Kirke White possessed the ardour of Poetic enthusiasm in its genuine character of inspiration, many of his "Sonnets" and "Fragments" may be thought abundantly to shew. The following, "The Winter Traveller," if it be not one which discovers the most fire of conception, is among the most pathetic delineations of his fancy :

"God help thee, Traveller, on thy journey far,
The wind is bitter keen, the snow o'er-lays
The hidden pits and dang'rous hollow ways,
And darkness will involve thee.—No kind star
To night will guide thee, Traveller,—and the war
Of winds and elements on thy head will break,
And in thy agonizing ear the shriek,
Of spirits howling on their stormy car,
Will often ring appalling,—I portend
A dismal night, and on my wakeful bed
Thoughts, Traveller, of thee will fill my head,
And him who rides where winds and waves contend,
And strives, rude cradled on the seas to guide,
His lonely bark through the tempestuous tide."

We ought not, perhaps, to dismiss this highly-endowed and interesting Poet, without remarking that the various and enthusiastic tributes to his merit which the uncommon beauty of his writings extorted, at the epoch of their publication, were not undeservedly bestowed, but were his just award. The reflection, likewise, will powerfully strike his discriminating readers,—that, had it pleased the Supreme Disposer of human events, whose purposes of wisdom are not comprehensible by us, to have allotted a longer term of years to the maturer expansion of his powers, he would have taken his station in a very high, perhaps the highest rank amongst the Poetical luminaries which, in our own age brightens the intellectual horizon, and which, if it does not, as certain critics have very unwarrantably assumed that it does, shine with a more cloudless radiance than at any former period, certainly comprehends many Poets of genuine and capacious powers of invention.

Mallesham.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN,
THE Mineral Spring at Thetford in Norfolk has of late attracted so much attention, that I am obliged to send you a description of the Town, and of the newly-erected Pump-room and Baths.

Thetford has long been a place of peculiar interest to the Antiquary, from the circumstance of its having formerly been the *Sitomagus* of the *Iseni*, whilst Britain endured the Roman yoke; and afterwards becoming the metropolis of East Anglia, under whose Kings it enjoyed a series of prosperity and grandeur, until that sanguinary encounter with the Danish army in the year 870; when, after experiencing all the horrors of a siege, the town, with its monastery, was burnt and destroyed. It had, however, so far recovered its fallen greatness in the days of the Confessor, as to register 947 burgesses.

At every approach to the town, a strong impression of its antiquity is excited, by the appearance of many a stately ruin, or its lofty mound and ramparts; and some visible relic at almost every step recalls to the mind its antient splendour, which was such (according to the observation of Sir Henry Spelman) as made Thetford at one period more renowned for churches and religious houses, than any place of equal size throughout the island*. But the dissolution of monasteries and the relentless hand of Time have so diminished the number of the former, that only three out of twenty are now remaining; and of the latter, little need be said on this occasion, except that the foundation stone of the Abbey of Cluniae Priory†, was laid by Henry I. in person; and that it was the burial-place of several of the Kings of Norfolk, and contained also numerous monuments of the Bigods, Mowbrays, and Howards.—The Bishop's see, of which it once could boast, was removed to Norwich by Herbert de Losinga in 1094.

Queen Elizabeth had a house in this town, which was frequently vi-

sited by her successor James I. in the hunting season.

The population is now estimated at about 3000; and although the town is irregularly built, it contains several excellent houses; it has a neat market-place, good inn, a Wesleyan and Independent Chapel, a well-endowed Grammar School, and a spacious Town Hall, where the Lent Assizes for the county of Norfolk have been invariably held 700 years; the Jury boxes and seats of one of the Courts are so constructed, as to be removed at pleasure, when it is occasionally made use of for concerts and assemblies. The mail and other coaches pass through daily. The town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ten Aldermen, and twenty Common Council, who send two Members to Parliament.

The chalybeate waters of Thetford have been long known: the late Dr. M. Manning of that place having been primarily instrumental in their re-discovery, after the probable lapse of ages; and having written an analytical treatise upon them,—but this having been drawn up in Latin, in consequence of its forming an appendix to a larger work in that language on mineral waters in general, published in 1746 (of which appendix a translation has been just given to the public), they remained till very lately in obscurity, when certain circumstances having happily occasioned the re-opening of the Spring, its justly-increasing reputation induced the inhabitants, in the course of the year 1819, to seek its further analysis, considering this preliminary step as one of the utmost importance, not only to the public, but to the medical practitioner. They accordingly entrusted this research to Mr. Accum*, of chemical celebrity; the result of whose scientific examination being most satisfactory, a company was immediately formed, for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings, and setting out the grounds for general accommodation. The first stone was laid

* See a full account of the Religious Houses, with views of their remains, in Martin's "History of Thetford," published by Mr. Gough, 1779, 4to.

† See a View of the Remains of the Priory, in vol. L. 405.

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* See the Guide to the Chalybeate Spring of Thetford, by Frederick Accum, published by T. Boys, Ludgate Hill, 1819. Sec. II. pp. 55—54, for a full account of the medical properties of the water of Thetford.

by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, on the 18th of Sept. 1819; and in the month of October following, the Spring was honoured by a visit from H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester.

The building, which is an exceedingly neat elevation, is now completed, and has been opened to the Public about twelve months. It comprises a commodious and well-proportioned Pump-room, in which is a recess, where stands a classically embellished pedestal, through which the water is introduced. Here, also, London and provincial papers are furnished, with Magazines and other periodical publications. Adjoining this room are the superintendents' apartments, and behind are the hot and cold baths, which were erected wholly under the direction of Mr. Accum, and are replete with every convenience. In the yard the poor are supplied with the water gratis. The situation of the edifice, between the tranquil streams of the Lesser Ouse and Thet, far exceeds any idea the mere cursory traveller through Thetford can conceive; and the approach from the bridge, leaving the nunnery on the left, is on the gently-winding bank of the former river, from whence the building makes a most pleasing appearance, seated in the centre of a lawn, and embosomed in trees of luxuriant growth. The prospect from the Pump-room of the adjacent meadows, nunnery, bridges, the waters, and promenade, is highly picturesque. Leaving the buildings, and pursuing the course of the Ouse, the bank of which is skirted and adorned by elms and other forest trees,—we pass through an avenue to the small bridges, where the promenade may be considered to terminate; and immediately below which is the confluence of the two rivers, from whence the navigation to Lynn commences.

The wooded and delightful scenery of this part of Thetford exhibits a character so totally different from the surrounding country, that it is but justice to entreat the attention of the stranger. I venture, however, to affirm, he will be amply repaid by the visit; and I have confidence in further asserting, that the well-authenticated proofs of the medical properties of the mineral waters of Thet-

ford, already published*, have secured them a merited and lasting distinction.

H. W. D.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.
LETTER XV.

(Continued from p. 134.)

Brussels, Sept. 2, 1818.

MY last dated from Maestricht brought matters to our departure from Cologne. On Sunday evening we went a stage to the village of BERGHEIM, to sleep. We passed in the street of Cologne another batch of carriages in the Emperor of Austria's retinue, proceeding to Aix. Mrs. Murray had given us such an alarming account of the exorbitant charges for beds at Aix, that we determined not to attempt to sleep there, but to contrive, by proceeding on Sunday night to Bergheim, to accomplish a stage beyond Aix in one day. On quitting Cologne we entered a flat country, but the Seven Mountains still formed a fine marked outline to the South-east. We found a village inn at Bergheim, the sign of the Red House, and were very well entertained; the landlady is a respectable old woman, and has seen better days; her husband was an Advocate who lost his property by the Revolution, and who has now left her a widow with a family to provide for. Her daughter, an agreeable and well-educated young woman, waited on us at supper, and both she and her mother occasionally sat down at table and kept us in talk. The young lady was free and familiar, without forwardness. The old lady gathered some mushrooms for supper; she presented us with some sprigs of mignonne, saying, "Je suis une vieille femme, mais avec un bon cœur." It is only a year and a half since they began to keep the Inn; unfortunately for them there is another small Inn in the village, the sign of which is the Duke of Wellington, the Duke having once lodged there; and I fear this will attract the English to the rival house. We met between Cologne and Aix about 30 carriages filled with the English who are leaving Aix.

August 31.—We set off at half-past five, and reached JULIENES to break-

* The above-mentioned Treatise, Accum's Thetford Guide, and Mr. Bailey's Letter to the Committee.

fast. The country was flat; this is a small market town. On the road between Cologne and AIX LA CHAPELLE we had 1760 milestones in 43 miles. Of German miles, 15 make a degree of the Equator; of English $69\frac{1}{2}$; consequently a German mile is about four English miles and 2-3rds. Every German mile on this road was divided into 200 parts by milestones; at the end of every 50, a larger stone marked a quarter of a mile; at the end of a mile there was a large pillar marked with the mile, after which it again proceeded with the small stones, of which three or four are always in sight, and the traveller therefore knows to the 200th of a mile his distance from the place; for instance, if the stone be marked 1202, he is six German miles and 2-200ths distant.

We had a gradual rise on approaching Aix, and afterwards a descent into a beautiful valley about five miles wide, in which the town stands. It is built on the side of a gentle hill in the midst of a valley. The town is large and old, but contains some good streets, and handsome hotels. Our Inn, the Hotel d'Holland, was one of the second rate. It was twelve when we arrived, and we hired a Commissioner to show us the most interesting things. He carried us, in the first place, to a very large handsome public assembly-room, where a number of gentlemen and ladies were sitting at a gaming-table; several were looking on; every thing was conducted with great decorum and stillness. In the neighbourhood of this building there are piazzas with little shops, in which baubles, trinkets, prints, &c. are sold, as at the Palais Royal in Paris; in the middle is a small square planted with trees. He then took us to the Imperial Bath, the oldest in the town, erected by Charlemagne 1000 years ago; it had fallen into ruins, but Bonaparte repaired it; and there is an inscription, importing that in honour of that great Prince, the Emperor Charlemagne, the Emperor Napoleon caused the baths to be restored. The temperature of the water in the bath, by my thermometer, was 122°, which I think is much higher than the Bath water; the taste is sulphureous.

We proceeded to the Minister, or Cathedral, the oldest part of which was built by Charlemagne. He was buried under the centre of the dome;

over the spot is a plain blue slab in the pavement, inscribed "Carolo Magno." This Cathedral is chiefly remarkable for its relics, some of which are shewn to the public, but the rest are reverently preserved in a chest, and are only brought out once in seven years. This exhibition used to draw Pilgrims from all quarters, and on one single day in the 15th century, 140,000 persons viewed the relics, and the amount of their gift was 80,000 pieces of gold. The shewer of the relics not happening to be in the way, we saw none of these curiosities, as we had not much time to waste, but the mention of a few will give you an idea of the rest. The skull and thigh-bones of Charlemagne; Aaron's rod; some manna from the wilderness; the girdles of Christ and the Virgin; some wood from Christ's cross; the cloth on which John the Baptist was beheaded. At this Cathedral we saw people praying with extended arms, as they do at Ghent and Autwerp. Several men and women before the altar were praying aloud without any priest; one acted as chief speaker, and the rest chimed in at intervals.

We next went to the Church of the Franciscans, to see two paintings by Rubens, recovered from Paris; a descent from the cross, and a dead Christ on the Virgin's lap. They did not strike us so much as the grand painting at St. Peter's, at Cologne, but there was a full sun on these paintings, which we had no means of excluding.

We concluded our tour by going to the Tribune of Justice, where a woman was on trial for the murder of her mother; five Judges in black gowns, without wigs or powder, were on the bench; the prisoner was on their right, and the Jury on their left. The prisoner was undergoing a very strict examination by the Judges, but as all was in German, we could not understand it; it was quite plain, however, that she was called on to account for her conduct as proved by the depositions of witnesses; she was very voluble in her answers, and when her explanations did not satisfy the Court, the Judges replied to her in a tone of dissatisfaction, shook their heads, and directed particular parts of the depositions which were inconsistent with her account to be shewn to her.

her*. This manner of treating a prisoner may forward the ends of justice, as it assists in bringing the guilty to punishment; but it is directly contrary to the law of England, which does not allow the Judge or Magistrate to draw from the prisoner any thing, except for his vindication. The custom with us is to caution the prisoner not to say any thing which may prejudice himself, and if he should make any unguarded admission, the Judge says no stress on it to the Jury. There is one point in which they have improved upon us: the verdict of the Jury is that of the majority; this is certainly better than the absurd and barbarous law which requires 12 men to be of the same mind, leaves a Jurymen no alternative but perjury or starvation, and puts it in the power of one weak or interested man, by his obstinacy, to overrule the good sense and consciences of the majority. It is strange enough that the trial by Jury in the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, is about to be abrogated.

Exactly at one the Court adjourned till four for dinner, and we finished our ramble, which had only occupied us an hour. The most profound silence was kept in the Court, so that you might have heard a pin fall; if the least rustling took place, the hiss of soldiers with fixed bayonets, placed round the hall, silenced it.

We found we should have had no difficulty in procuring beds; there were plenty at our inn, and almost every house had lodgings to let in the windows. Most of the company had left Aix to make room for the Congress and the retinue of the Sovereigns, and now the Congress is postponed for 3 weeks. In the mean time the Duke of Wellington is reviewing the Allied Armies. We had a good dinner at the table d'hôte; the ladies were very splendidly dressed, they must have spent many hours in brightening and pluming their hair, which is more elaborately dressed than that of our English women. I saw next a gentleman of Mayence, who has made two visits to England, and returns

thither immediately after Congress. A well-dressed female played concertos on the harp during dinner, accompanied by two violins. This town is pronounced *Aïes*.

From Aix to Maestricht we had a stage of 20 miles after dinner. On our arrival we found the postillion had not taken us the great road, but a mere byeway across the country. We had been previously surprised at the badness and ruggedness of the road; it was chiefly over hills, till we approached Maestricht, when we descended into a valley watered by the river Meuse. We arrived at half-past eight at the *Levrier* (the Harrier) in Maestricht, the cleanest and best Inn since we left Amiens. The weather for three days has been without rain, and is now warm and settled. Our landlady, a respectable well-dressed woman, with her daughters, were at table at supper. After supper she requested a German gentleman to sing, which he did, accompanying himself on the guitar; he had a fine voice, and sang a number of national songs, in some of which the company joined in chorus.

On the roads, and in public works in this country, it is customary for prisoners in chains to be employed.

Between Aix and Maestricht we quitted the King of Prussia's dominions for those of the King of the Low Countries.

Sept. 7.—Maestricht is a strongly-fortified town, with about 16,000 inhabitants. The soldiers in the garrison are principally Swiss. It is a well-built town; the grand place and principal streets are spacious and handsome; and the shops more substantially good than at Aix. It is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Meuse, a broad handsome river, and there are gentle hills on both sides.

The Cathedral of St. Servais is an old irregular building, with Saxon exterior and Grecian interior.

We walked for about a mile and a half near the banks of the river, to see the subterranean stone quarries, which present a most remarkable instance of the effects of persevering human labour during many centuries. At the side of a hill about a quarter of a mile from the river we came to a steep way, leading horizontally into the interior of the hill. Of these inlets or outlets, in the course of about

* The result of the trial was afterwards stated in the *Negropedia*. After the accused had been daily brought up, and teased and catechised, for about a fortnight, she was condemned to have her right hand cut off, and afterwards to be hanged.

about 10 miles there are six. The subterranean passages extend from 10 to 12 miles in length, and about three miles in breadth; viz. to the opposite side of the hill. On approaching the entrance, a stream of cold damp air met us at several yards distance. The thermometer above ground was 70 in the shade; but the heat of the sun was intense. In a few minutes after entering the subterranean passages, I found by the light of our guide's flambeau that the thermometer had fallen to 47, and it continued to fluctuate from 45 to 48; the heat is the same summer and winter; in one particular place, near the mouth of a natural gulf or cavern, the air was sensibly colder than elsewhere, but I omitted to test it by the thermometer. The height of the passages varies from 10 to 24 feet; it is the width of a carriage road, and is traversed by small carts. Several workmen are employed in some parts of these subterranean regions in getting stone; these men live under ground, and only emerge once a week; but in the course of our short ramble we neither saw any one nor heard any sound. After proceeding for 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, and finding a number of passages and no variety of views, and that it was still half an hour's walk to the nearest outlet forwards, we turned back by the same road at which we entered, leaving it on the veracity of our guide that there are 100,000 passages or ways, and that it would occupy four hours to walk from one end of the passages to the other; the fact of the wonderful extent of these places is not disputed. We saw some ribs of petrified wood in the course of our walk; what is more remarkable, an crocodile was found here 10 years ago and taken to Paris. The walls are covered with the names of persons who have visited the place, many of them English. The stone belongs to the proprietors of the ground above; the limits of their respective properties are ascertained by being. Few persons are acquainted with the labyrinth of these passages, and even workmen employed many years in them are in danger of being lost; this happened lately in the case of one. The flambeaux are made to continue burning for six hours. This man was missing, and was found dead after three days

search, with his dog laid dead by him; it is supposed that he had missed his way, and that the extinction of his flambeau had prevented him recovering it. When found, he was within seven minutes walk of an outlet, and his finger ends were torn with groping along the walls. Another accident happened to some priests from a convent which stands on the base of a hill above the river within half a mile of the quarry; they were exploring the passages without a guide, relying on a cord or string which they fixed at one of the outlets, and by which they were to return. When they had proceeded a considerable way, their string broke; they were unable to find it again, and they perished. It would be easy, by having a plan of the passages, and by affixing names or numbers to each, to make the whole safely traversable, but it may be policy in the proprietors to keep it as it is.

We took an early dinner, and proceeded by a paved road in a straight line to Tongeren. We observed a very large aperture into the subterranean regions after quitting Maestricht, on the opposite side of the hill to that at which we entered. We travelled through an open country like our low wolds, but generally corn stubble. Tongeren is an old town, 100 years before the Romans, and is mentioned by Tacitus.

The Cathedral is a fine building in the early Gothic style, the inside white and clean. The Virgin was placed in the centre of the nave, with a box for gifts "A la Dame." We were detained here for near an hour till a postillion was fetched from a country seat.

We proceeded to St. Trond, to sleep. The country was rich and well wooded. It is a small town, with two or three churches, besides an Abbey in ruins. The small bridge in the course of our journey, over rivulets and streams, are in general narrow and bad, and frequently are sunk into hollows, being made of wood, which yields to the cars on time. It was the town at St. Trond, the people were at work at about 6 o'clock in an old Saxon Church, and there was a puppet show outside, with drums and music. This afternoon it was so hot, that it was necessary to sleep with

with the windows open; and the noise of the people at the feast, company going and returning from balls, musick playing, groupes of people talking in the street, and chimes of Churches eight times an hour, conspired to disturb my rest, and my friend in the morning complained that his was no better.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

THE great question in these times of *Catholic Emancipation* has been so frequently and ably discussed, that it is not without some diffidence that I venture to suggest an additional point, which I believe has been hitherto unnoticed, although it is of the highest importance.

This United Kingdom, composing the chief of the Western Isles, became, by conquest, part of the Western Empire of Antient Rome, and constituted one of the Ten Kingdoms into which that Empire was afterwards divided.

After the establishment of the Papal Ecumenical Authority, A. D. 606, these Islands were brought to acknowledge submission to the Roman See, and continued so to do until the æra of the Reformation, a period of more than 900 years!

Pope Leo's condemnation of the doctrines of Luther, and his Injunction to the Emperor Charles V. upon his accession in A. D. 1519, to see to the execution of his celebrated Bull for the defence of the Church and punishment of Luther, produced a natural effect, though probably unforeseen by the policy of the Vatican; it excited new energy to opposition, and a bolder defiance to the reigning authority. Luther, who had hitherto limited his remonstrances to the sale of Papal Indulgences, now extended his views to a severer and more general exposition of corruptions, under the sanction and protection of the Elector of Saxony. The alarm which spread from these growing measures, which were the seeds of the approaching Reformation, became the cause of the Council of Trent, as the first means which could then be devised for staying the torrent of the consequent dissolutions.

This Council* met, A. D. 1545, and continued its sittings, after many suspensions and intermissions, for eighteen years.

The great subjects of their discussion were so artfully propounded, and their resolutions so artfully contrived, that they always terminated in majorities, approving their former practices, and condemning the necessity of any amendment.—The result was as unfortunate to their cause, as the measures were frail: instead of proving an effectual remedy for the restoration of peace in the Church, they tended to exasperate the increasing feud, and principally because, by the decrees of the Council, all hopes of re-union or of accommodation were entirely cut off. Several of the States of Europe soon afterwards openly seceded from the Roman Communion, and renounced the Papal Authority; among which were these Kingdoms, also Sweden and Denmark, the Cantons of Switzerland, and many parts of France, Hungary, and Bohemia.—The Popes, who were accustomed to use other arms besides the spiritual, engaged the House of Austria, and several Princes, by all possible means to suppress what was called the *North-ern Heresy*.—(Lowman, p. 369.)—Hence the dreadful succession of wars, invasions, assassinations, and massacres, which constitute the chief part of the history of the 16th century, and continued for an 100 years! yet all those attempts failed of success. Several of the Kingdoms maintained, through the severest suffering, their unshaken resolution, and some others obtained at last the freedom of Toleration, until the peace and liberty of the Protestant States were confirmed and ratified by the Treaty of *West-phalia*, A. D. 1648; and all the powers and influence of Ignocent X. could avail nothing more against the Treaties of Onabruck and Munster, than a vain and impotent protest, which

* George Duke of Saxony died in 1539, who from the first dawn of the Reformation had been its enemy, as avowedly as the Electoral Princes were its protectors; but by his death, without issue, his succession fell to his brother Henry, whose attachment to the Protestant Religion surprised, if possible, that of his predecessor to Popery.—(Gregory V. 2, 337.)

declared,—

declared,—“*Que les dits articles ont été de droit, sont et seront perpétuellement nuls, vains, invalides, iniques, injustes, condamnés, reprouvés, frivoles, sans force et effet et que personne n'est tenu de les observer, ou aucun de ceux, encore qu'ils soient fortifiés par un serment.*”

This event cannot be regarded in any other light than as providential; the fall of the Beast was here signed, and though his power was suffered to remain for the example of a gradual decline, yet he was never to recover his universal dominion! the fifth vial was poured upon his throne, and his kingdom became full of darkness.

The subsequent progress of the Papal History, and particularly that of modern times, has attracted the notice of even those who have not much accustomed themselves to inquiries into these subjects;—while a few striking events happen, the disease wears away the physical strength of the Beast by slow and certain steps, and if the period of his power is to be limited by the high authorities of Daniel and St. John, to 1260 years, from the date before mentioned, 606; the termination of his career must be expected in A.D. 1866.

But this rise and fall are declared to be coeval with those of the Ottoman Empire; now the beginning and the termination of every vial are not particularly designated—like the colours of the rainbow, each are shaded off into the other, so that it is left to acute observation, and to some very important event, to discover at what time each of them has opened its effusion: as soon, says Mr. Faber, as we see any one of the Ten Kingdoms entirely cut off and dismembered from the rest, so soon we may ascertain that the sixth vial, the most tremendous of all, has commenced—and at the same period it will be seen that the Euphrates and its waters will be dried up (Rev. xvi. 12); that is, the Ottoman Empire and its People will be subverted by visitations of conquest and reduction, in order that the way of the Kings of the East may be prepared. The strong probability of these words being designed to convey the prophetic expectation of the final Restoration of the Jews to their original Kingdom of Judea, where they shall finally acknowledge the

Messiah, is more especially urgent at this time upon all Biblical Critics and Interpreters, that the consequent measures, as they affect all Protestant Nations, may be set before them in a manner sufficiently forcible to awaken their attention to a more exemplary reformation of national manners, lest they should also fall into condemnation!

If then these dominions of the Pope and of the Turk are to fall together, and these events cannot be effected but by violence; if the stone cut out from the mountain is to crush the toes of the great image of Nebuchadnezzar, which being formed of the fragile and unadhesive qualities of brass and clay could never expect durability—if their government has been such as to awaken a spirit of reformation, and the British Empire and her Established Church, is the mistress of the Protestant Cause throughout the world—if the decline and fall of her original persecutors, and the abominations of her desolation, are so set before her that she is forbidden by every tie of reason, conviction, and duty, from returning to their sway, either civil, spiritual, or political—if the hope and prospect of her Protestant and Maritime union be such as to, most probably, place her under the Divine councils, as one of the acting instruments in the replacing the dispersed of Juda in their native land—If these, or any of these are well-founded expectations from the authority of Revelation, let it then be justly and seriously questioned, whether, in the absolute violation of these Scriptural warnings, this United Kingdom, having due regard to the Christian Spirit of Toleration and Charity, can with consistency, duty, or prudence, so interminably embrace the Papal Government, and forget those councils, against which she has protested, and from which she has, during three centuries, maintained her conscientious separation, as to receive into her Ministerial Power and Secret Council, the Disciples of that Church, which has not, in all the investigations of their Claim, yet renounced, by any authoritative record, those articles which originally caused the Reformation, and in the opposition to which, so much of the blood of our venerable and conscientious

entious ancestors was with dauntless courage and perseverance shed in all parts of this Kingdom.

Let it be also remembered, that if the measure now proposed should ever be adopted, there is great and reasonable fear, that there may be at yet space enough, during the remnant of the 1260 years, for an alteration of principles, which the successful end of this question suggests, to frustrate the great and ultimate design for this nation, of her becoming an instrument towards the far greater reformation of the calling-in and restoration of the House of Israel.

If the influence of Romish Councils, intermingled so artfully as to be invisible, till it burst like a smothered fire, working its way with the machinations of evil and domestic opposition and faction, as well political as religious, as well by fanatics as infidels, already become daring, and themselves intolerant of the mildest Church and Government in Europe; if this influence should acquire such strength, it is almost futile to enquire whether its consequences would not frustrate the great object also, and paralyze its best exertions, for the preservation of the Protestant Union, and of that National Virtue which our ancestors transmitted to us with tears of earnest caution, and many fervent prayers for its success.

Let it also be remarked, that in the awful visitations for national crimes, which the most authentic history records, a city once so depraved as to be devoted to destruction, would have been saved by the all-powerful and forbearing hand of Providence—if the righteous could have been singled from its numerous ranks—and let that solemn declaration ever be a warning to us that, when a land smiteth by trespassing grievously, they will stretch out their hand upon it, and will break the staff of the bread thereof, and will say, remove upon it, and will cut off man and beast from it, and will say, three righteous only were in it, they shall deliver, but their own souls by their wickedness." (Ez. ix. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

the stone cut from the mountain may bruise her to powder!

These awful events were formerly little seen, and if regarded, it was in a distant view, and with a patriotic prayer that they might, if true, be averted, or rather, that they might be the visionary interpretation of scholastic anchorites; but we are come now to the period when all these things are quickly realising under our own view; when the short span of forty more years, a space which our children will probably accomplish, and in which their fate will be bound up, stands before us with an appalling dread, and awakens a new cause for public reformation of manners and principles, a new ground for preparation for the great events that approach, for averting the prophesied calamities, and for saving, not our Nation only, but all that is dear to us!

Finally, let it be remembered, that the Divine denunciations of Rev. xvii. 1, 3, are not only against Rome, but also against all the kings of the earth which have united in her idolatries—by whose doctrines and practices they had been greatly corrupted—they are declared (v. 12) to be those who receive power from her in the course of her authority; who shall unite to give her strength, who will therefore be at war, (or opposition) with the Lamb, by whom they will be overcome, but they that are with him are called chosen and faithful (v. 14). But that notwithstanding the union of all their strength in her favour, they will finally become instruments for her desolation and fall!—v. 16.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

THE CENSOR.—No. VII.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 222.)

LONDON JESTS, or a Collection of the choicest Joques and Repartees. Out of the most celebrated Authors, ancient and modern.

Et tamen in mediis ridere Doloribus audent. — *Særon. Encom.*

London, printed by C. B. for Thos. Norris, at the sign of the Looking-glass on London Bridge, 1719." 12mo. pp. 172.

Were it not for the sake of connecting our series, we should feel inclined

clined to omit this collection, as it contains scarcely any thing worthy of insertion; being a compilation from the Jestis of Scogan and others: in it may be found the anecdotes which we have already quoted from Lupton, with a slight variation.

It is divided into the three following parts:

1. Court Jestis.

Speaking of the witty Rochester,—"Among other things, the said Earl thus describes a person that had a very deformed outside, lined with as ugly conditions:

'No calumny upon him need be thrown,
Nature has done the business of lampoon,
And in his face his character hath shewn.'"
No. '5. p. 15.

Was not this triplet a *calumny*?

2. Cloyster Jestis.

"A gentleman coming into a quire, where was none of the best music in the world, hearing them singing, 'Have mercy upon us miserable sinners!' 'Aye,' says he, 'they might very well have said, Have mercy upon us miserable singers.'"—No. 36. p. 41.

3. City and Country Jestis.

"One being asked why he inveighed so much against women, seeing so many good authors had written so largely in their praise? 'Why,' says he, 'they wrote only what women ought to be, but I told what indeed they are.'"—No. 126. p. 128.

At this period, as a perusal of the Tract last-mentioned will manifest, Anecdote was at its lowest ebb, and degraded by Tom Brown, Edward Ward, and others of that stamp, to mere convivial ribaldry. Their works stole into the world, alike in defiance of good sense and of Literature; and as they are not of sufficient importance and scarcity to ensure their value, no one will regret the omission of them. Had Pope chronicled them in the *Dunciad*, we should have had them held up to posterity by bibliographical commentators; but the poet has overlooked them, and we cannot do better than follow his example.

But, hail inimitable Joe Miller! President of the Anecdotal throng, whose name towers above all other jesters,

"———velut inter ignes
Luna minores,"

Had our pages been devoted to the
GENT. MAG. April, 1821.

memory of this *worthy* alone, our task would not have been attempted in vain.—Joseph Miller, whose name may defy oblivion as long as wit and humour are valued and *quoted*, was born in the year 1684, probably in London, of parents in a humble line of life. He is commonly supposed, at this distance of time (and as no regular memoir of him has yet appeared), to have owed his existence to the title-page of his *Jestis*; while others, admitting his identity, state that he was a performer of *clowns* and various low characters on the stage: both which opinions are without foundation.

Of his education we know nothing; but it certainly was not scholastic. He is said to have kept a public-house in the parish of *St. Clement Danes*; and to have passed much of his time with the jocose comedian *Jemmy Spiller*;—their general place of meeting being at the *Spiller's Head* in *Clare Market*. As an actor, he attained some celebrity; but was so illiterate, that, according to Victor, he married in order to have a person near him, who was capable of reading his parts. To his performance the comedies of Congreve were in some measure indebted for their success. He was a favourite with the public as *Ben*, in "Love for Love," till the appearance of Colley Cibber in that character, when poor Miller was excelled, and consequently neglected. He performed also *Sir Joseph Wiltol* in the "Old Bachelor," for his benefit, for which Hogarth designed the "Ticket," representing the scene in Act 3, where *Noll* (*Sir Joseph's* bully) gets a severe kicking from *Sharper*. But the character best suited to his talents was that of *Teg*, in *Sir Robert Howard's* comedy of "The Committee," in which he succeeded Estcourt, and performed it from 1730 till 1735, perhaps for a longer period. As Miller was illiterate, the celebrated collection of Jestis under his name was published by his friends, under the following title: "Joe Miller's Jestis; or the Wit's *Vade-Mecum*. Being a collection of the most brilliant Jestis; the politest Repartees; the most elegant Bon Mots; and most pleasant short Stories in the English language. First carefully collected in the company, and many of them transcribed from the mouth of the facetious gentleman,

tleman, whose name they bear; and now set forth and published by his lamentable friend and former companion, Elijah Jenkins, Esq. Most humbly inscribed to those choice spirits of the age, Captain Budens, Mr. Alexander Pope, Mr. Professor Lacy, Mr. Orator Henley, and Job Baker, the kettle-drummer. London, printed by T. Read, in Dogwell-court, White-Fryars, Fleet-street, 1739. (Price one shilling)." pp. 70, Jests 247.

A third edition was published in the same year, pp. 80, containing 273 Jests; and an eighth appeared in 1745, with the same title, "to which are added, choice Collections of Moral Sentences, and of the most pointed and truly valuable Epigrams in the British tongue; with the names of the authors to such as are known," pp. 208, containing 587 Jests, exclusive of proverbs and epigrams. The ninth came out in 1747, containing 590 Jests, "most humbly inscribed to those choice spirits of the age, his Majesty's Poet Laureat, Sir C. H. W. Knight of the Bath, and Job Baker, the kettle-drummer." An eleventh edition was announced in the *General Advertiser*, October 18, 1751, "inscribed to his Majesty's Poet Laureat, Mr. David Garrick," and others.

From that period the genuine copies of this work have gradually disappeared, while spurious and paltry publications have usurped the name of *Joe Miller*; till it is no longer known as a mark of honourable distinction! Mr. Barker, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, about 30 years since, reprinted the last authentic edition, and has since published other impressions, with the portrait of our author prefixed; pp. 164.

Of *Elijah Jenkins* no information has reached us; we were at first inclined to consider the name as fictitious; but recollecting that this miscellany was published immediately after the death of Miller, such an imposition would have been easily detected and disruled. It is not improbable that he was a fellow comedian; but his name does not occur in any *dramatis personæ* of his time. Why, however, was he termed *lamentable* in the title-page? Should we not read *lamented*, unless we suppose that, like the friend of Horace,

"Mullis ille bonis *Rebilis* occidit?"

This, then, must have taken place before the publication in 1739.

Four portraits are known of Miller, the particularizing of which may be of service to the chalcographi-maniac.

1. C. Stoppelaar, fr. 1738. A. Miller, f. 1739, in the character of *Teg* in "The Committee."

2. C. Mosley, f. as *Sir Joseph Wittol*, prefixed to the eighth edition of his Jests.

3. Prefixed to Barker's edition, a woodcut, no engraver's name, in the same character.

4. In the same character, preserved in Nichols's Hogarth.

He died August 15, 1738, and was interred on the East side of the burial ground of St. Clement Danes; and it is no small honour to his character, that Stephen Duck (a fellow child of obscurity), furnished his epitaph*. Of his private life we know nothing; his political sentiments, if the scanty memoirs in his posthumous work are to be depended upon, were Whiggish; to his opinions on Religion, no allusion is ever made, and we question if devotion formed any part of his life. Miller was unfortunate in his want of education, and still more so in the companions whose society he sought. We must once more observe, that there is good reason to suppose that *Elijah Jenkins* never existed. The book before us was given to the world by John Motley, esq. who compiled it on a sick-bed, partly from other books, and partly from his conversations with Miller; in which circumstance he bears no small resemblance to that most delightful of biographers, James Boswell†.

This miscellany appears to have met with an extensive sale, particularly as it recorded so many anecdotes of public characters whose names were fresh in the memory of many then living; but, after all, we must lament the reprehensible matter which it contains, and the expunging of which would reduce the book to a thin duodecimo. This castration, however, might be performed by a judicious

* See vol. XC. ii. 327.

† Nichols's Hogarth, vol. III. p. III.—Victor. — Jen's, *passim*. — *Dramatis Personæ* to "The Committee," edit. 1735. — Bromley's List of Portraits. — MS note in the eighth edition, in the British Museum.
editor,

editor, for that indecency is inseparable from wit and humour, is a notion as false as it is illiberal. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his excellent edition of *Hudibras*, a commendation sufficient in itself. The reader will probably not expect many extracts from us, but there are a few relating to Miller himself, of which we insert a specimen :

"Joe Miller, sitting in the window at the Sun Tavern, in Clare-street, while a fish-woman was passing by, crying, 'Buy my souls, buy my maids!' 'Ah, you wicked old creature,' said Joe, 'are you not contented to sell your own soul, but you must sell your maid's too?'" P. 5.

"A certain officer in the Guards telling one night, in company with Joe Miller, of several wonderful things he had seen abroad, among the rest, he told the company he had seen a pike that was six feet long. 'That's a trifle,' says Joe, 'I have seen half a pike in England longer by a foot, and yet not worth twopence.'" P. 100.

"Although the infirmities of nature are not proper subjects to be made a jest of, yet when people take a great deal of pains to conceal what every body sees, there is nothing more ridiculous: of this sort was old Cross the player, who being very deaf, did not care any body should know it. Honest Joe Miller, going with a friend one day along Fleet-street, and seeing old Cross on the other side of the way, told his acquaintance he should see some sport; so, beckoning to Cross with his finger, and stretching open his mouth as wide as he could, as if he halloo'd to him, though he said nothing; the old fellow came puffing from the other side of the way; 'What ——,' said he, 'do you make such a noise for? Do you think one can't hear?'" P. 7.

Of the moral sentences we give a few extracts, in order to show the ideas of Miller, or his editor:

"When a State or Government is embarrassed or troubled, it is more easy to raise the common people to a factious mutiny, than to draw them to a loyal duty." P. 112.

The sentence above is a melancholy truth which the present times too fully confirm. Some of the sentiments are particularly fine, and worthy of the *Lacon* of Mr. Colton.

"A wise dissimulation, or very calm notice, is the likeliest means of reclaiming a bad husband; for where men have not put off humanity, there is a native compassion to a meek sufferer." P. 115.

"When a gentleman speaks coarsely, he has dressed himself clean to no purpose." P. 114.

"We easily forget our faults, when they are known to nobody but ourselves." P. 116.

"Widows shed the more tears in encouraging another husband to expect the same favour." P. 128.

Miller was a misogynist, if these sentences are his own; the following is one of the most lenient:

"If women could be persuaded that nothing but knowledge can entitle them to talk, they would blush with shame at being for ever obliged to hold their tongues." *Ibid.*

For a confutation of this position, we need only appeal to the list of literary characters during the present age.

Honest Joe seems to have possessed a virulent hatred to Jeremy Collier, as he continually makes free with his name; the following extract relating to him shall be the last:

"It is very much to be questioned, whether Mr. Collier would have condescended to wash the vices of the Stage, if the poets had not been guilty of the abominable sin of making familiar with the back-slidings of the cassock." *Ibid.*

We have traced, till the present period, the progress of *Anecdotes*, detached as they were from *Literature* in general, and forming a collection hitherto unsought for by the Bibliomaniac; since which they have assumed a more important as well as classical form. Since, however, the commencement of this *Inquiry*, we have met with a passage in an anonymous work, which strikes at the basis of the fabric we have endeavoured to erect: we shall therefore detain our readers a little longer, in examining its tendency, and its validity:

"The anecdotes which form the buzz of card parties and dinner parties in one century, are, in the lapse of a hundred years, and sometimes less, transplanted into 4to volumes, and go to increase the stock of learning of the most grave and studious persons in the nation. A story repeated by the Duchess of Portsmouth's waiting woman to Lord Rochester's valet, forms a subject of investigation for a philosophical historian; and you may hear an assembly of scholars and authors, discussing the validity of a piece of scandal invented by a maid of honour more than two centuries ago, and repeated to an obscure writer by Queen Elizabeth's housemaid."

* "Essays and Sketches of Life and Character. By a gentleman who has left his lodgings. Longman and Co. 1820. Said to be written by Lord John Russell."

Un-

Unfortunately for our Essayist, it happens that the anecdotal miscellanies are at least as free from scandal as his own pages. According to his canon, Camden's Remains are to be considered merely as a body of court tattle from Constantine to Sir Thomas More; the card and dinner parties of former centuries are to be placed by the side of those of the present æra, in respect to conversation; and the scandal of Queen Elizabeth is to be found in the pages of the obscure writers of her reign. Now the fact is, that the tales of that time are more distant from *Court Jest*s, than discourse from real investigation. The author's idea is sufficiently plausible, but he will find nothing to substantiate it, except in the *London Jest*s,—a work without much claim to wit or authenticity. A subsequent passage is more consonant to our view of the subject.

"It must be confessed, however, that knowledge of this kind is very-entertaining, and here and there among the rubbish, we find hints which may give the philosopher a clue to important facts, and afford to the moralist a better analysis of the human mind, than a whole library of 'metaphysics.'" P. 86.

Having confined ourselves chiefly to works of this kind, we have not had occasion to speak of the Anecdotes which are interspersed in larger productions; it may therefore be sufficient to use the words of Mr. D'Israeli on that subject. "The reader," says he, "acquires more knowledge of individuals by memoirs, than by histories. In histories there is a majesty which keeps us distant from great men; in memoirs there is a familiarity which invites us to approach them.—It is thus that such works as Plutarch's Lives, Froissart's Chronicle, the Memoires of Comines and Brantome, Burnet's and Clarendon's Histories of their Own Times, have ever allured curiosity, and gratified enquiry." To these we may add, Boswell's Life of Johnson, and Bishop Withart's Memoirs of Montrose.

Of the "Literary Anecdotes" of Mr. Nichols, it ill becomes us to speak; but we regard them, together with the *Dissertation* above quoted, and the *Miscellanies* of Andrewes and Kett, as a body to which the Student may turn for information as well as delight. We cannot but recommend

that branch of Literature which boasts the names of Wicliffe, Camden, and Worcester, to the reader; his midnight oil will not be burnt unprofitably in tracing its progress and different forms—under Henry VIII. controversial; under Elizabeth, romantic and poetical; under James and Charles, quaint; under Cromwell, gloomy, unless where illumined by suffering loyalty; under Charles II. gay (not to say licentious); under the succeeding reigns, coarse and indelicate; and now completely literary. It was our intention to have spoken in this place of the "Percy Anecdotes;" but as the present article has been extended beyond its proper limits, they will shortly appear before us in another form, when we shall resume the subject from the decease of Miller.

(To be continued.)

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

MR. URBAN, Colchester, Mar. 29.

THE Supplement Number to your last Volume contains an interesting report of the celebration of the birth-day of that truly-eminent Poet Oliver Goldsmith. Both the Rev. gentlemen who addressed the meeting, and the Letter of the worthy Chairman, which was read on that occasion, announced the death of the Rev. R. H. Newell, of Cambridge University, who a few years since published an edition of Goldsmith's Poems, with remarks, attempting to ascertain, from local observation, the actual scene of the Deserted Village, and illustrative drawings taken on the spot.

I am happy to be able, Mr. Urban, to correct the mistake which these gentlemen have unintentionally made. Mr. Newell is not dead, but, on the contrary, enjoys excellent health, moves in a large sphere of usefulness, and resides at Horstead Parva, Heris, of which parish he is the respected Rector. His father, the late Dr. Newell, a physician of great skill and eminence in this town, died in May 1814, which the gentlemen above alluded to, no doubt, mistook for the death of the son. W. W. FRANCIS.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

MR. Graham (see p. 621) supposes that the names of *Pallice* and *Forney* were probably communicated to Dr. Johnson by Goldsmith himself; but I doubt

doubt the fact. I beg to refer Mr. Graham to the "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," attributed to Dr. Campbell, p. 487. The author mentions his having been honoured by Dr. Johnson with a copy of the epitaph on Goldsmith, which, however, was incomplete, as the birth-place of the Poet had not then been ascertained. Are these male descendants of the Rev. Henry Goldsmith (the Poet's brother) in existence? Mr. Thomas Campbell supposes Goldsmith to have been an assumed name, and that the family were of foreign origin. I think the public much indebted to Mr. Graham for his exertions and enthusiasm.—*Rosie*, not Ross, was the title of the nobleman alluded to by Mr. G. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

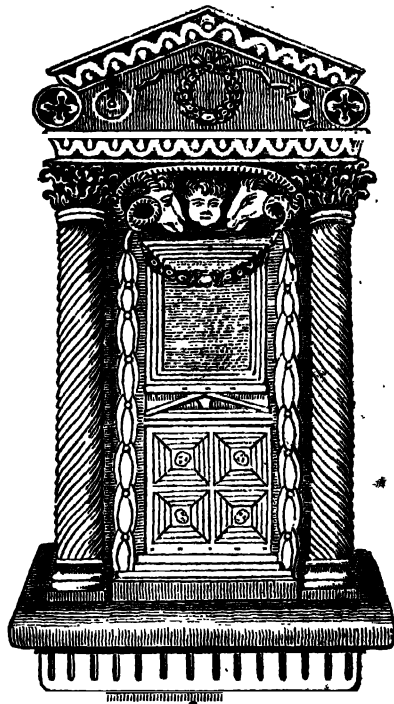
April 7.

YOU will greatly oblige me, and probably many more of your readers, by an explanation, the first convenient opportunity, as to the matter of fact, to whom the story of Oliver Goldsmith's "Mistakes of a Night" really belongs. The Supplement to vol. XC. of the Gent. Mag. in the very interesting account it gives of a late Meeting at Ballymahon, in commemoration of the birth-day of the above justly-celebrated writer, p. 620, attributes the subject of the above comedy to a circumstance of the Poet's own life. Now, in the Obituary of the same Number of your Periodical Work, page 637, we find the very same jest ascribed to a Mr. Lewis Grummet, of Lincolnshire, as practised on a commercial traveller, which, in the first-mentioned account, is attributed to a wag, a fencing master of the name of Kelly, who is there related to have sent Goldsmith himself to Sir Ralph Fetherston, of Ardagh in Ireland, who encouraged the deception, with a ludicrous degree of success. Which of these stories is the real origin of the Play? M. C.

ANTIQUE ROMAN ALTAR *.

THE annexed wood Engraving is a correct representation of the antique Roman Altar which has been erected by Lord Holland on the West

of Holland House. It is situated on the exact spot where Lord Camelford fell, in the unfortunate duel with Captain Best, in 1804, which was fully related in vol. LXXIV. p. 284. The base is of modern workmanship, and the inscription thereon is allusive to the fatal transaction.



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DISCORDIAM

DEPRECAMUR



* We have been favoured with the use of this Wood-cut by Mr. Faulkner, the intelligent author of the "History and Antiquities of Kensington."

Mr. URBAN, April 9.

I AM glad to see that the scanty materials relative to *Scogan* have been collected in your Magazine, and that an enquiry has been instituted to the same purpose. The recovering of neglected Biography is of inestimable service to Literature, the history of which can never be deemed complete until the lives of its professors are brought forward. The memoirs of distinguished men, unnoticed in the *Biographia Britannica*, would form an interesting work, replete with information, and of value to every reader; and would be the means of preserving the lives of our minor poets, actors, and perhaps *anecdotalists*, &c. It is much to be lamented, that such a work has not been undertaken; the *Fæsti* of Anthony à Wood are not far distant from the idea, although the plan must of necessity be different: we there find particulars which are of use in every biographical miscellany, and are not to be met with elsewhere.

Both of the Scogans would come into this plan, of whom, I hope, we may soon possess a good account. Of their family we know absolutely nothing; the name, however, is of great antiquity. A Sir Roger Scogan, knight, was living about the reign of Henry I. (but where is not said), whose daughter *Maude* was married to *Walter de Townsend*, ancestor to the noble line of that name*. From Shakspeare, who in this case is but disputable authority, we may suppose that the elder Scogan was educated at *Clement's Inn*, as it was at the court-gate of that place that Justice *Shallow* is said to have broken his head. For want, however, of better materials, on which we can depend, we must turn to his own poetry, which alone contains indisputable evidence. I allude to the ballad, entitled "Scogan unto the Lordes and Gentilmen of the Kinges house." Speght's edition of Chaucer, 1598, fol. 334.

In the commencement of this piece, Scogan alleges that he had mispent his early life, and, to do him justice, expresses much contrition for his errors: still, he does not give us the least reason to suppose that he had been a companion of Henry Prince of

Wales, and his riotous associates; but rather insinuates a wish to turn him from his evil course of life. The argument is as follows:

"The Ballade of Henry Scogan.

"In the written coppies, the title hereof is thus: Here followeth a morrall baled, to the Prince, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Gloucester, the King's sonnes, by Henry Scogan, at a Supper among the Marchants in the Vintry at London, in the house of Lewis John."

From the first stanza it appears that they looked up to him with respect:

"My noble sonnes ande ke my lordes dere,
I, your father call'd unworthely.
Send unto you this little treatise here,
Written with mine owne hand full rudely;
Although it be that I not reverently
Have written to your estates, I you praise
Mine unconning † taketh beningly
For Goddes sake, and herken what I saie."

Of his religion and sincere contrition for his former sins, no doubt can be entertained, after the perusal of the following lines; after speaking of his younger days, he says,

"Of which I aske mercy of the Lord,
That art almightie God in maiestie,
Beseking to make so even accord
Betwixt the and my soule, that vanitie,
Worldly lust, no blind prosperitie,
Have no lordship over my flesh to frele ‡.
Thou, Lord of rest and pacifie unities,
Put fro me vice, and keep my soule hele §."

The following lines, although addressed to the whole company, particularly point at the Prince of Wales:

"My lords deare, why I this complaint write

To you, whom I love most entirely,
Is for to warne you as I can endite,
What time lost in youth folity
Gieveth a wight bodily and ghostly;
I meane him that to lust and vice entend;
Wherefore, lords, I pray you specially,
Your youth in vertue shapeth to dispend."

It appears that Scogan held opinions concerning Religion opposite to those of our Evangelicals:

"Takethe also hede how that these noble clerkes

Written in her books of great sapience,
Saying that faith is ded withouten-werker,
And right so is estate, with negligence
Of vertue." Fo. 335.

The poet Chaucer died October 25,

* Collins's Peerage, art. Townsend.

† Ignorance.

‡ Frail.

§ Whole.

1400: that Scogan's poetry should find a place in his works is remarkable, and has not yet, I believe, been accounted for. In two separate passages he terms the dead bard, "My maister Chaucer," by which it is evident that he once had his acquaintance. The following advice seems to hint, that as the Princes were of Royal stock, they must yet trust to their own actions for renown :

"Here may ye see that vertuous noblesse
Cometh not to you by way of auncestrie,
But it cometh by the full busynesse
Of honest life, and not by slogardrie.
Wherefore, in youth I rede you edifie
The house of vertue in such a manere,
That in your age may you kepe and gie
Fro the tempest of worldes wawes * here."

After some remembrances of "this noble Poete of Bretaine," he quotes Boetius de *Consolatione Philosophiæ*, and adduces as examples of virtuous Monarchs, Tullius Hostilius and Julius Cæsar; in the same strain he warns his readers against Nero, Balthasar †, and Antiochus; and, concluding, says,

"God confirme you in vertuous noblesse,
So that through negligence ye not it lese ‡."

His "Flie ye fro the prease," is written in a less poetical spirit; it consists of three stanzas, of which the following is the concluding one:

"That thee is sent receive in buxomnesse,
The wrestling of this world asketh a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wilderness
For the pilgrim; forth, beast, out of thy stall,

Looke up on high, and thanke God of all;
Meine thy luste, and let thy ghost the lede, [drede."

And trouth thee shall deliver, it is no

In another place, Mr. Urban, I may probably endeavour to recover some account of the younger Scogan.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.
WITH surprize and indignation I read in a new Publication of last month, four ridiculous lines, said to be written by Dr. Darwin, and which the Editor asserts are the best he ever wrote. They are these:

"Pretty ladies, how they talk,
Prittle prattle, prittle prattle,
Like their pattens when they walk,
Piddle paddle, piddle paddle."

* Waves or streams. † Belshazar.

‡ Lose.

The taste of this writer has hitherto so exactly accorded with my own, that my astonishment is excessive; and were I inclined to be superstitious, I should be assured the grim shade of the excellent Doctor would certainly visit him ere long, armed with a pair of enormous pattens ready to fling at his devoted head. As I can only suppose the above to have been the momentary effusion of joke or conviviality, and not intended for the eye of the critic, I am grieved they should be so recorded, because, to any person not immediately conversant with the writings of this genuine Poet and profound Philosopher, they cannot fail to form a very contemptible and erroneous opinion of his genius,—a genius that evinced such gigantic powers in the "Zoonomia," the "Temple of Nature," and the "Botanic Garden," &c. An elegant author observes, speaking of this Poem, "We are presented with a highly imaginative and splendidly descriptive Poem, whose successive pictures possess the sublimity of Michael Angelo, the correctness and elegance of Raphael, with the glow of Titian, whose landscapes have at times the strength of Salvator, and at others, the softness of Claude; whose numbers are of stately grace, and artful harmony, while its allusions to antient and modern history and fable, and its interposition of recent and extraordinary anecdotes, render it extremely entertaining."

I now make a few extracts from this Poem:

An Infant slumbering on its Mother's Bosom.

"Thus charm'd to sweet repose, when twilight hours [bowers,
Shed their soft influence on celestial
The cherub innocence with smile divine,
Shuts his white wings, and sleeps on Beauty's shrine."

The Darwinian Creation.

"Let there be light, proclaim'd the Almighty Lord,
Astonish'd Chaos heard the potent word;
Thro' all his realms the kindling ether runs,
And the mass starts into a million suns.
Earths round each sun with quick explosion burst,
And second planets issue from the first,
Bend as they journey with projectile force,
In bright ellipsis their reluctant course;
Orbs wheel in orbs, round centres centres roll, [whole.
And form, self balanc'd, one revolving Onward

Onward they move, amid their bright
 abode, [God.]
 Space without bound, the bosom of their
Apostrophe to the Stars.

"Roll on, ye Stars, exult in youthful prime,
 Mark with bright curves the pintless steps
 of Time,
 Near and more near your beamy cars ap-
 proach, [croach.
 And lessening orbs, on lessening orbs en-
 Flowers of the sky! ye, too, to age must
 yield,
 Frail as your silken sisters of the field;
 Star after star from Heaven's high arch
 shall rush, [crush,
 Suns sink on suns, on systems systems
 Headlong-extinct, to one dark centre fall,
 And Death and Night and Chaos cover all;
 Till o'er the wreck, emerging from the
 storm.

Immortal Nature lifts her changeeful form;
 Mounts from the funeral pyre on wings of
 flame, [same."
 And soars and shines another and the

Sensitive Plant described.

"So sinks or rises with the changeful hour
 The liquid silver in its glassy tower;
 So turns the needle to the point it loves,
 With fine vibrations quivering as it
 moves."

Apostrophe to Steel.

"Hail, adamantine Steel! magnetic Lord,
 King of the prow, the ploughshare, and the
 sword!

True to the pole, by thee the pilot guides
 His steady course amid the struggling
 tides,

Braves with broad sail th' immeasurable
 sea, [but thee."

Cleaves the dark air, and asks no star

The lisping Boy on his Father's

Approach.

"Speak low, he cries, and gives his little
 hand;

Eliza sleeps upon the dew-cold sand;
 Poor weeping babe! with bloody fingers
 press'd, [breast,

And tried with pouting lips the milkless
 Alas! we both with cold and hunger
 quake; [awake!

Why do you weep? mamma will soon
 She'll wake no more! the hapless mourner
 said."

As I have culled sufficient from this
 wilderness of sweets to form a small
 bouquet, I hope you will not be quite
 insensible to its fragrance, and agree
 with me in the wish, that these four
 objectionable lines be cast like noxi-
 ous weeds away, as unworthy of the
 soil from whence they are said to
 have sprung.

A BELLE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Mr. URBAN, *April 11.*
 A very eminent Scholar told me,
 that the not having read Tooke's
 "Diversions of Purley" was a very
 great instance of neglect in education.
 Having perused it, which I lately did,
 with attention, I felt it was a *criminal*
 neglect. In the etymology of two
 words, I had before made some re-
 marks, which, if you think them wor-
 thy of your Publication, I would
 thank you to insert. First, with re-
 spect to the word "*If*." In its na-
 ture, and in its *derivation*, it is the
 same, in our own language, and the
 parental languages of learning, Greek
 and Latin. *If* means, as Mr. Tooke
 rightly observes, nothing more than
 "grant," "give," "allow," "per-
 mit." This supposition, whenever it
 occurs, is an "hypothesis" merely.
 In the more diffuse parlance of public
 speeches, when we hear the hypothe-
 tical concession more elegantly craved,
 it amounts to nothing more than the
 one syllable "*IF*:"—"Allowing the
 honourable member to have proved,
 &c. &c.;" and similar sentences from
 Mr. Pitt, "*granting* the truth of the
 remark;" "*giving* every credit to
 the evidence just fallen from, &c. &c."
 amount to nothing more than "*IF*."
 In the Latin, "*Si*" is from *sino*, "to
 give leave," "to grant," "to suffer,"
 "to permit;" "*si*" is nothing more
 than "*sine*," permit, allow, &c. &c.
 let it be found in any sentence or
 speech of Cicero. The grammatical
 nature of the Greek word "*ei*" is the
 same: the Latin word for it is "*si*,"
 and *ei* is derived from "*scw*," *sino*,
patior. I need not quote passages
 for this support; the first sentence
 and word of Demosthenes will speak
 for the truth of this remark,—"*Εἰ*
μεν περὶ καὶν τινος πραγματος," &c. &c.
 "Allowing it to have been proposed,"
 "if it had been proposed," &c. &c. are
 all the same, both in derivative nature,
 and practical sense.

In my next communication, I will
 give you some further remarks on
 the word "*Blunt*," which will agree
 with Tooke's derivation, and extend
 instances of its usage in poetry and
 prose, in which it will be shown al-
 ways to retain the image of its origi-
 nal derivation.

Yours, &c.

R. TREVELYAN.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

51. Hallamshire. *The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield, in the County of York: with historical and descriptive Notices of the Parishes of Ecclesfield, Hansworth, Treeton, and Whiston, and of the Chapelry of Bradfield.* By [the Rev.] Joseph Hunter, an Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Folio, pp. 312. Lackington and Co.

WE owe an apology to Mr. Hunter for not having sooner noticed this valuable addition to our stock of British Topography. And truly, happy are we to observe the history of this colossal County attacked at all points, not only by its more legitimate Historian, the elegant and erudite author of "Whalley" and "Craven," but by such able assistants as the authors of "Hallamshire," "Cleveland," "Doncaster," "Richmondshire," &c.

To many of our Readers the very name of Hallamshire is scarcely known; but who has not heard of Sheffield? the history and true character of which important place, and of its inhabitants, can only be learned from the volume before us; which is the more acceptable, as this District has been entirely passed over by former Topographers, with the exception of such meagre accounts as are to be found in the "Magna Britannia," and works of that description. In general, therefore, the contents of this Volume are for the first time submitted to the public.

The Work is dedicated to the Duke of Norfolk, "the lineal Descendant and illustrious Representative of those noble Families, who in direct succession have been for more than seven centuries the Lords and Patrons of this District;" and who directed that the Courts Rolls of the Manor of Sheffield and other papers should be laid open for its use.

The Author acknowledges the obligations he is under to the collections of the late John Wilson, esq. of Broomhead Hall; and we experience considerable pleasure on observing an excellent portrait and memoir of this worthy man and diligent antiquary.

GENT. MAG. April, 1821.

As a mark of respect to an old Correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, we will extract a few particulars respecting him from Mr. Hunter's Memoir.

Mr. Wilson was the great grandson of Christopher Wilson, the builder of Broomhead-hall, and was born in it April 28, 1719. He was educated at Sheffield and Chesterfield grammar schools, and made considerable proficiency in classical studies. His father died about the time of his leaving school, and he returned to Broomhead to reside with his mother. From the age, therefore, of sixteen, Mr. Wilson, was never long absent from his hereditary seat. Along with his estate had descended an unbroken series of evidences, such as is rarely to be found, and which of themselves were sufficient to form the foundation of a collection of charters. The hall too stood in the midst of earth-works of the highest antiquity, and on his own estate the plough was every now and then bringing to light relics of Roman and Celtic times. How far Mr. Wilson's predilection for these studies might be fostered by his mother's brother, the Rev. Dr. Cox Macro*, the Suffolk collector and antiquary, does not now appear. In 1741 he had completed a topographical survey of Hallamshire, which, as the work of a young man of 22, is highly creditable to his industry and spirit of research. From that time he collected whatever might elucidate the descent of property, on family antiquities, or on the history, manners, and customs of our ancestors. His taste being known, his stores were much enriched by the contribution of his friends. The strength of his collection of MSS. lay in his charters. But he formed a curious collection of letters, inventories, old books of account, early and unpublished poetry, and a variety of miscellaneous matter pertaining to our general history, and more

* A Pedigree of the Macro family is given in p. 253. Of Dr. Macro, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, IX. 359.

especially

especially to the county of York. He added to the library collected by his grandfather the vicar of Sheffield; formed a valuable cabinet of coins; and a little museum, consisting of rare prints, a few paintings, and other objects natural and artificial. He had great skill in decyphering antient records, and his numismatical knowledge might vindicate for him a claim to the name and character of an antiquary. He numbered amongst his correspondents, Bp. Percy, the Rev. Dr. Pegge, Mr. Whitaker, the Historian of Manchester, Rev. — Watson of Stockport, John-Charles Brooke, esq. Somerset Herald, and Mr. Beckwith, whose edition of Blount's Antient Tenures owes something to Mr. Wilson's assistance.—With such abundant materials, and perfect leisure, it is to be regretted he published scarcely any thing, except a few communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His zeal for collecting continued to the last. He died March 3, 1783, aged 63, and was buried with his ancestors in the chancel of Bradfield Church. After his death, his coins and library were sold; but his MS. collections remain entire at Broomhead-hall.

Besides the Portrait of Mr. Wilson, before mentioned, the Volume is embellished with thirteen Plates, all drawn, and ten of them engraved by Mr. Edward Blore, of whom the Author thus justly speaks:

"The engravings at once do credit to the accuracy of Mr. Blore's delineations, to his exact knowledge of the principles of his art, and to his taste and intimate acquaintance with every thing pertaining to the pictorial embellishment of a topographical work."

The other three engravings are by Messrs. G. Cooke, G. Hollis, and C. Askey, and are creditable to their *burins*. The Volume also contains five Vignettes drawn and engraved by Mr. Blore, and two neat woodcuts by Mr. Hughes.

The Work commences with a General Description of the District:

"The parish of Sheffield is of great extent. It stretches above ten miles in length, and its average breadth may be taken at three miles. Its area is rather more than 22,000 acres. It contains many populous villages and hamlets, and one large market-town, where stands the church, and which gives name to the parish. In 1811, the number of its in-

habitants exceeded 53,000. This was more than the whole population of Rutland, Westmorland, or Huntingdonshire. It far exceeded the number of inhabitants in many of the Swiss cantons, and of itself would form a sovereignty which many a foreign prince might envy. It was about one-180th of the whole return for England and Wales."

The General History is followed by "An Inquiry into the early State and remote History of the Parish of Sheffield." Its Annals are afterwards traced under its early Norman Lords, De Bussi and De Lovetot; and then under the Barons Furnival.

"Before the close of the fourteenth century, and before the antient family of Furnival had become extinct, the artificers of Sheffield had obtained a certain reputation for one article which still continues to be regarded as the staple manufacture of the place. For thus writes our old poet Chaucer, describing the accoutrements and appearance of a miller in the days of Edward III.

A Shefeld thwytel bare he in his hose,
Ronde was his face and camysed was his nose.

The Reve's Tale.

"A thwytel or whittle, a word not quite gone out of use, was a knife, such as was carried about the person so late as the time of Charles I. by those whose quality did not entitle them to the distinction of a sword."

The next Chapter is particularly interesting, giving an account of Sheffield under the Talbots Earls of Shrewsbury.

After an ample pedigree of the Talbot family, excellent summaries are given of the lives and actions of the seven earls of Shrewsbury.

"It would depose feebly in favour of the literary character of the place at the period of which we are speaking, could it be proved that the sword of the renowned John Talbot first Earl of Shrewsbury was manufactured in his forges at Sheffield. It was found in the river Dordon near Bourdeaux, many years after the death of him who wielded it, bearing this barbarous inscription:

Sum Talboti M. IIII. C. XLIII.
pro vincere inimico meo.

"The sword performed, however, chivalrous deeds when wielded by his strenuous arm: and few characters claim more unmixed admiration from those who delight to contemplate deeds of valour and feats of military achievement than this hero, who by his marriage with Maud the daughter and heir of Thomas Nevil Lord Furnival acquired the Lordship of Hallamshire and other great estates of inheritance.

This

This is the man whom our great dramatic bard, to whom the antient families of England are indebted for having embalmed everlastingly the memory of so many of their progenitors, thus introduces to the reader at the beginning of one of his histories :

“—Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance:
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst
stand him :

Here there and every where engaged he
“flew :

The French exclaimed, The Devil was in
arms.

All the whole army stood agazed on him.
His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot ! a Talbot ! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the bowels of the battl.”

“ In the divine language of Shakspeare he must live for ever. ‘How would it have joyed brave Talbot,’ exclaims Nash, ‘the terror of the French, to think that after he had layen two hundred yeare in his toomb, he should triumph again on the stage ; and have his bones new embalmed with the tears of ten thousand spectators at least, who in the tragedian that represents his person, imagine they behold him fresh bleeding.’”

John the third earl was a very different character from his father and grandfather. He was more devoted to literature and the muses, than to politics and arms. A French poem composed by him, and addressed to Margaret of Anjou, gives him claim to rank with the Noble Authors.

Under the account of Francis fifth earl, is reprinted from “Peck's Desiderata Curiosa,” the account of his splendid funeral.

In pp. 58, *et seq.* the lovers of Bibliography will find accounts of Sir Thomas Cockaine, Thomas Howell, Richard Robinson, Dr. John Jones, and other *virii mercuriales* of the time of Elizabeth, that this earl collected about him, with notices of their works.

Under the memoirs of George the sixth earl of Shrewsbury, will be found a very curious connected view of the private history of his prisoner, the oppressed and unhappy Mary queen of Scots, during the long period of her captivity in England.

“With the name of this lady, whose melancholy story thus becomes for about twelve years a part of the annals of Sheffield, are associated beauty, rank, talents, learning, varied accomplishments, and unparalleled misfortunes, which raise an interest for her that gives importance to

even the most trivial circumstances. The principal and public events of her varied life have found many pens to detail them : and the policies of the courts of England, Scotland, and France respecting her, have been investigated with much success. The story of her heroic death, in which she appears with all the majesty of a martyr, has been often told with all its heart-rending circumstances.

“In the choice of Shrewsbury for this delicate and trying appointment, Elizabeth evinced her usual judgment. He was a nobleman of the very first rank, and high in character as well as station. There was therefore an appearance of respect to Mary in the choice of such a one to be her keeper. He had several houses, or rather castles, in the interior of the kingdom, in any of which she might be kept with little danger of either a forcible abduction or, a secret escape. His immense property enabled the earl to serve her with fewer demands upon her treasury than others would make : and he had a spirit neither to be over-awed nor corrupted. The loyalty of the house of Talbot, which had passed into a proverb, and which was carried by no one to a more chivalrous extent than by the sixth earl, was a pledge to her for his fidelity and zeal in her service. Sixteen years of faithful service approved her choice. He even bore with uncommon fortitude and humility the supernumerary hardships which his tyrannical mistress thought proper to impose upon him while engaged in this service, the daily anxiety attending which he complains in a melancholy letter to Burghley, nearly brought him to his grave.”

Did our limits permit, we should with pleasure copy the whole of the particulars, which appear to be compiled with the greatest care, relative to the history of this unfortunate Queen, in which her melancholy story is minutely traced, year by year, from 1568 to 1587.

“She was in England exactly eighteen years, eight months, and twenty-two days. The following table will exhibit, at one view, what proportion of this time was spent at different places where she resided. I suppose the whole term of her residence in England to be divided in a hundred parts.—1 in Cumberland.—2 at Coventry, Worksop, and in her journeys.—2 at Fotheringhay.—3 at Chartley.—3 at Bolton.—4 at Winfield.—4 at Buxton.—7 at Chatsworth.—12 at Tutbury.—62 at Sheffield.”

A very curious series of 74 Original Letters, illustrative of the Talbot Family, and of the history and manners

manners of the Elizabethan Age, are printed in p. 78 to 97. Amongst this correspondence, are eight Letters from the captive Queen. The history of the Talbot Collection of Letters is given in a note in p. 48.

From the failure of the male issue of the seventh earl of Shrewsbury, the family inheritance descended to three daughters and co-heirs; the youngest of them, Lady Alethea Talbot, was married to the celebrated Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey; and from him the property has descended to the present Duke of Norfolk.

In the next Chapter are traced out the departing steps of the spirit of feudalism, as it slowly retired; and the civil contentions of the seventh century, as far as they affected this neighbourhood, which accelerated the demolition of her strong-hold—the antient Castle of Sheffield. The history of the War is illustrated by a valuable series of original letters between Sir William Savile and Major Beaumont, while the latter was in command at Sheffield. These were collected by the late R. H. Beaumont, esq. and deposited by him in the Bodleian library. The inhabitants seem to have generally favoured the Parliamentary cause. In 1643, however, the Duke of Newcastle marched his army to Sheffield, and took possession of the antient Castle, without opposition. In 1644, the Castle was besieged, and surrendered to the Duke of Manchester, the General of the Parliamentarians. In 1646 the House of Commons ordered it to be made untenable, and from this period the once-proud Castle of Sheffield was but a heap of ruins; and at the present time a few vaults only remain to bear witness that such an edifice once stood on what is still called the Castle-hill.

“The native forests of Hallamshire then also felt the power of the spirit of innovation. The most unsparing falls were ordered in every part of the domain. The fine avenues of the park were wholly destroyed, and Fullwood and Riveling, rich in native forest trees, were deprived of all their antient sylvan honours.

“The fall at this period of two venerable oaks, must have been viewed with sensations of more than ordinary regret. Their wonderful magnitude made them the pride of the forest; and their age, having outlasted

many generations and some races of the chiefs whose estate they had adorned, themselves still flourishing and vigorous, commanded for them a respect not unallied to the religious feeling. They stood in different parts of the domain: and one on the conduit plain within Sheffield park. Evelyn was informed, that this oak stretched its arms on all sides to the distance of forty-five feet or more from the trunk; and was therefore capable of affording shelter to above two hundred horsemen. The other stood, as Evelyn informs us, ‘at the upper end of Riveling,’ and perhaps on the very spot where the towers of the Saxon Walthoof had appeared before they felt the power of an un pitying conqueror. Either for its gigantic appearance, or owing to some tradition respecting it, not now to be recovered, it had acquired the name of the Lord’s Oak*. Its bole was twelve yards in girth, exceeding the famous Greendale oak in Welbeck park by three feet: and when it was cut down, its top or branches yielded not less than twenty-one cords of wood. This king of the forests was felled in 1690.”

Our limits compel us to reserve our notice of Mr. Hunter’s “Modern History of Sheffield” till a future opportunity.

52. *An Historical Account of Cumner; with some Particulars of the Traditions respecting the Death of the Countess of Leicester. To which is annexed, an Extract from Ashmole’s Antiquities of Berkshire, relative to that Transaction, and Illustrative of the Romance of Kenilworth. By Hugh Usher Tighe, Esq. of Corpus Christi College. 8vo. Munday and Slater, Oxford; Whiteley, London.*

THIS small brochure of a young Oxonian must prove interesting to all those who have perused the Novel of Kenilworth (reviewed in our last Number, p. 246); and doubtless there are many (like ourselves) who wish to ascertain how far fiction has been admitted by the Author. It was with this feeling we gladly adopted in our last, p. 198, the account of Cumner Place, as extracted by a Correspondent from Mr. Lysons’s Berkshire and other authorities.

Mr. Tighe first gives a description of CUMNER, &c. and afterwards recites an extract from Ashmole’s “Antiquities of Berkshire,” in which is the whole account of the unfortunate fate of the Countess of Leicester;

* See some elegant Stanzas on this sylvan monument in our Poetical department of the present Month.

and

and the perfidious parts which Sir *Richard Varnay* and *Anthony Forster* acted in this cruel transaction, are also related. How little did the latter deserve the handsome monumental record, and pompous inscriptions, erected to his memory!

This Work is well written—well printed—and well illustrated by a view of Cumber Place—the tomb of Anthony Forster, and the effigies of himself, wife, and children.

53. *An Account of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia: including various political Observations relating to them.* By William Wilkinson, Esq. late British Consul to the above-mentioned Principalities. 8vo. pp. 294. Longman & Co.

WALLACHIA and Moldavia form a part of the antient Dacia, and being barrier countries between Russia and Turkey, are converted into the theatre of war whenever hostilities ensue between the two Powers*. It seems too, that the possession of them by the Muscovites would render the fall of Constantinople easy. These circumstances have drawn these principalities into frequent notice, which, of course, generates curiosity; and Mr. Wilkinson has given us an account, not simply interesting, but one, in which there is much valuable information for the Statesman and the Philosopher.

We shall make our remarks by way of commentary on the extracts.

"All the preceding offices give the rank of Boyars of the first class to the persons who are appointed to them, and as such they wear their beards." p. 54.

Here we see, that the beard is an ensign of nobility. Winckelman observes, that if people were to go naked, attention would be paid to the figure, and not to the face; and this idea was acted upon in reference to Greek Statuary. The grand distinctive aspect of the male of the human species is certainly destroyed by the custom of shaving; and the beard gives an air of majesty, even to an ugly visage, which such an appendage completely disguises. In animals we judge by the figure alone. We seriously think, that men have spoiled the intention of Nature, by erasing the beard and wrapping up the neck. The virility of the human

appearance is thus limited to the external clothing; and the Bust of a Roman Emperor conveys to every eye the real character of man; not now to be seen in the cities of Europe.

The next extract, as European goods find ready sale, we recommend to the notice of our Statesmen and Merchants:

"The Moldavian timber is far better than that of Wallachia. It is of the finest oak, and perfectly well calculated for the construction of vessels. A great number of ships in the Turkish fleet are built of it, and fitted out with masts and ropes of Moldavian origin. In the two provinces, these articles are sold at the lowest possible prices, and indeed the same thing may be said of all the prohibited articles, which, restricted as they are, from the monopoly arrogated by the Porte, have but little demand, except for the local consumption." p. 77.

Here we take the opportunity of remarking, that we seriously believe, if it were not for the erroneous restrictions of different Governments on Commerce, that the various nations would not only be richer, but the Governments themselves receive double their present revenues by taxes more judiciously disposed and more easily raised. We find, from p. 80, that there is a facility of conveying this timber to the Danube, and we also think, that terms might easily be made with the Porte for establishing such a trade. While more than half of Europe is barbarous, there can be no want of a market for wrought goods; only a terrible mistake is prevalent, viz. that restriction of import does not imply prohibition of exportation. The trade of these Principalities is of immense importance to our colonies; for it seems, "That coffee, sugar, pepper, rum, lemons, oranges, and foreign wine, are the principal articles of importation." p. 81.—Many persons have thought lightly of our Colonial Commerce; but various climates cannot raise the commodities which they want, as spices, sugar, and wines; and Great Britain has therefore a vast opening for a profitable mercantile trade, and carrying on commerce.

"The general system of this import trade is ill-contrived, and it is subject to many inconveniences. The purchasers have recourse to the markets of Smyrna and Constantinople, where of course they buy at high prices." p. 82.

"The

* See an account of the present insurrection in the Foreign News.

"The plain and printed calicoes, the chintz, glass, and earthenware, brought to their markets, are, without exception, German; but they are called English, and as such sold at higher prices than they would fetch were their origin made known. French cambrics and English muslins are always profitable articles to speculators, and never remain long on hand." p. 83.

A convenient *depôt* for our goods is thus mentioned:

"Of late years some natives of the Ionian Islands have begun to trade in the Principalities; and the English flag, borne by their vessels, is now frequently displayed on the Danube." p. 84.

The following paragraphs are of the first import, because they show what an immense portion of the misery endured by suffering Europe, is absolutely created by Governmental errors upon the subject of Commerce. To gain a penny they lose a pound: and had the Congress of Vienna made a grand and general system of Commerce upon broad principles, a topic of especial consideration, we are inclined to think that the revolutionizing spirit, which obtains on the Continent, and Radicalism, the *itch* among English Political Diseases, would have died away by a wholesome change of the air.

"The natural richness, and the various resources of Wallachia and Moldavia, are such, that if those countries enjoyed the important advantages of a regular Government, and a wise administration, under which industry and agriculture should receive their due encouragement, the trade of exports laid open, the commercial intercourse with foreign nations set upon a proper footing, and, finally, the mines explored, they would in a short time become the most populous and most flourishing provinces of Europe.

"The harbour of Galatz would soon stand in rivalry with all the ports of the Black Sea, next excepting Odessa.

"The fertility of the soil is such, as to procure nourishment for ten times the number of the present population, and leave wherewith to supply other countries besides; the common return of cultivation being sixteen fold, and, in more favourable seasons, twenty-five.

"Nature has furnished them with every possible means of becoming prosperous; men have ever proved themselves the determined enemies of their [own] prosperity." p. 85.

It appears that uncertain climates, and damp soils, *Bæotianize* the hu-

man mind, and produce timidity and tameness in animals *feræ nature*.

"The irregularity of climate, the damp quality of the soil, and an abundance of marshy places throughout the Principalities, produce a visible influence over the animals of the various sorts which are common to them, as well as over the vegetation. The bears, wolves, and foxes, are of the most timid nature; hardly any danger is to be apprehended from them, unless they are met in numerous flocks, as is common enough during the coldest winter nights.

"The domestic animals are also remarkable for mildness. The beef, pork, mutton, poultry, and game, have rather an insipid taste; the vegetables an inferior flavour, and the flowers little perfume.

"Finally, Man, the chief work of Nature, is here of a dull and heavy disposition; with weak passions, no strength of mind, and betraying a natural aversion to a life of industry or of mental exertions. Moral causes may indeed produce such effects upon the human frame; but here those of a physical kind evidently act in unison with them, and with equal force." p. 128.

Facility of indulging in pleasure has the effect of destroying a taste for literary pursuits and intellectual improvement.

"The education of the Boyars is usually confined to the mere knowledge of reading and writing the language of the country and the modern Greek. Some few add to this superficial stock of learning, a few of the rudiments of the French language, which has been introduced by the Russian officers among them. Many more understand and speak it without the least knowledge of its letters or grammar. If any are able to talk familiarly, though imperfectly, of one or two celebrated authors, or make a few bad verses that will rhyme, they assume the title of Literati and poets, and they are looked upon by their astonished countrymen as endowed with superior genius and abilities. An early propensity to learning and literature, receives but little encouragement; and, at a more advanced period in life, the allurements of public employment, the petty intrigues at court, and the absence of every obstacle to pursuits of gallantry and pleasure, induce even the best disposed to set aside every other occupation." p. 130.

Thus it appears, how necessary is strict education, and propriety of manners, to the support of knowledge and civilization.

The inferior orders are taught at public schools, without expence, ancient

lient and modern Greek, writing and arithmetic. The education of the women, from their early marriages, is not better, sometimes worse, than that of the men.

"Neither sex is regularly instructed in Religion, and it is by the mere intercourse of life, that they derive their notions of it, and by the examples of their elders, that their principles in it are regulated.

"These circumstances, naturally arising from the discouragement given by the Government to every improvement in civilization, keep the state of society very backward, and are productive of the most pernicious influence over its moral character," p. 131.

These remarks partly explain the cause why Scotland, where there is a presbyterian strictness of manners, also excels in Literature. It also appears, that simple prejudices are favourable to vice.

"The Boyars, indeed, although so little susceptible of great virtues, cannot be taxed with a determined propensity to vice. Established prejudices, which the general state of ignorance has rooted in the two nations, and a universal system of moral corruption, render them, however, familiar with it," p. 131.

The following dance we apprehend to be of classical antiquity :

"Fifteen or twenty persons of both sexes take each other by the hands, and forming a large circle, they turn round and round again, at a very slow pace ; the men, bending their knees now and then, as if to mark the time of music, and casting a languishing look on each side, when holding the hands of the women," p. 136.

Large portions given to girls have the tendency to produce unhappy marriages.

"Parents never marry their daughters, to whatever class they may belong, without allowing them dowries beyond the proportion of their own means, and to the great detriment of their male children, who finding themselves unprovided for, look upon marriage as the means of securing a fortune, and consequently regard it as a mere matter of pecuniary speculation. Feelings of affection, or sentiments of esteem, are therefore out of the question in the pursuit of matrimonial engagements, and money remains the only object in view," p. 144.

All the menial offices are performed by Gipsies, who are here enslaved.

"It is under the care of these depraved servants, that the children of

Boyars are brought up. The women of the higher ranks not being in the habit of nursing their infants, place them in the hands of gypsy wet-nurses, whose mode of life exposes them incessantly to diseases, which must prove most prejudicial to the quality of their milk, and whose bad nourishment and dirty habits, must otherwise affect the constitution of the children," p. 175.

A better selection of wet-nurses is made by ourselves, but, generally speaking, it is far preferable for mothers to nurse their own children ; especially, as under the best choice of substitutes, they subject themselves to the chance of that frequent pregnancy, which often proves fatal in the end to delicate women. Most suckling women are only two-year breeders ; and if they are subject to bilious and stomachic complaints, they are rarely so well as during the suckling period.

The Appendix to this Work contains a very interesting account of the Nizam-y-Gedid institution, or the attempt of the unfortunate Sultan Selim to establish a corps of troops, disciplined in the European manner. It is written by one of the Turkish Ministers of State, and it is ridiculous to see how the man considers a difference in religious creed to establish a physical inferiority in the human species. He does not seem merely to consider us Christians, as even dogs of the populace of mankind, but of the cunning ape or monkey tribe. Yet some of the Turkish soldiers we find have been so ignorant as first "to put the ball into their muskets, and then the powder above it," p. 252—a blunder which we think Christian adults never made. These illustrious Turks acknowledge, that they are always defeated, but then they attribute it not to science, but to trick, and look upon us in the same light as a police-officer does a clever pick-pocket or swindler. The system of Islamism, considered either as Religion or Legislation, is, in point of fact, the most stupid and ignorant ever devised ; for by its predestination and pride it destroys even the most common inducements to self-preservation. It even gives a bounty to folly and insanity. Not that the Turks are otherwise imbecile ; for the following anecdote shows the contrary ; and with the exception

exception of supposing David under the especial protection of Providence, is no bad counterpart to his combat with Goliath.

"During a holy war, which was carried on in the happy time of the apostle of God (on whom be peace), a certain valiant champion of the enemy's army came out to offer single combat, and demanded that the glorious Alli should be opposed to him. Alli, well pleasing to God, having received the command of the Apostle, girded on his sword only, and immediately went forth alone to the place appointed for the combat. When this friend of the Most High met that Infidel, he thus addressed him: 'I come on foot, having one sword; why come you out on horseback, having two swords and two bows?' The great Alli spoke to him again, saying, 'let these things be so; but I come out alone, to give battle on one side, why do you bring another man, and come both together?' The Infidel, at this question, looked about him, believing that another man had followed him, when at the same instant, the great Alli, in the twinkling of an eye, made the vile head of the reprobate fly off." p. 271.

This success, through diverting the attention, is daily effected by hocus-pocus men at fairs; and the skill of the Turks in the use of the sabre is well known.

We thank Mr. Wilkinson for much entertainment and instruction; and we wish that the hints concerning trade, which his work has suggested, may meet with the attention, in our opinion, due to the necessity.

54. *Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tartars, in the years 1712, 13, 14, and 15; by the Chinese Ambassador, and published by the Emperor's Authority, at Pekin. Translated from the Chinese, and accompanied by an Appendix of miscellaneous Translations.* By Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. LL.D. and F.R.S. pp. 330. 8vo. Murray.

EVERY circumstance relative to an empire so peculiar in its manners, and so unchangeable in its habits and customs, must excite an interest in the minds of every reader. The Chinese for ages have been people totally isolated from European intercourse, and ever jealous of the least innovation or change. Although the *Narrative* before us was written more than a century ago, still the manners of the Chinese, in comparison with

the Europeans, are so unchangeable, that we may almost fancy we are perusing a tour of the present century.

The literary world may consider itself highly indebted to the talents and application of the learned Translator, for undertaking that which might otherwise have remained in obscurity, or perhaps have finally sunk into oblivion. No individual can possibly be more conversant with the language, manners, and customs of this singular people, from his long residence amongst them, than Sir G. T. Staunton. He is the son of Sir George Staunton, who went to China with Lord Macartney. At that period he was only fourteen years of age, and accompanied his father on the Embassy. He afterwards made rapid progress in the Chinese language, in consequence of which he was appointed resident for the East India Company at Canton.

Sir George Staunton's literary productions have been long known. He published, in 1810, a curious work, entitled "*The Fundamental Laws and Penal Code of China*." He has also translated into the Chinese, the history and process of Vaccination, which had a rapid circulation throughout the empire.

The Work before us, in the original, is entitled a "*Description of Foreign Countries*," but this title does not convey a just idea of its contents. The principal and immediate objects of the Work is the relation of the proceedings of the Embassy, upon which the writer of it was sent, in the year 1712, by the Emperor of China, to the Khan of the Tourgouths, a considerable tribe of Calmuc Tartars, situated, at that period, on the banks of the Volga. The Mission was certainly a remarkable event in the annals of China. The appointment of a deputation, consisting of several official persons, and a numerous retinue, to proceed upon a laborious and hazardous expedition, to the distance of some thousand miles, through territories comparatively unknown, denotes a spirit of enterprise, which at that period might be expected in vain from any other Asiatic power. The Chinese Ambassador, after noticing some particulars respecting himself, gives at length the instructions he had received from his Sovereign.

Sovereign. He then details, in the form of a Journal, the circumstances that occurred upon his route. He notices his intercourse and conversation with several public authorities among the Russians and Tourgouths, particularly when Prince Gagarin, Governor General of Siberia, and Ayuke, the Tourgouth Khan, or Sovereign. The narrative concludes with an official Report of the journey to his imperial Majesty.

In the Imperial Edict, there is an excellent portraiture of the Chinese nationalities. Among other instructions it states:

"On the occasion of your interview with the *Cha-haa-khan*, if you are asked what we principally esteem and reverence in China, you may thus reply:—'In our empire fidelity, filial piety, charity, justice, and sincerity, are esteemed above all things. We revere and abide by them. They are the principles upon which we administer the empire as well as govern ourselves. In the face of danger we firmly adhere to them. There have been many who have even fearlessly encountered death rather than abandon them. We likewise make sacrifices and oblations; we pray for good things, and we deprecate evil things; but if we did not act honestly, if we were not faithful, pious, charitable, just, and sincere, of what avail would be our prayers and sacrifices! In our empire, fidelity, filial piety, charity, justice, and sincerity, are our ruling principles, the objects of our veneration, and the constant guides of our conduct. In our empire, therefore, there is no hostile array of shields, and spears, no severe punishments are inflicted; we have now for a long time enjoyed uninterrupted peace and tranquillity*.'

"If you are asked respecting the arts and productions of China, you may take the opportunity of making the following remarks:

"It is with us as with other countries, some districts are rich, others are poor: but we heard some years ago, that your kingdom of Russia was not at peace with its neighbours, and was engaged in actual hostilities. It may be that your kingdom

is desirous of detaching and employing its frontier forces, but being suspicious of our frontier forces, forbears to do so. We can assure you, however, that his Imperial Majesty entertains no designs whatever which are inconsistent with the peace which has now been established for many years between our respective empires. You may, therefore, immediately remove and employ your frontier troops, if you see occasion to do so, without the least hesitation or uneasiness. The requisite orders have likewise been given to the Commander-in-Chief on the banks of the *He-lung-Kiang**, to communicate regularly with your empire by the way of the frontier city of Ni-pu-tchou (Nipecthou).'

The instructions given to the Ambassador are very shrewd and diplomatic. Tutored how to behave, *Tu-li-shin* sets out on the 20th of the 5th moon of the year *Jin-shin* (A.D. 1712), and in a few days passes the great wall into Tartary. His course lies through the territories of the Kalkas Tartars, across the Tola and Amour rivers, thence into the Russian boundaries, across the Baykal Lake, through Irkutsk, down the streams of the Angara, the Ket, and the Oby, by Tobolsky, over the Oural mountains, and so by the Volga towards the head of the Caspian, where, between the last-mentioned river and the Jaik, the Tourgouth tribes were stationed. The ceremonies of the introduction are then detailed; when the narrative thus proceeds:

"On the 2d of the Moon, we proceeded to wait on the *Khan*, taking with us the Imperial Edict, and followed by the *tai li* and priests of the Tourgouths in procession, and by our guard of Russian soldiers and officers. On arriving at *A-yu-ke*, Khan's great tent of ceremony, we dismounted from our horses, and advancing with the Imperial Edict, delivered it in person. *A-yu-ke* received it kneeling; and then, turning towards the North, reverently wished the great Emperor every felicity. This ceremony being concluded, we then proceeded to explain to him his Imperial Majesty's pleasure."

A-yu-ke Khan is the same Prince who conferred with Peter the Great, in 1722, at Saratoff. He furnished that Monarch, in his Persian war, with 500 kalmucks.

The Khan displayed considerable judgment in his inquiries, as will be seen in the following extracts:

* The Amour of the Russians; and Sagalien-Oula (literally Black Dragon River) of the Mantchou Tartars.

"*A-yu-ke Khan*

* The above may be considered as a sort of summary of the Confucian system of faith. The disclaimer of intestine wars, and of the infliction of severe punishments against offenders, must be taken with some allowance, but the opposition which had for a considerable time been made to the establishment of the new dynasty, had certainly ceased, and the empire was generally in a state of tranquillity.

GENL MAG April, 1821.

"*A-yu-ke Khan* further inquired respecting the mountains, rivers, trees, and other vegetable productions of that country. We added, '*Je-ho* is situated beyond the boundary line of the Great Wall. There are there both high mountains and great rivers. The water is peculiarly sweet and excellent. The woods, as well as all other vegetation, are extremely luxuriant. Various kinds of beasts and birds are also found there in great abundance.'

"*A-yu-ke Khan* continued his inquiries saying, 'how do you people plough and sow the earth in your Emperor's country? do the times of sowing depend on the rainy seasons; or are the fields overflowed artificially?'

"We replied, 'In the empire of China, we plant or sow all the five species of grain, and also the various kinds of vegetables. In some places the fields are overflowed by art, in others they are watered by the rains only, and sown accordingly.'

"*A-yu-ke Khan* next inquired, 'How far is the original seat of his Majesty's ancestors from the imperial city; and what is the population of that quarter?'

"We replied, 'The place you speak of is called *Shing-king* (Mounden), and is distant from the imperial Court above 20 days' journey. The country in that quarter is very populous. Five great tribunals are established, with suitable officers in each, for the administration of civil government, and there are besides three general officers of the highest rank stationed there for the purpose of holding the country in due subjection.'

"*A-yu-ke Khan* then asked, 'Are the Mantchoo and Mongal written characters the same or different? by whom were they invented, and how handed down to the present generation?'

"We replied, 'Our Mantchoo characters are considerably different from the Mongal characters in many respects; our Emperor *Tay Sou* was the first establisher of the 12 initial characters; our Emperor *Tay-tsing* afterwards added the marginal circles or dots, and immediately settled the pronunciation. It is now a character capable of infinite changes and combinations; and equally elegant as copious.'

"*A-yu-ke Khan* proceeded to observe, 'Many years ago I heard that in the dominions of your Emperor there was a certain *Pin-see-vang* (Royal pacificator of the West) who had raised a rebellion. In what year did your Emperor subdue and destroy him? Are there any partizans or descendants of the rebels remaining?'

"We replied, '*Pin-see-vang* had received great favours from our Emperor. In recompense for his small and weak services, his Majesty was graciously pleased to dignify him with the title of King,

and to establish him with great honour and credit in the province of Yunnan, which lies at the South-western extremity of our Chinese empire: but he not only proved himself unworthy of such favour, but ungratefully broke out into rebellion. Our Emperor was in consequence greatly incensed, and immediately dispatched forces against him, by which he and all his adherents were completely destroyed and exterminated. The laws and statutes of our Chinese empire will by no means permit the existence of any of the descendants or adherents of those who thus revolt against their country, and forget the favours that had been conferred on them. This rebellion took place in the year *Quee-cheu* (A. D. 1673); and it is now above 40 years since the complete restoration of tranquillity.'

After receiving various presents from the Tourgouth Princes, the Embassy prepares for its departure, and returns towards Tobolsky. At the end of the 7th Moon, they reached Cayan, when this glowing description of the season and the climate is given:

"At this season of the year, the golden winds played softly upon the luxuriant verdure. The trees had not yet lost their foliage. The hills encompassing our route displayed the various tints of azure, yellow, and red. The surface of the ground sparkles with icicles. Rosy and brilliant skies illuminated the forests. The whole scene seemed to our eyes like a piece of beautiful painting."

Some account of the country of the Tourgouths is then given:

"The country which is now occupied by the Tourgouth tribes, subject to *A-yu-ke Khan*, lies to the S. E. of the Russian frontier town of Saratof. It is wholly waste and uncultivated. It is bounded to the Northward and to the Westward by the river Volga, otherwise called the Etchill. To the Eastward it is bounded by the *Tay-ho* (river Jaik), and to the Southward by the Lake *Teng-hee-se*. Both the Volga and the Jaik run in a Southerly direction, until they ultimately discharge their waters into the Caspian. The banks of the Volga are wooded with the *cha* and the *yang-cha*, and with willows in abundance. Between Saratof and the headquarters of *A-yu ke Khan*, upon the banks of the lake *Manuto*, are two considerable streams called *San-to-Ta-eur-loo*, and *Sun-to-Hou-pan*, and two other smaller streams, called *Ta eur-wen* and *Va-lu-su-tan*. All these streams run Westward, and discharge themselves into the Volga. In the marshes about the banks of these streams are found the white and yellow water-

water-lily, and reeds and rushes of various kinds. On the Western banks of the Volga, between Saratof and the Caspian, the Russians possess some fortified stations, the names of which are *Si-la-ke-mo-she*, *Tcha-li-tse* (Czaritia of Bell, vol. I. p. 38), *Ko-la-se-no yo-eur*, *Cho-eur-na-yaur* (Tsorno Yarr of Bell), and *O-se-la-eur-han* (Astrachan). To the S.W. of the lake *Manuto*, and of these fortified stations, is a long range of hills; and about an hundred *lee* further Westward, lies the country of the *Ho-pang* (Cuban Tartars), otherwise called *Mang-vu-te*, a nation subject to *Kung-ke eur Khan*, King of the *Tu-li-ye-se-ko* (Turks). This people are constantly in the practice of coming across the boundary, in order to attack and plunder the Russian and Tourgouth neighbours. Upon making inquiry respecting the extent of the region which the subjects of *A-yu-ke Khan* at present occupy, we were told that it extended about 30 days' journey from East to West, and about 20 days' journey from North to South. Snakes and tortoises are found here; the snakes are of the colour and appearance of black varnish."

The Envoys, at their return to Peking, received the approbation of the Emperor, for the satisfactory manner in which the Embassy had been conducted.

Tu-li-shin is afterwards sent on another Mission to the Russian frontier, in order to announce the recommencement of hostilities between the Chinese Emperor and the Prince of the Kalmucs.

On the whole, much interesting information may be gleaned from this Volume, which exhibits, in an amusing form, the peculiar manners of a remote people. An excellent map is also prefixed to the Work, by which the progress of the Embassy may be traced with additional pleasure.

The Appendix, which consists of miscellaneous translations, contains several curious pieces and fragments of Chinese Literature; such as Novels, Plays, Essays, &c.

55. *A Dictionary of Chemistry, on the basis of Mr. Nicholson's; in which the Principles of the Science are investigated anew, and its Applications to the Phenomena of Nature, Medicine, Mineralogy, Agriculture, and Manufactures, detailed. By Andrew Ure, M.D. Professor of the Andersonian Institution, Member of the Geological Society, &c. &c. With an Introductory Dissertation; containing Instructions for converting the Alphabetical*

Arrangement into a systematic Order of Study. 8vo. pp. 732. Underwood.

A NEW Dictionary in any branch of Science, if completed by one at all acquainted with the subject, must necessarily be superior to all which have preceded it; and we have no reason to distrust the talents or the diligence of Dr. Ure, who thus briefly explains the process of his labours:

"In this Introduction I shall first present a general view of the objects of Chemistry, along with a scheme for converting the alphabetical arrangement adopted in this Volume, into a systematic order of study. I shall then describe the manner in which this Dictionary seems to have been originally compiled, and the circumstances under which its present regeneration has been attempted. This exposition will naturally lead to an account of the principles on which the investigations of chemical theory and facts have been conducted, which distinguish this Work from a mere compilation. Some notice is then given of a Treatise on Practical Chemistry, publicly announced by me upwards of three years ago, and of the peculiar circumstances of my situation as a teacher, which prompted me to undertake it, though its execution has been delayed by various obstructions."

The basis of the Work is formed on Nicholson's octavo Dictionary. Dr. Ure's original articles are marked with an asterisk; and one of these, being short, shall be given as a sample. Numerous other articles are new and curious; but we are compelled to be brief:

"PAINTS. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1815, Sir H. Davy has communicated the results of some interesting researches, which he had made at Rome, on the colours used by the ancient artists.

"He found the reds to be minium, ochre, and cinnabar.

"The yellows were ochre, orpiment, and massicot.

"The blues were formed from carbonate of copper, or cobalt, vitrified with glass.

"The purples were made of shell-fish, and probably also from madder and cochineal lakes.

"The blacks and browns were lamp-black, ivory black, and ores of iron and manganese.

"The whites were chalk, white clay, and ceruse.

"The Egyptian azure, the excellence of which is proved by its duration for seventeen hundred years, may be easily and cheaply made. Sir H. Davy found, that 15 parts by weight of carbonate of soda,

10 of powdered opaque flints, and 3 of copper filings, strongly heated together for two hours, gave a substance of exactly the same tint, and of nearly the same degree of fusibility, and which when powdered, produced a fine deep sky-blue.

"He conceives, that next to coloured frits, the most permanent pigments are those furnished by the peroxides, or persalts, such as ochres, carbonates of copper, patent yellow (submuriate of lead), chromate of lead, arsenite of copper, insoluble chloride of copper, and sulphate of barytes.

"M. Merimé has inserted a note very interesting to painters in the *Annales de Chimie et Phys.* for June 1820. When carbonate of lead is exposed for some time to vapours of sulphuretted hydrogen, it becomes black, being converted into a sulphuret. This white pigment, employed with oil, and covered with a varnish, which screens it from the air, may be preserved for many hundred years, as the paintings of the 15th century prove. But when the varnish is abraded or decays, the whites of ceruse are apt to contract black specks and spots, which ruin fine paintings. Miniatures in water colours are frequently injured in this way. M. Thenard was requested to occupy himself with the means of removing these stains, without injuring the rest of the picture. After some trials, which proved that the re-agents which would operate on sulphuret of lead, would equally attack the texture of the paper, as well as other colours, he recollected, that among the numerous phenomena which his discovery of oxygenated water had presented to him, he observed the property it possessed, of converting instantly the black sulphuret of lead into the white sulphate of the same metal. He gave a portion of water, containing about five or six times its volume of oxygen, to an artist who had a fine picture of Raphael spotted black. On applying a few touches of his pencil, he perceived the stains vanish as if by enchantment, without affecting the other colours in the slightest degree."

56. *First Lines of the Human Mind.* By John Fearn. 8vo. pp. 602. Longman and Co.

57. *ZHTHMATA ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ ; or, a View of the Intellectual Powers of Man.* Second Edit. 8vo. pp. 64. Longman and Co.

THE polarity appropriated to the Magnet, is manifestly an exclusive conferred property, not appertaining to matter, as such.

When God created animals endowed with self-agency, it is plain that he must have furnished them with

the properties essential to self-preservation, or such creation would have been nugatory. These properties appear to have been faculties adapted to their respective classes of being, which faculties are various, and are, in point of fact, absolute elementary principles. The thought, memory, and other mental acts of animals, we therefore conceive to be a part of these properties, or necessary endowments of the conferred donation of life. The Almighty, in our opinion, exhibits his *Vis Divina* which pervades all creation, not in matter, but in the endowment of matter, i.e. in the powers and principles by which it is actuated. Thus gravity, but not simple substance, we conceive, to be a divine conferred impetus, motion another, and so *de cæteris*, for without such properties, spontaneous action would be impracticable. We give no opening to Materialists, by whose absurdities and superficial thinking we are nauseated, when we say, that the powers and principles, by which action is exhibited, are necessary and distinct existent things, antecedent to and independent of matter, e.g. we conceive Sound to be one of these things, not a thing *originating* in concussion of air, *but a property conferred on it*, for various purposes.

The science of Chemistry is the finest development of the laws of inanimate Creation yet known, and it explains our meaning analogously in the most satisfactory manner. Take a simple insipid substance; combine it with A. it forms another; with B. its properties are further altered. Take the Mind, as a *Tubula Rasa*; operate upon it in various ways, and it exhibits various properties. Education, circumstances, &c. are the reagents, sand-baths, re-agents, and other menstrua, by which the processes are effected, but the properties, under which the substances act, are elementary, and inherent *in se*, though capable of neutralizing and acting upon each other. As there is a science, called Chemistry, for inanimate bodies, so we believe that there is one for those endowed with life; but, except the Association of Ideas, a law, as clear as the elective attractions of Chemistry, we do not believe that in such intellectual chemistry, a single discovery, founded upon

upon incontrovertible evidence, has ever been made.

Metaphysics, Mr. Fearn confesses (p. 12), is founded upon the Scholastic Theology, an acknowledged system of elaborate nonsense. Whoever has read Cudworth's Intellectual System, and the modern Medical Journals, will see that men have been and are most impious, although Providence renders them absurd, by compelling them, for want of data, to have no legitimate grounds of Philosophizing. Thus, they commenced by arbitrarily limiting things to three or four elements; whereas Stuart acknowledges, that Philosophers are now compelled to allow laws of creation and elementary principles to be infinite. Parkes' Chemical Catechism proves it.

What therefore Metaphysicians denominate the *Phænomena of the Mind*, we believe to be simple elementary properties of life, exhibited by means of material organs; and nine parts out of ten of the matter published by such Metaphysicians, to be physically false, and downright unintelligible sophisms.

"The Hindoos, says Mr. Fearn, (p. 73) assert, that the whole of Creation is rather an energy than a work, by which the Infinite Mind, which is present at all times, and in all places, exhibits to his creatures a set of perceptions, like a wonderful picture or piece of music, always varied, yet always uniform." p. 73.

"Berkeley and Malbranche deemed it no offence to the Mosaic History to suppose, what is called *earth* or *matter*, to be a *spiritual substance*." p. 87.

This grand affirmation set, it seems, all the Metaphysicians by the ears, who, without considering such a simple illustration as a clock, began disputing, in point of fact, whether a tool-box was not the Adamic parent of all carpenters, i.e. whether the Deity was not an automaton of Nature's making!

We find further, that they have held doughty disputes concerning the important points, whether figure and extension can be predicted of ideas, whether ideas can exist independent of mind (p. 136), and they add an acknowledgment, that sensations of colours are actually passions of the soul p. 137.

Now our belief most firmly is, that if ideas could not exist independently

of the human mind, they could never have existed at all, because we think that there can be nothing older than Being; and that *every thing whatever* must be derived from the parent Being. That primary being, and of course its parts, must have both figure and extension, because they exist; otherwise there must be forms in nature which exist without connection with the sole means of existing at all. The entity of Deity must consist in the principle of Being, whatever that principle be, as to its nature.

We have, we think, said enough to satisfy our Readers, that Theology is really a *bon bouche* after taking such nauseous metaphysical quack medicines. We do not coincide with the Virgilian moles, or an *anima Mundi*, thus making the world an animal, no more than a clock is one; but, as we conceive primary Being and the *Vis Divina* to be necessarily and unavoidably the same, we believe, in that sense, Deity to be universal, because, otherwise, nothing could exist. But matter is not essential to Being, so far as concerns substance or exhibition, for Astronomers discover immensely void spaces in the universe, apparently occupied by the *Vis Divina* only.

Though, therefore, *we ourselves* feel no gratification in metaphysical enquiries of the kind alluded to, we have no right to arraign the talents or the learning of very able men, who may think otherwise. Dr. Reid is a Goliath, and Dr. Stuart "an Ishbi-benob, another son born to the Giant," whom Mr. Fearn, like David, steps forth to combat; and sensations, perceptions, relations, and all the metaphysical

"Sleet of arrowy shower
Hurles in the darkened air;"

for Metaphysics darken clear subjects. To us the weapons merely are,

"What seems like spear and sword,"

and the combat that of phantasmagoric figures. But this does not detract from the merit of Mr. Fearn, who is very acute and profound, and we heartily wish he had been a Divine, instead of a Metaphysician, for Theology is something.

The Chapter of Space is, in our opinion,

opinion, masterly, and, upon the whole, conclusive.

"Where the existence of matter is possible, the existence of the Power, which can produce matter, must be actual," p. 536.

"The ordinary phrase, pure or void space, is unphilosophical, because no part of infinite absolute space, can be unoccupied by the power of the Deity. Space actually exists with dimensions, but it can never be empty," p. 538.

Because, says Mr. Fearn, p. 560, the parts of Time are only so many soldiers killed in battle, as soon as they appear, therefore it is illogical to conclude that Time has no real existence. Now we seriously believe, that there is no such thing as Time, existing *per se*, but that it is a mere human artificial division of Eternity, founded upon the course of the sun and rotation of the seasons, earth, &c. and that therefore the soldiers or seconds, the corporals or minutes, and the captains or quarters, and field officers or hours, are mere troops upon paper.

Of the ZHTHMATA we had occasion to speak favourably before *; and congratulate the Author upon its having reached a second edition. We recommend the Chapter of Disassociation, p. 40, to deliberate perusal, for it furnishes many fine explanations of changes of character. We have often thought that "Mad as a Metaphysician," would be a more appropriate proverb, than "Mad as a March Hare;" but their works, so far as concerns Association of Ideas, are really very instructive and luminous.

58. *A Vision of Judgment*. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate. 4to. pp. 79. Longman and Co.

THIS is a very extraordinary Poem. But its Author is well known as a gentleman of extensive knowledge; whose prolific publications have always been greeted with eagerness, both by his numerous friends and the public in general.—Criticism has already severely arraigned the "Vision of Judgment." On perusing the book, however, we find it to be an effusion on the death of an ever-regretted and universally lamented

King. As Poet Laureate, Mr. Southey might have been expected to have given an Elegy, or at least a Poetical Epitaph; but he has made ample compensation in this "Vision of Judgment," which may be considered as an Apotheosis of our late justly beloved Monarch.

That he should have preferred to adopt the Legend, and perhaps the Superstitions of the Church of Rome, in preference to a Mythological descent, like that of Æneas into Tartarus, and its subsequent imitation in Telemachus—and should have approached nearer the Satanic discourses in Milton,—is only accountable by his wish of bringing his Apotheosis nearer to the principles of the Christian Religion; and thereby be better understood by all the subjects of the late King, who can never forget that he was a truly good and religious man, a pattern of the most sincere piety, and every other virtue. The present generation, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, must wish to follow the Poet, and accompany their King before the last solemn Tribunal.

This, or the like manner of praising the dead, has often been practised in the same religious way, by the most celebrated Orators in the Pulpit; and Southey has only done in Verse, what the Massillons, Bossuets, and Fletchers have done in their Funeral Orations. It is, however, of little moment in what way a Poem is written, when we know that it comes from the pen of one who feels indignant at the smallest breach of decency in manners, and so eloquently declaims against the want of morality of our first Poets, and of shame in their Publishers.

"Would (says Mr. Southey) that this literary intolerance were under the influence of a saner judgment, and regarded the morals more than the manner of a composition; the spirit, rather than the form! Would that it were directed against those monstrous combinations of horrors and mockery, lewdness and impiety, with which English Poetry has, in our days, first been polluted! For more than half a century English Literature had been distinguished by its moral purity, the effect, and, in its turn, the cause of an improvement in National Manners. A father might, without apprehension of evil, have put into the hands of his children any book which issued from the press, if it did not bear, either in its title-page or frontis

* See vol. XC. n. 50.

frontispiece, manifest signs that it was intended as furniture for the brothel. There was no danger in any work which bore the name of a respectable Publisher, or was to be procured at any respectable Booksellers. This was particularly the case with regard to our Poetry. It is now no longer so; and woe to those by whom the offence cometh!"

This Apotheosis is divided into 12 Cantos, or small divisions. The first is called *THE TRANCE*: and as a Sibyl instructs Æneas how to find his way through the Avernus into Tartarus, in the same manner a Voice here cries to our already inspired or entranced Poet:

"——— O son of the Muses!
Be of good heart, it said, and think not
that thou art abandon'd;
For to thy mortal sight shall the Grave
unshadow its secrets;
Such of yore the Florentine saw, Hell's
perilous chambers
He who trod in his strength; and the
arduous mountain of Penance,
And the regions of Paradise, sphere with-
in sphere intercircled.
Child of Earth, look up! and behold what
passes before thee."

The next division is called *THE VAULT*; in which our Bard poetically expresses the soft music which he heard there:

"When there arose around a strain of
heavenly music,
Such as the Hermit hears when Angels
visit his slumbers.
Faintly it first began, scarce heard; and
gentle its rising,
Low as the softest breath that passes in
summer at evening
O'er the Eolian strings, felt there when
nothing is moving,
Save the thistle down, lighter than air, and
the leaf of the aspin.
Then as it swell'd and rose, the thrilling
melody deepen'd;
Such, methought, should the music be,
which is heard in the cloister,
By the Sisterhood standing around the
beatified Virgin,
When with her dying eyes she sees the
firmament open,
Lifts from the bed of dust her arms to-
wards her beloved,
Utters his name adored, and breathes out
her soul in a rapture."

THE AWAKENING.

The King who has been awakened by the heavenly music, comes into the presence of All Mercies, and after having recovered from

"That long and weary night, that long
drear dream of desertion,"

is enabled to recognise his old faithful subjects, amongst whom he first addresses Perceval, the unfortunate and regretted victim of a murderous assassin, from whom, with his usual paternal anxiety for his subjects, he asks,

"——— what course by the Prince
had been followed?"

Right in his Father's steps hath the Regent
trod, was the answer:

Firm hath he proved and wise, at a time
when weakness or error

Would have sunk us in shame, and to
ruin have hurried us headlong.

True to himself hath he been, and Heaven
has rewarded his Counsels.

Peace is obtained then at last, with safety
and honour ' the Monarch

Cried, and he clasp'd his hands;—I thank
Thee, O merciful Father!

Now is my heart's desire fulfill'd."

The Fourth Division is entitled *THE GATE OF HEAVEN*, and here the Celestial City, the New Jerusalem, is described, or rather paraphrased from the Book of Revelations. After which the following summons is heard:

"O'er the adamantine gates an Angel
stood on the summit.

Ho! he exclaim'd, King George of Eng-
land cometh to Judgment!

Hear, Heaven! Ye Angels, hear! Souls of
the good and the wicked

Whom it concerns, attend! Thou Hell,
bring forth his accusers!

As the sonorous summons was utter'd,
the winds who were waiting,

Bore it abroad thro' Heaven;—and Hell
in her nethermost caverns,

Heard, and obey'd in dismay."

We have given sufficient specimens of the Versification; and here we pause. To use an expression applied by Lord Byron to Milton, "he has made more of it than any body could, but it is beyond him and all men." The subjects of the following Cantos are not for Mortals to explore; and, highly as we venerate the character of our late excellent King, and much as we esteem the poetical talents of Mr. Southey, we dare not proceed further.

The policy of writing the Poem in the Hexameter Verse must be left to the decision of the Publick. Our opinion is, that Mr. Southey has attempted it, only to shew that he, if any body, could conquer the difficulties; but we think they are such that they are not worth the trouble bestowed upon them, for they never can be read melodiously in an English dress.

39. *A Sermon preached in the Chapel at Lambeth, on Sunday, Nov. 12, 1820, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend William Carey, D.D. Lord Bishop of Exeter. By the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D. Head Master of Westminster School. 4to. pp. 24. Rivington.*

WHEN Prynne penned the dedication of his 'Unbishopsing of Titus and Timothy,' to the unfortunate Laud, he probably little imagined that, within the compass of twenty years, episcopacy was to experience its downfall and resurrection. From the close of those events, this institution has not only kept a more than equal pace with the improvement of mankind; but has proved a firm support to the nation in the hour of danger, and contributed highly to its internal prosperity during tranquillity.

The text, on which this discourse is founded, is taken from 1 Cor. xiv. 33. 'God is not the author of confusion, but of peace;' no perversion of meaning is necessary in order to bring this sentence to bear upon our ecclesiastical establishment, and were there any doubt of its appositeness, the following passage is sufficiently clear on that head:

"The proposition, then, in the text, is laid down as a general maxim, though applied to a particular case. It is, indeed, a maxim universal in its nature, and applicable to every work that proceeds from God. It is true of the universe at large; it is true of the Civil Government of States; and it is no less true in those which appertain to Ecclesiastical Government, and to which the Apostle here more especially applies it. For, where Ecclesiastical Authority is instituted and administered according to the declared will of God, there can be no doubt that the end of such institution and administration will be peace, and not confusion." p. 4.

No specimen could be more favourable to the Author's extensive view of the subject, and his clear manner of setting it forth. He then proceeds to notice such objections as may be raised against his opinions; for it may be urged (as he observes), that our Church is not of divine origin, because dissent and murmurs are heard, and reproaches are cast upon it, from various quarters: with as much reason might we impugn the authority of the Scriptures, the

doctrines which they teach; and the divine origin of mankind, which they commemorate. Or, because we cannot comprehend the entire principle of the Creation, with its systematic and unceasing motion, are we to uphold that the received notion of it is incorrect? By allowing the insufficiency of human decision, we acknowledge the agency of a Supreme Power; while, by upholding its capability, we soon discover that our opinions are 'of confusion, not of peace.'—After resolving this objection, he gives an interesting sketch of the Institution and subsequent improvements of our Establishment, from the Reformation to the present period; after which, he treats of its duties. Here he considers that the sole performance of what the sacred function enjoins is not to be extolled, "although we may justly praise the system itself, which prescribes such wise and beneficial conditions to its ministers;" for, says he,

"We will look rather to those duties which are regulated by no written law; which the spirit, rather than the literal injunctions of legislation, suggests; and which find their reproof or their reward, according as they are neglected or fulfilled, in the approbation of mankind, as well as in their acceptance or rejection by God the Father of us all." p. 13.

No one would confess himself ignorant of the duties of his ministry—how many, then, never act according to their knowledge! For our part, we think that the pulpit is of small service to the man who has nothing to impart to his congregation but words and specious depth of Gospel lore; he who by his own example instils into his parishioners a regard for their earthly duties, moral and domestic, does more for their future salvation than the casuist of doctrinal harangues: and the man who has weaned himself of one error, or mended his practical life in any respect, becomes a greater honour to his profession, than if he were to combat general infidelity, or reprove imaginary backslidings.

The establishment of our schools, *National* and *Parochial*, has impressed on the Clergy a duty to which they were enjoined by no law whatever; it is true that many, regardless of the consequences their schism may produce, have not only passed over to

to 'Societies' of another description, but spared no abuse against 'the kingdom they have lost.' Without darkness, light would be little noticed by mankind, and it is by such a defection that we are induced to unite more firmly with our Church. The combined supporters of the safety of the crown and the welfare of its subjects, of the prosperity of Religion and the instruction of her congregations—are to be found in our clergy alone: where else shall we seek for them, with better success than *Diogenes* did for an honest man? One thing is necessary for the Church's prosperity, 'a strong hold upon the sentiments and affections of the people;' these requisites she possesses in every degree. The agency of the people is not, as in Catholic congregations, entirely disregarded; nor have they that discordant level, which characterises those of the Separatists. The Church must hold authority to work her end and to do justice to her cause, but it is equally fit that she should derive it from the wishes and sympathy of her followers.

"It is not because many discordant individuals agree in a disposition to attack an Establishment, that therefore they will accomplish its destruction; they must have some precise bond of union among themselves, and must first agree upon the precise system which they will adopt in its stead: and they must then convince those whom they would win to their purposes, that what is proposed for their acceptance is better than that which they are exhorted to abandon. And were a question to arise between the Church of England as by law established, and any one other system whatsoever, as to which should be the predominant religion of the land, it may be confidently maintained, that the triumph of our Church would be unquestionable and complete." p. 22, 23.

So much for our *enemies* and their prospect of success. If we have employed a greater space upon this discourse than is usual with a single sermon, we can (like Mrs. Siddons) produce our *three reasons*—The subject, the work, and the author.

60. *Precaution, a Novel, in Three Vols.*
12mo. pp. 307. 311. 315.

THIS is a spirited performance, although not equally so throughout;—as a Work of entertainment it claims a distinguished place amid

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this species of publications. It is no small praise to say, that it will repay the attention requisite to its development; for, in the multiplicity of characters to which we are introduced, some confusion and obscurity must arise; yet these characters are well sustained; and, upon the whole, the story is conducted with ease and consistency through various scenes in domestic life, all tending to prove the great importance of early education, in cultivating religious and moral principles. The heroine of the Tale is Emily, the third daughter of Sir Edward Moseley, whose education has been the more peculiar charge of her aunt Mrs. Wilson, the widow of an officer who has died in the service. Under this respectable lady, Emily has cultivated all those endearing feminine graces which diffuse happiness in a family circle; and which (even without high talents) are attainable by all who will take the trouble to acquire them. Emily, of course, has many suitors, but rank and titles are rejected in consequence of a prepossession for a young man, to herself and family only known as an obscure individual of the name of George Denbigh, but who manifests the most unequivocal indication of good sense and feeling, with the highest principles of honour. The having saved the life of Emily at the hazard of his own, from an accidental shot, secures to him the gratitude of the family. An untoward circumstance, however, throws a colour of guilt on this fair fabric of the imaginations, and Denbigh is discarded without any explanation. After supposing him married to another lady, and a variety of adventures, the parties again happen to meet in town; where an *éclaircissement* takes place, and the whole mystery is unravelled to their mutual satisfaction. Denbigh's real delinquency appears to have been that of dropping his rank and title, and endeavouring to secure the affections of his mistress as a private gentleman. As the Earl of Pendennis, he easily obtains his pardon, and all is happily terminated. But this is not the only plot; a vast deal of business runs through the work. The intrigues of the match-making dowager, Lady Chatterton, are happily contrasted by the delicacy and tenderness of her daughter Grace.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 9.

Three new Craven Scholarships, at 50*l.* a-year, having been lately instituted, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, from the estates bequeathed by Earl Craven, for the reward of classical learning of the University, subject to the same regulations as the two former Craven Scholarships; these prizes have been contested in an examination by 25 candidates; they were adjudged on Tuesday to George Long, Thomas Babington Macaulay, and Henry Malden, all Students of Trinity College; whose names are mentioned in their alphabetical order, it being the opinion of the examiners that their merits were equal. It was declared, at the same time, that the merits of Mr. Wm. Henry Marmott, of Trinity College, were very nearly equal to those of the successful candidates.

Two gold medals, given annually by the Chancellor of this University to the best proficient in learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to Messrs. Alfred Olivanti, and Wm Henry Fox Talbot, both of Trinity College.

Ready for Publication.

The World in Miniature; containing a description of the manners and customs, with some historical particulars of the Moors of Zahara and of the negro nations, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia; illustrated with two Maps, and forty-five coloured Engravings. This is the second division of the Work intended to embrace all the nations of the globe, under the title of "*The World in Miniature.*"

The History of Chirk, including an Account of its once celebrated Castle, and other Antiquities in the neighbourhood.

Memoirs of James the Second, King of England, with a Portrait.

The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England, illustrated by copious Extracts from the Liturgy, Homilies, Nowell's Catechism, and Jewell's Apology; and confirmed by numerous passages of Scripture. By the Rev. WILLIAM WILSON, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

Sermons. By the Rev. THOMAS BOYS, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

An Inquiry into those Principles respecting the Nature of Demand and the Necessity of Consumption, lately advocated by Mr. Malthus, from which it is concluded, that Taxation and the Maintenance of Unproductive Consumers can be conducive to the progress of Wealth.

Observations on certain Verbal Disputes on Political Economy, particularly

relating to Value, and to Demand and Supply.

Statement of the Question of Parliamentary Reform, with a Reply to the Objections of the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 61.

Elements of the Art of Packing as applied to Special Juries. By JEREMY BENTHAM, Esq. Benchet of Lincoln's Inn.

A Practical Treatise on the Inflammation, Organic, and Sympathetic Diseases of the Heart; also, on Malformations of the Heart, Aneurism of the Aorta, Pulsation in Epigastrio, &c. By HENRY REEDER, M.D. &c. &c.

Residence. Two Letters in Verse.

The Young Infidel, a Fire-side Reverie. By a Friend to Truth. The profits of this little Work will be devoted to the support of the *Essex Life-Boat*.

The Privateer, a Tale.

Preparing for Publication.

Correlative Claims and Duties; or, The Necessity of an Established Church, and the means of exciting Devotion among its members, being the St. David's Prize Essay for 1820. By the Rev. S. C. WILKS.

A general View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism. By the DEAN of Chichester.

The Great Period considered, in Letters and Dialogues; or, The Sinner shown to be actually justified, not from all eternity, but on his first believing in Christ. By the Rev. THOS. YOUNG, of Margate.

A Series of Discourses to Young Persons, on select and interesting subjects. By the Rev. J. HOORER, M.A.

Summary View of a Work now in the Press, intitled, Not Paul but Jesus, as exhibited in Introduction, plan of the Work and Tables of Chapters and Sections. By GAMALIEL SMITH, Esq.

The first Volume (to be continued in Quarterly Parts) of the Recreative Review, or the Eccentricity of Literature and Life.

The Fossils of the South Downs; or, Outlines of the Geology of the South-Eastern Division of Sussex. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. By GIDEON MANSELL.

A Series of Portraits, illustrative of the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley. The whole will be engraved in the most highly finished manner, from drawings made expressly for the purpose from the most authentic originals, and will be completed in six Numbers, each containing four Portraits.

Views of America, in a Series of Letters from that Country to a Friend in England, during

during 1818, 19, and 20. By an ENGLISHMAN

An Inquiry concerning the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland, illustrated with a curious Map, containing the local situations of the tribes of Ireland in the second Century—partly Ptolemy's, and partly the Author's. By Dr WOOD

Monopoly and Taxation vindicated, against the Errors of the Legislature. By a NOTTINGHAM FARMER

The Principles and Doctrines of Assurance Annuities on Lives and of Contingent Pensions, stated and explained By WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq. F.R.S. Actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Office

Essays on the present false and unjust Standard of Value, proving that all Debts, Taxes and other Monetary Obligations in England have been virtually doubled, since the Peace, from paying in Sterling Coin at the par of 20s on each and every Pound Note. By RICHARD CRETWELL, Clerk L.I.B. Author of "The Crisis," "English Finance" &c. &c.

A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language on a new plan. By the Rev. WILLIAM YATES. A Portrait of Sir Walter Scott. By Mr SLATER, from a Drawing he has lately taken

Lucidus Ordo, containing a concise and simple Illustration of the whole principles of Harmony, with a new mode of figurative Designation, by means of which every harmony is represented by one radical figure, with Essays on the influence of particular harmonies on their correspondent affections, with phenomena of sympathy, attraction, resonance, &c. By J. REIPE, Mus. in Ord. to his Majesty

The History of the Plague, as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Gozo, Corfu, and Cephalonia, &c. detailing facts illustrative of the specific Contagion of that Disease, with particulars of the Means adopted for its Eradication. By J. D. LULLY, Esq.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System, comprising convulsive and maniacal affections. By Dr PRITCHARD, Physician to the Bristol Infirmary.

Woman in India, a Poem. By JOHN LAWSON. Missionary at Calcutta.

Heraline. By Miss HAWKINS

Mr Fisher has completed a fourth portion of his STRATFORD UPON AVON, consisting of a Plan of the ancient Chapel, describing the situation of the paintings, with some Deeds, and engraved Seals, also Extracts from the Register, and Accompts of the Guild of Holy Cross

FOURTEEN Monthly Numbers have regularly appeared of the Genuine Works of HOGARTH, and the TEN remaining Numbers are duly preparing, from the Copper Plates lately in the possession of

Mess BORDALL, under the superintendence of Mr. HARRIS, with explanatory Descriptions of the Plates by Mr. NICHOLS.

Two Numbers have already appeared of a beautiful Work intitled "Kenilworth Illustrated," and Two more Numbers are in preparation, by Mess MARRIAGE of Coventry; who have also published a large and beautiful View of Kenilworth Castle, with a small Plate for illustration, from which, it is but candid to say, the Wood Engraving, in our last, p. 249, was copied

The Faustus of Goethe which has been the subject of periodical criticism more than any work of the day, is at last to appear in an English dress. The translation is from the well-known pen of Mr. George Soane. A trifling delay has arisen from the circumstance of Mr Soane having undertaken a translation of "Saugerliche," a proverbial legend, by the Baron de la Motte Fouquet, which will appear in the course of fortnight

The publication of J. Sains's descriptive Catalogue of an extensive and valuable Collection of Books which we announced lately, as being nearly ready, is, we understand, deferred till the month of July or August, so that it may include some new importations of choice and rare articles expected about Midsummer, from the interior of Germany.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

The present season is very rich in Exhibitions. Besides those usual at Somerset House, the British Gallery, and Spring Gardens (which we learn with pleasure is to be confined to water colours, and likely to be admirably supplied,) there is to be an exhibition of Engravings by living British artists, in Soho square, to which the King has, with his distinguished promptitude in patronizing the arts, given his liberal support. An exhibition of Sir Thomas Lawrence's magnificent portraits, painted abroad, in Pall Mall. An exhibition of Mr West's works, in a gallery building at his residence, in Newman street. An exhibition of Glover's landscapes. Belzoni's very striking and interesting Egyptian tombs, which we may say, from actual examination, translate the wonders and antiquities of Thebes, by fac simile, to Piccadilly. Haydon's noble pictures are also to be seen in Pall Mall, Tomkins' Gallery exists till July, in Bond street, and when to all these we add the facilities to view them annually given by the noble owners of the Grosvenor and Stafford Galleries; the opportunities, upon proper application, of seeing Mr. Fawkes' unequalled drawings, Mr Hope's; Mr. Angerstein's, and other great though private collections, and still further, the multitude of sales by Christie, Bullock,

Bullock, Phillips, &c. it must give a very extraordinary idea of the glories of London in the Arts, in the year 1821, the second of a king who promises to do more for literature, and every refined pursuit, than any monarch that ever sat on the British throne.

On Monday, April 2, Sir John Leicester's Gallery was thrown open, and a number of visitors who had previously procured the privilege of *entré*, were admitted to this gratifying and magnificent abode of the British Fine Arts. Richly as the liberal exhibitor of these charming works merits the highest eulogy of every lover of our native school, from us it would be but a repetition of a panegyric, and from any one, the mere echo of general sentiment. Indeed we know very few things which unite the universal suffrage so entirely, as the species of encouragement which this distinguished individual has chalked out for the art of England and their professors. We hear of no difference of opinion *on* the subject; and all repeat that, by their splendid public display, even more than by their munificent purchase, the princely possessor of these *chef d'œuvre* contributes to exalt, promote, and render illustrious, the painters and paintings of his native country.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A letter, addressed to Sir Humphry Davy (as noticed in our last Review, p. 243), has been published by an F. R. S. giving him some advice how to act in his new situation; and calling upon him to exert his authority, as a Trustee of the British Museum, in opening more freely the access to the Library of that National Establishment: a subject which Mr. Lennard has noticed lately in Parliament. The Author, however, has omitted one subject, which comes more home to the worthy President, and wherein he might be of essential service to the cause of science, namely, the state of the Royal Society's own Library. It is well known, that that Library contains many valuable works (both printed and in manuscript) not to be met with in any other Library in the kingdom; but which are in a great measure rendered useless, from the want of an easy reference, and there being no catalogue of its contents. In the Library of the National Institute at Paris, there is not only a well formed catalogue; but two or three Librarians constantly employed in bringing the books to the different Members who visit the Library for occasional reading or reference. — But, from some strange neglect or another, this department appears to have been overlooked in this country; and very few of the Members of the Royal Society can avail themselves of their own library, or even know the treasures it contains.

GREEK LITERATURE.

The great College at Chios, which has increased so as to become a kind of European university, continues to flourish in spite of all obstacles. The number of students amounts to 476, a considerable number of whom are natives of the Peloponnesus, Cephalonia, and the islands of the Archipelago. It is remarkable that two youths from the interior of North America have come to Chios, to study the language of Homer. Mr. Varvoti, one of the richest Greek merchants, has presented 30,000 francs to the College, together with a number of books purchased at Paris.

A quite new and very useful establishment at Constantinople, is a philanthropic fund for the support of indigent students. It is under the immediate direction of three Greek archbishops, and several merchants. The celebrated Patriarch Gregory constantly shews himself a zealous friend and protector of public instruction, and courageously opposes the rapacity and machiavellism of the greater part of the Phanariot, i.e. the Greeks who are in the service of the Sultan.

PRINTING

Mr. Hellfarth, a printer at Erfurt, has invented a press to print eight sheets at a time. This machine, which may be made of any size, supplies 7,000 copies of each sheet in 12 hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides. The machine is put in motion by one horse; and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets and take them away. Each sheet perfects itself.

The French *littérati* are occupied in a work of some importance, preparing translations of Plutarch, Sallust, Tacitus, Aristotle, Hippocrates, &c. from the Arabic MSS into which language many or all the best Greek and Roman authors are known to have been translated.

The Abbé Amadeus Peyron, Professor of oriental languages in the university of Turin, has discovered some fragments of Cicero, in a MS from the monastery of St. Colomban di Bobbio, a town on the Trebia, in the King of Sardinia's dominions. This MS. contains important new readings of orations already known, and confirms the identity of several texts which have been tortured by indiscreet critics. It contains, besides, fragments of the orations, *pro Scuro*, *pro M. Tullio in Clodium Orationes*, which are unfortunately lost. Some of those fragments have been already published by M. Maj, after a MS. of the same library at Colomban, preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

Count Rattenow has again fitted out two new expeditions, for the discovery and investigation of unknown countries.

One

One of the expeditions is to endeavour to travel along the solid ice on the coast of Tschuktsi from Asia to America; the other to ascend one of the rivers in the North-west coast, in order to penetrate the unknown space which is between Icy Cape and Mackenzie's River.

Major Latter, commanding in the Rajah of Sikkim's territories in the hilly country East of Nepaul, has addressed to Adjutant-General Nicol a letter, in which he states that the Unicorn, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists at this moment in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. "This," says the major, "is a very curious fact, and it may be necessary to mention how the circumstance became known to me. In a Thibetian manuscript containing the names of different animals which I procured the other day from the hills, the Unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided; it is called the one-horned *ts'po*. Upon inquiring what kind of animal it was, to our astonishment, the person who brought me the manuscript described exactly the Unicorn of the ancients: saying, that it was a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a *tattoo* (a horse from twelve to thirteen hands high), fierce and extremely wild; seldom, if ever, caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh was used for food. The person who gave me

the information has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars."—This communication is accompanied by a drawing made by the messenger from recollection: it bears some resemblance to a horse, but has cloven hoofs, a long curved horn growing out of the forehead; and a boar-shaped tail, like that of the "*farā managru*," described by Pliny.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A society has been formed at Munich, for the imitation of Oriental MSS. The object is, by means of Lithography, to multiply copies of the best works, which are extant in the Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and Tartar tongues; and to dispose of them in the East, by the port of Trieste. The cabal of those whose business it is to write MSS., and the different ornaments with which the Turks and Arabs adorn their writings, have been obstacles to this design hitherto; but, by the aid of lithography, the difficulty, it is thought, may be overcome. Thus, the cheapness of that mode of engraving will contribute to spread, to an unlimited extent, the treasures of the best writers of the East.

LORD BYRON'S PLAGIARISMS.

[This ingenious Article has been sent by a respectable Correspondent.]

A series of very extraordinary papers, purporting to be extracts from an unpublished volume by Mr. A. A. Watts, have appeared in the *Literary Gazette*, on the subject of LORD BYRON'S PLAGIARISMS. Nothing can, we conceive, be easier than to disturb a Poet in the quiet possession of his fame with charges of this description. An occasional coincidence of thought with other writers, has often afforded ground for a general accusation affecting the character and popularity of an author. In cases, however, of palpable literary piracy, where a regular system of plunder has been pursued, and where the validity of the charge does not rest upon half a dozen trifling similarities of idea, but is borne out by a cloud of testimonies, the critic who has reading enough to detect, and courage to expose the delinquent, whatever may be his popularity at the time, performs an act of strict literary justice, against which no protest will be entered, save by those who, conspicuous for having followed the example of the plagiarist, are in dread of a similar exposition.

The charge preferred against Lord Byron appears to be neither more nor less than that of having disingenuously, and to a very important extent, appropriated to himself the labours of those who have preceded him, in the arena of poetry. This accusation, so far from being one of frivolous and vexatious import, is substantiated by numerous proofs, singularly striking and conclusive. It is not, as we have already remarked, the obligation of a line or an idea, that should subject a poet to an indictment so seriously affecting his fame, as the one now preferred against Lord Byron. But it is the systematic recurrence of these obligations, which, (according to the critic whose analysis we are now alluding to) is observable in every dozen lines of his Lordship's poetry, that so entirely deprive him of his claims to be considered as an original poet. It is not for lack of invention as it respects his plots, &c. (for this has been warranted by all writers, even our immortal Shakspeare), but for *bona fide* plagiarisms of language and ideas that

Lord Byron's literary honesty has been so severely called in question.

There are doubtless many fervent admirers of his Lordship's genius, who will refuse, *toto cœlo*, to receive any testimony, however conclusive, that would seem to militate against the reputation of their favourite. Such persons would endeavour to impugn the justice of the present analysis by isolating and commenting upon some minute and unimportant feature of the case; they would pass over ninety-nine gross plagiarisms in order to suggest that the hundredth was, in all probability, an accidental coincidence; and that the whole statement is consequently fallacious and invidious. This would be just as absurd and uncandid as to accuse Lord Byron of plagiarism on the strength of one or two coincidences with other writers. In both instances it is the quantity, not less than the quality of the evidence which should determine the result. As for invidiousness, we cannot see how this charge could be made to apply to the detector of these piracies, since nothing can be more open and fearless than the style in which the assertions are advanced and supported. The attack is not made upon an author struggling into notice, and incapable of defending himself with advantage; but upon one who is at the pinnacle of popularity, and well able to ward off any ungenerous shafts that may be directed at his fame.

On the present occasion, Lord Byron is accused of borrowing largely, and without the remotest acknowledgment, from various writers. The parallel passages are adduced, and if these be not fabrications from beginning to end, we are at a loss to imagine what line of defence can be set up. For ourselves, we will confess that we regard Lord Byron's Poetry just as highly as ever; but are quite convinced of its UNORIGINALITY. Its value, abstractedly considered, is the same; as a gem is worth quite as much in the hands of a tasteful purloiner as it was in the possession of the original proprietor.

Although we cannot devote as much space to this subject as has been done in the Literary Gazette, we shall proceed to instance such of the SPECIMENS as our limits will allow.

In the portion of the enquiry which refers to Lord Byron's characters, the critic makes a variety of assertions which are afterwards substantiated at length in his work. He refers the Corsair of Lord Byron to the Corsair of Massinger's Unnatural Combat; the Giaour to Mrs. Radcliffe's Schedoni (the hero of her fine romance the Italian); Gulnare, to

Amanda, in Sotheby's translation of Wieland's Oberon; Manfred, to Doctor Faustus; and points out various other obligations, more or less important, of the same description. Although this part of the exposition abounds in much that is curious in criticism, we do think the introductory prose satire somewhat too flippant, considering the seriousness and decision with which the charges are afterwards preferred. As we purpose to give three papers on the subject, we shall class our quotations under three separate heads. 1. PLAGIARISMS OF IDEA. 2. OF DICTION. 3. OF CHARACTER.—The following are specimens of

LORD BYRON'S PLAGIARISMS OF IDEA.

Byron.

There is a tear for all that die;
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave.
For them is sorrow's purest sigh
O'er ocean's heaving bosom sent.
In vain their bones unbowed lie,
All earth becomes their monument.
A tomb is theirs on every page,
An epitaph on every tongue;
The present hours, the future age,
For them bewail, to them belong.

* * *

Where shall they turn to mourn thee less?
When cease to hear thy cherish'd name?
Time cannot teach forgetfulness,
While grief's full heart is fed by Fame.
Lines on the death of Sir P. Parker.

A more barefaced plagiarism than this cannot well be imagined. Lord Byron has here given us, as an original poem, a translation of one of Torquato Tasso's finest sonnets. We shall quote the whole, that our readers may satisfy themselves as to the fact. It is the celebrated epitaphial piece.

Torquato Tasso.

Questa Tomba non è: che non è molto
Il buon Francesco: e quand' il valor muore
Si viva in ogni lingua, in ogni cuore,
E vola e vaga dal Occaso al Orto.
Ma dal suo volo è albergo: onde conforto
Quasi d'Ambrosia & di celeste odore
Far che traspiri, qual in herba d' in fiore
L'aura non nutre, è ch'io mi amante accorto.
E dentro il velo & fuor 'l nome impresso
Solo di se, nè d'altra lode adorno
E d'altra historia è en vece egli à se stesso:
Che l'altre cose oltre le vie del giorno
E del anno son conte & legge in esso:
Questa di morte & di fortuna è scorno.

Lord Byron has evinced the same good taste, in translating several beautiful thoughts from modern Italian poets (little known in this country), into his Don Juan. Not to mention the frequent versions from the French writers,

which

which are to be met with in his works, as close for instance as the following :

Byron.

Commanding, aiding, animating all,
Cheers Lara's voice, and waves or strikes
his steel,
Inspiring hope himself had ceased to feel.

Lara, 1113.

Voltaire.—Il s'excite, il s'empresse, il inspire aux soldats.

Cet espoir genereux que lui-meme il n'a pas.

La Henriade.

Byron.

It was the night, and Lara's glassy stream,
The stars were studding each with imaged
beam ;

So calm the waters scarcely seem to stray,
And yet they glide like happiness away.

Lara, c. 1. l. 158.

*Dyer.—Sweetly shining on the eye,
A rivulet gliding smoothly by,
Which sheers with what an easy tide,
The moments of the happy glide.*

The Country Walk.

Byron.

With eye, though calm, determined not to
spare,

Did Lara too his willing weapon bare.

In vain the circling chieftains round them
closed,

For Otho's frenzy would not be opposed.

Short was the conflict, furious, blindly rash,

Vain Otho gave his bosom to the gash.

He bled and fell, but not with deadly wound,

Stretched by a dextrous sleight along the
ground. [then

"Demand thy life," he answered not, and
From that red floor he ne'er had risen again,

For Lara's brow upon the moment grew

Almost to blackness in its demon hue ;

And fiercer shook his angry falchion now

Than when his foe's was levelled at his brow.

Lara, c. 2, l. 721.

Mrs. Radcliffe.—The fight commenced so desperately that none of the spectators dared approach them. Revenge lent all its fury to Morano, while the superior skill and the temperance of Montoni, enabled him to wound his adversary.—Morano seemed alive only to the energy of his passions ; Montoni, on the contrary, persevered in the combat with a fierce, yet wary valour ; he received the point of Morano's sword on his arm, but almost in the same instant he disarmed him. The Count then fell back into the arms of his servant, while Montoni held his sword over him, and bade him ask his life. Morano, sinking under the anguish of his wound, had scarcely replied by a gesture, when he fainted, and Montoni was then going to have plunged the sword into his breast as he lay senseless, but his arm was arrested by Cavigni. To the interruption he yielded with much difficulty, but his complexion changed almost to blackness, as he looked upon his fallen adversary.

Mysteries of Udolpho, vol. ii. p. 262.

Byron.

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart—

'Tis woman's whole existence ; man may
range [mar ;

The court, camp, church, the vessel, and the
Sword, gown, gain, glory, offer in exchange,

Pride, fame, ambition, to fill up his heart,

And few there are whom these cannot
estrange.

Men have all these resources, we but one—
To love again, and be again undone !

Dor Juan, c. 1. s. 194.

Madame de Staël.—Que les hommes sont heureux d'aller à la guerre, d'exposer leur vie, de se livrer à l'enthousiasme de l'honneur et du danger ! Mais il n'y a rien au dehors qui soulage les femmes.—Corinne, vol. iii. p. 264.

Byron.

As rolls the river to the ocean,

In sable torrent wildly streaming ;

As the sea-tide's opposing motion

In azure column proudly gleaming,

Beats back the current many a rood

In curling foam, and mingling flood,

Whilst eddying whirl and breaking wave,

Roused by the blast of winter rave ;

Thro' sparkling spray in thundering clash,

The lightning of the waters dash

In awful whiteness on the shore,

That shines and shakes beneath their roar ;

Thus,—as the stream and ocean greet,

With waves that madden as they meet ;—

Thus join the bands, &c.

This is, after all, nothing more than a wordy elaboration of the following passages from

Ossian.—Who comes like the strength of rivers when their crowded waters glitter in the moon.—Comala.

They come to the host of Larchin, each in his own dark path, like two foam-covered streams.—Cath Loda.

As roll a thousand waves, so Swarron's host came on.—Fingal.

As waves while bubbling over the deep, come swelling, roaring on ; as rocks meet roaring waves, so foes attacked and fought.—Fingal.

Byron.

Know'st thou the land of the cypress and
myrtle, &c.

Where the flowers ever blossom—the beams
ever shine, &c.

See the first twenty lines of the *Bride of Abydos*, which are almost literally translated from the German of LESSING.

Madame de Staël alludes to the verses "que tout le monde sait par cœur en Allemagne." We have not the volume to refer to ; but the following is almost word for word a version of the first four lines :

Knowest thou the land of the citron and golden orange ? Where soft winds are breathed from the blue heavens, and where the myrtle and laurel flourish ? 'Tis, &c.

Byron.

I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs,

I saw from out the wave her structures rise,
As from the stroke of an enchanter's wand.

C. H. c. iv. s. 1.

See also the next stanza

Mrs. Radcliffe.—Nothing could exceed Emily's admiration on her first view of Venice, with its *palaces, and terraces running out of the sea.* as they glided on, the grander features of this city appeared more distinctly, its terraces, crowned with airy yet majestic fabrics, touched as they now were with the splendour of the setting sun, appeared as if they had been called up from the ocean by the wand of an enchanter, rather than reared by human hands

Myst. of Udol. v. 2 p. 34.

Byron

He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death is fled, &c.

See the rest of this beautiful passage, as far as

Such is the aspect of this shore,
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more.

Ghaour, 67.

Mrs. Radcliffe.—Beyond Milan the country wore the aspect of a ruder devastation, and though every thing seemed now quiet, the repose was like that of death spread over the features which retain the impression of the last convulsions. *Myst. of Ud.*

That Lord Byron has read and admired *Mrs. Radcliffe's* enchanting romances, we learn from his own acknowledgment. He has spoken of her more than once. In the fourth canto, he says—*Osney, Babcliff, Schiller, Shakespeare's art,*

Had stamped her (Venice's) image on me

Byron.

To whom he a thousand smiles,

To me a single sigh. *Poems, v. A, p. 30*

Moore.—Gave smiles to those that love thee less,

But keep thy tears for me.—*Odes and Epistles*

Byron.

That little urn said more than thousand homilies.

C. H. c. 1

Moore.—The records of the dead are more impressive than a thousand homilies. *British Tourist, v. 6, p. 148.*

Byron

The mind and music breath'd from her face.
Bride of Abydos 179.

His Lordship then gives us a long, and certainly a very elegant note to this passage, the object of which is to assure us that there is music in beauty. He seems especially desirous to impress the beauty of a lady on this idea upon the reader. But he should have spared himself the trouble; the thought is to be found in one of the old metaphysical poets. The gallant colonel Lovelace has,

The melody and music of her face.

Lucasta, p. 20.

Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Religio Medici*, says, "there is music even in beauty, &c."

Byron.

Yet there be things that we must dream and dare,

And execute ere thought be half aware

Lara, 1 603

Shakspeare.—Strange things have I in head, that will to hand,

And must be acted ere they can be scanned

Macbeth, a iii sc 4

Byron.

Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan

Mon on Sheridan

Ariosto.—Natura il fece, e poi ruppi la stampa.

Byron

Still must I on, for I am as weed

Flung from the rock on ocean's foam to sail
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail.—*C H iii 2*

Montgomery.—He only, like the ocean weed upturn,

And loose along the world of waters lone,
Was cast companionless from wave to wave,
On life's rough sea—*World before the Flood*

Byron

A moment checked his wheeling steed,
A moment breath'd him from his speed.

Ghaour, 208.

Walter Scott.—A moment now he slack'd his speed,

A moment leath'd his panting steed

Lay of Menn C I

Byron

Of Gulpere

—and he for him had given

Her all on earth, and more than all in heaven—*Corsair, c iii*

Walter Scott.—And I the cause for whom were given,

Her peace on earth, her hopes in heaven

Marmion, c. iii

The following situation, from *Parisina*, is undoubtedly derived from *Marmion*. *Parisina* stands before her judge and lord, trembling at the doom she expects every moment to hear pronounced

Byron

Still, and pale, and silently, &c.

As ice were curdled in her blood.

—

To speak the thought—the imperfect note,
Was choked within her swelling throat;

Yet seemed in that low hollow groan,

Her whole heart gushing in the tone.

It ceased—again she thought to speak, &c.

Parisina, 343.

Walter Scott.

Constance, expecting the fiat of her fate from the Abbot, in the dungeon of the convent, is standing before him

—the

the woeful maid,
Gathering her powers to speak essayed;
Thrice she essayed, and twice in vain—
Her accents might no utterance gain;
Nought but imperfect murmurs slip,
From her convulsed and quivering lip.

At length an effort sent apart
The blood that curdled at her heart, &c.
Marmion, c. ii.

Byron.
Fall'n Hassan lies—his unclosed eye
Yet lowering on his enemy,
As if the hour that sealed his fate
Surviving left his quenchless hate.—*Giaour*.
Sullust.—Catilina vero longè a suis inter
hostium cadavera repertus est: paululum
etiam spirans, ferocitatemque animi quam
vix hactenus in vultu retinens.—*Mors Catilinae*.

Byron.—Of man.
Thy love is lust—thy friendship all a cheat,
Thy smiles hypocrisy—thy words deceit.
Epitaph, v. iv. p. 131.

Drayton.—Of men.
Their love is cold, their lust hot, hot their
hate,
With smiles and tears they serpent-like de-
ceive.—*Baron's Wars*, b. 3, s. 10.

Byron.
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn
hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and
strown.—*Hel. Mel*.

Drayton.—As leaves in autumn so the bo-
dies fell.—*Baron's Wars*, B. 2. s. 56*.

Byron.
No serf is seen in Hassan's hall;
The bat builds in his harem bowers,
And in the fortress of his pover,
The owl usurps the beacon tower.
The wild dog howls o'er the fountain's brim,
&c.

For the stream has shrunk from its marble
bed,
Where the weeds and the desolate dust is
spread.—*Giaour*, 298.

Ossian.—The walls of Baclutha were de-
solated. The voice of the people is heard no
more. The stream of Cutha was removed
from its place, by the fall of the walls. The
thistle shook there its lonely head. The fox
looked out from the windows: the rank grass
of the wall waved round its head. Desolate
is the dwelling of Monna.—*Carthon*.

Byron.
So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more thro' rolling clouds to soar again,

* It is worthy of remark, that Michael
Drayton was one of the most successful
writers in the *Ottava Rima*. The poem
from which these extracts are made is en-
tirely in that verse.

GENT. MAG. April, 1821.

Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his
heart.—*Eng. Bards. On Kirke White*.
Waller.—That eagle's fate and mine are one,
Who on the shaft that made him die,
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he went to fly so high.

Poems, v. ii. p. 29.

Byron.
That curse shall be forgiveness.
C. H. c. 4, s. 135.

Coleridge.—And curse him with forgive-
ness.—*Remorse*.

Byron.
Something too much of this.
C. H. c. ii. s. 8.
Shakespeare.—Something too much of this.
Hamlet, a. iii. s. 2.

Byron.
Hissing, but stingless.—*Darkness*.
Milton.—Hissing, but stingless.—*Pa. Lost*.

Byron.
It is the lush night,
the starlight dews,
All silently their tears of love instil,
Weeping themselves away.—C. H. c. iii. s. 87.
Moore.—'Tis evening—now the heats
and cares of day
In twilight dews are calmly swept away.

Odes and Epist. v. 2. p. 27.

Byron.
I saw thee weep—the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue,
And then methought it did appear,
A violet dropping dew.

Sir W. Jones, in his Essay on the
Poetry of the Arabians, says, that their
similes are very just and striking; and
instances that of the "blue eyes of a
woman bathed in tears, to a violet drop-
ping dew," &c.

Byron.
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider.—C. H. c.

Braumont and Fletcher.
And feel our fiery horses,
Like proud seas under us.—*Noble Kinsmen*.

Byron.
Shall we, who struck the lion down, shall we
Pay the wolf homage?—C. H. c. iv.
Colonel Titus.—Shall we, who would not
suffer the lion to invade us, tamely stand to
be devoured by the wolf?—*Killing no Mur-
der*.

Byron.
Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean,
roll! &c.—C. iv. 179.

Ossian.—Roll, streamy Carun—roll
* * * our delight will be in the war of
the ocean. Roll, streamy Carun, roll, &c.
—*Cornala*.

Byron.
My dog howls at the gate.—C. H. c. 1.
Ossian.—His grey dogs are howling at
home.—*Fingal*.

Byron.

Byron.

Then give me all I ever asked—a tear.

Corsair, 1, 363.

Gray.—He gave to misery all he had—a
tear,He gained from heaven, 'twas all he wished
—a friend.—Elgy.

Byron.

What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree.

C. H. c. xv.

Thomson.—And fruits and blossoms flushed
In social sweetness on the self-same bough.

Spring.

Byron.

Stop, for thy tread is on an Empire's dust.

C. H. c. iii. s. 17.

The grave of France, &c.—Rid. s. 18.

Oh! Rome, my country, city of the soul, &c.
Lone mother of dead empires!

The Niobe of nations.—C. H. c. iv. s. 68—9.

Thomson.—In the first canto of his
"Liberty," draws a comparison between
antient and modern Rome, and bewails
the change; he goes on to say, that
"once glorious Rome" is

A vast monument, the tomb of empire,

Rums that efface,

Whatever, of finished, modern pomp can boast.

Byron.

The browsing camel's-bells are tinkling,

His mother looked from her lattice high—

* * * * *

Why comes he not? his steeds are fleet, &c.

The Bible.—The mother of Sisera looked
out at a window, and cried through the lu-
tree, *Why is his chariot so long in coming?*
Why tarry the wheels of his chariot?

Byron.—To Italy.

Even in thy desert what is like to thee!

Thy very weeds are beautiful.

John Wilson.—The very weeds, how lovely!
City of the Plague.

Byron.

There is a war—a chaos of the mind.

Cervar, 937.

Savage.—One anarchy—one chaos of the
mind.—Wanderer, c. v.

Byron.

My soul is dark.—Heb. Mel.

Ossian.—My soul is dark.—Oina Moral.

There are few writers to whom Lord Byron is under such extensive obligations as he is to Dr. Young. Besides innumerable imitations of the style and diction of this poet, his Lordship has frequently transferred whole lines into his productions, from the "Night Thoughts," "The Revenge," and "The Brothers;" and it is well worthy of remark, that although he quotes Young on one or two unimportant occasions, he is inflexibly silent when his own credit would seem to demand an acknowledgment of the source of plagiarisms, numerous and palpable beyond all precedent, from the same author. We may instance the fol-

lowing passages in illustration of the extraordinary system upon which Lord Byron proceeds in the composition of his poetry *.

Byron.—Of the Venus de Medicis.

We gave and turn away, and know not where,
Dazzled and drunk with beauty.

C. H. iv. 50.

Young.—Of a woman's face.

On which the dazzled eye can find no rest,
But drunk with beauty, wanders up and
down.—Revenge, a. v. sc. 2.

Byron.

Another and another and another.

B. of A. l. 984.

Young.—Another and another and another.

Revenge, a. iv.

Byron.

That opening sepulchre—the naked heart.

Corsair, 963.

Young.—That hideous sight—a naked hu-
man heart.

N. T.

Byron.

When heart meets heart again in dreams
elysian.

B. of A. l. 164.

Young.—When heart meets heart reciprocally soft.

Byron.

Sorrow is knowledge.—Manfred, a. i. sc. 1.

Young.—Knowing is suffering.—N. T. vii.

Byron.

The vacant bosom's wilderness

Might thank the pang that made it less.

Guinev, 839.

See also the same idea in Canto i. s. vi
of Childe Harold.

Young.—To surfeit on the same (our plea-
sures)

And yawn our joys—or thank a misery

For change tho' sad.—N. T. iii.

Byron.

In that deep midnight of the mind.

Young.—A more than midnight darkness on
the soul.—N. T. n. v.

It may be argued by some, that the obligation of a single line, or a few words, is comparatively insignificant; but such is by no means the case. What some poets would occupy half a page with, is not unfrequently condensed by others into a single line; and by the converse of the rule, whole lines are often crowded into one glowing epithet, one burning word. Lord Byron's writings present a galaxy of vivid expressions. Hence the power and passion of his Lordship's style, which may be compared to rich mosaic work, rather than to the golden ore of original inspiration. Subtract from many of the most popular passages

* We have not room to quote a part of the plagiarisms from Young. We extract a few.

his compositions, the single line, or the tissue of nervous and forcible diction, which he has borrowed from other writers, and what will remain? Let the text of a beautiful air be furnished to a skilful composer, and he will have no difficulty in varying it *ad infinitum*. The same comparison will hold good if applied to poetry; and if poets are permitted to borrow lines, or half lines (constituting sometimes the soul of an otherwise tedious description), with im-

punity, where is the *line* to be drawn, and how is plagiarism to be defined, and consequently detected?

We are compelled to leave off for the present; we shall pursue the investigation still further. The instances quoted in the present paper are strong enough, and palpable enough, to convince the most sceptical of Lord Byron's admirers, that whatever else may be conceded to him, ORIGINALITY is the last merit he can show any claim to. 8.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

On reading the MS Poems of the late E. I. Esq. of Cambridge, now preparing for Publication.

DEPARTED patron of the Nine,
Thy shade invokes my humble lyre
To vibrate o'er thy sacred shrine,
With breathings of an holy fire.
'Twas thine to mark the narrow way
That leads us to eternal bliss;
Thy Muse's pure effulgent ray
Illum'd the path of wretchedness!
Still shall thy virtues live in verse,
Enrolled by name that never dies;
Which future ages shall rehearse,
Thy genius to immortalize.
Rest then in peace, dear sainted shade!
While I will supplicate my God
To teach me here (though ills invade),
To tread the narrow path you trod!
T. N.

LINES

Written by Montgomery, on the Death of a beautiful Young Woman, who admired the Writer's Literary Productions, corresponded with him, and died without ever having seen him.

MY fancy formed her young and fair,
Pure as her sister lilies were,
Adorned with meekest maiden grace,
With every charm of soul and face,
That Virtue's awful eye approves,
And fond Affection dearly loves;
Heav'n in her open aspect seen,
Her Maker's image in her mien.

Such was the picture Fancy drew,
In lineaments divinely true,
The Muse, by her mysterious art,
Had shewn her likeness to my heart;
And every faithful feature brought
O'er the clear mirror of my thought.
But she was waning to the tomb,
The worm of death was in her bloom;
Yet as the mortal frame declin'd,
Strong through the ruins rose the mind.
As the dim moon, when night ascends,
Slow in the East the darkness rends,
Through melting clouds, by gradual gleams,
Pours the mild splendor of her beams,

Then bursts in triumph o'er the Pole,
Face as a disembodied soul;
Thus while the veil of flesh decay'd,
Her beauties brighten'd through the shade,
Charms which her lowly heart conceal'd
In Nature's weakness were reveal'd;
And still th' unrobing spirit cast,
Diviner glories to the last,
Dissolv'd its bonds, and clear'd its flight,
Emerging into perfect light.
Yet shall the friends who lov'd her weep,
Though shin'd in peace the sufferer sleep,
Though rapt to Heaven the Saint aspire,
With seraph-guards on wings of fire;
Yet shall they weep—for oft and well
Remembrance shall her story tell,
Affection of her virtues speak,
With beaming eye and burning cheek,
Each action, word, and look recal;
The last, the loveliest of all,
When on the lap of death she lay,
Serenely smil'd her soul away,
And left surviving Friendship's breast,
Warm with the sun-set of her rest.

THE MAID'S REMONSTRANCE.

By T. CAMPBELL.

NEVER wedding, ever wooing,
Still a lovelorn heart pursuing,
Read you not the wrongs you're doing
In my cheek's pale hue?
All my life with sorrow strewing,
Wed, or cease to woo.
Rivals banish'd, bosoms plighted,
Still our days are disunited;
Now the lamp of hope is lighted,
Now half quench'd appears,
Damp'd and wavering and benighted,
Midst my sighs and tears.
Charms you call your dearest blessing,
Lips that thrill at your caressing,
Eyes a mutual soul confessing,
Soon you'll make them grow
Dim, and worthless your possessing,
Not with age, but woe!

THEBÆ ÆGYPTIACÆ.

MATER scveræ militæ ferox,
Quam fortis olim fulminis arbiter
Per damna sæclorum fovebat,
Per miseri rabiem duelli.

Heu!

Heu! quas in oras, quos iter in specus,
Thebe, phalanges præcipitant tuæ?
Quærunte Lethæos recessus,
An Stygiâ rapiuntur undâ.

Quæ somnolento murmure profluens
Lambit silentes Eumenidam domas,
Regesque vulgaresque turbas
Sub gremio pariter coercet?

Cur, cur querelas fundit inutiles
Musa? O Deorum quam melius decet
Vires recordari perennes,
Et stabilem sine labe legem.

Dum per relictas vadit, urbium
Regina, sedes, et loca tristia
Quâ muscus albenscens et herba
Sacrificas malè vestit aras;
Seu quâ columnæ marmoreæ tum
Fractæque moles et penetralia
Disjecta mirantes ocellos
Alliciunt, animumque turbant.

Ne sæviori sorte Britannia
Sic inquinatam pulvere lauream,
Famæque subvertæ ruinas
Lugeat et violata fana.

Sed nec revisens nos face fumidâ
Mavors flagellum vibret abeneum,
Nec defatigatæ cohortes
Nec positæ stimulentur iræ.

Nos, nos tabellæ, nos potiùs sacrum
Marmor, vetustis nos laquearibus
Ornata delectent sacella et
Templa piis viduata turbis,

Murique; Thebe, reliquiæ tui
Splendoris. O, si fortè perambulet
Sepulchra vates, et priorum
Funereas meditetur urnas,

Ille æquiori pectine suscitans
Arguta blandæ stamina barbiti
Nunc gentium incertos honores,
Nunc iteret mala fata regum.

Ergo aut agrestis murmur arundinis,
Aut vox canoræ flexilior lyræ
— Descendat in tristes cavernas
Quâ gelidus Dominatur horror.

Ergo solutâ cæsarie senex
Auram sereno carmine mulceat,
Dum calle prærupto laborans
In tacitam spatiat aulam.

Quâ parte passim, sarcophagi tui
Sternuntur atris sordibus additi,
Saxumque celatum figuris
Ambiguïs, veteresque sellæ.

O quot per annos in liquidum æthera
Titan triumphans intulit aureas
Luces, quot ævorum meatu
Præcipiti periere gyri.

Ex quo faventi numine dimicans
Obstabat iris acribus hostium,
Pulchrisque adornabat Sesostriis
Muneribus tua templa, Thebe!

At non prioris pignora gloriæ
Delevit ætas; restat adhuc nitor
Eburnus, impictumque gypsum
Perpetuos retinet colores.

Quin et silenti nox lachrymabilis
Imaginem non Memnonis opprimit,
Quam voce mussantem tenellâ
Sæpe redux calefecit Eos.

Io! sonoros Musa petit modos,
Alisque longè vecta trementibus
Exoptat horrendum duellum et
Purpureas celebrare cædes,

Et te coronâ vinctam, Hecatompyle;
Sed heu! tuorum raptat adoream
Livens triumphalem vorago
Tartariæ taciturnitatis.

Robusta dormit progenies tua
Caliginoso mersa silentio;
Dormit sine inscriptis sepulchris,
Et riguum tegit ossa gramen.

At dum valebas te Sapientia et
Vidit benigno lumine Gloria,
Dulcesque nutrivere risus
Et studium vigilans Deorum.

Quæcumque doctrina et decus artium,
Quæcumque cantûs deliciæ placent;
Vocesve chordarum sonantes,
Aut Lybicæ chelyos susurri.

Non si recondens Nilus origines
Interminato volvitur alveo,
Vastoque demiranda Memphis
Pondere Pyramidum renidet,

Te vis maligni noxia temporis
Oblivioso diruet impetu,
Nec quæque mansuros honores
Deproperans abolebit hora.

Quamvis gigantæo ingrediens pede
Gentes subactas Barbarus* obruit,
Et erubescendo tumultu
Niliacas spoliavit oras,

Quum te viator cernet, ab intimo
Corde insolentem ducet anhelitum,
Tuasque sacrabit ruinas
Ingenuo pia Musa cantu.

The following elegant Stanzas are extracted from Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," reviewed in p. 329. The Writer bears a truly filial heart towards the land of his birth, and has in them beautifully touched upon some of the earlier fortunes of this district.

THE LORD'S OAK.

IN all their pride still wave the Wharn-
cliff's woods, [descend,
Still o'er their bowers the summer dews
In freshness flow the Don's translucent
floods [ascend;
High o'er whose banks the rifted rocks
Still all his hidden brooklets rippling
wend [they flow
Through mossy banks, and murmur as
Where pensile flowers like bashful vir-
gins bend
To see their beauties, in the waves below,
That kiss their perfumed lips, and in their
blushes glow.

* Cambysses.

But in the Riving's solitary vale
 Where all seems dead and silent save
 the stream, [gale,
 Where no tree waves its branches in the
 Nor scarce a blossom woos the sum-
 mer beam; [dream
 The pilgrim pauses, as the wandering
 Of time-sepulchred years o'er memory's
 plain [theme,
 Slowly returns....Pursuing still the
 He marks the spot where once in gran-
 deur stood [tude.
 The lordly Oak, sole monarch of the soli-
 Amidst the silence and the loneliness
 Of that dark valley where no leaf ap-
 pears,
 He stood the sovereign of the wilderness,
 And flourish'd greenly, and without
 compeers [by years:
 In strength and beauty, and adorn'd
 The earth his footstool—Heaven his
 canopy— [tears;
 No Druid's rites he saw, no victim's
 But widely there his giant arm unfurl'd
 His green and bloodless banner o'er a
 peaceful world.

Planted by him who waved the vengeful
 sword [ire,
 Of Conquering William's desolating
 A wrath the Saxon long in vain deplored,
 Amidst thy city's ruins, HAL LAMSHIRE.
 And so it grew unscathed by wind or
 fire, [nest:
 The red deer's shelter, and the falcon's
 Long way'd it there, ev'n when the
 hoary sire [bleat
 Told how the hand for ages had been
 With kindred dust that rear'd that sylvan
 monument.

Where roll'd the confluent rivers at their
 base [towers arose,
 Frowning and dark that chieftain's
 Th' embattled strength of SNEFFIELD's
 earlier days, [foes:
 Pride of his friends and terror of his
 Through many a summer's sun and
 winter's snows [towers withstood
 There waved his banner....Long those
 All that time, war, or tempest could
 oppose; [there.
 Till red Rebellion rear'd his standard
 Then desolation follow'd through each fu-
 ture year.

In later times rose those baronial Halls
 Where once the lights of feudal gra-
 deur shone; [pent crawls,
 Amidst whose courts the winding ser-
 And makes her nest within the broken
 throne [are now o'erthrown
 Where lordlings sat.—Those bowers
 Where gentle hands once gather'd freshest
 flowers [worn a crown.
 To garland brows that should have
 Vanish'd are these, the victims of decay,
 His Oak alone remain'd, when they were
 pass'd away.

Ask ye what fell'd the pride of Rive-
 ling's vale? [low?
 Ask ye what laid its leafy monarch
 'Twas not the angry spirit of the gale—
 'Twas not the bolt of Heaven that dealt
 the blow— [—ah no!
 Nor slow decay (though full of years)
 There is a power more fatal far than
 these— [ing low
 See where the vale's sad Genius strik-
 His viewless harp mourns its dark lone-
 liness— [say 'twas Avarice.
 Ask there that power's fell name,—he'll
 Peace to his shade who rear'd that goodly
 tree, [dering Hall—
 The once proud Castle, and the moul-
 Green let the memory of the chieftain be,
 And honour'd still the name of FUN-
 NIVAL. [the pall
 Let History's faithful hand withdraw
 That time has thrown upon the good
 and brave— [its fall
 And let the Muse that still deplores
 The sacred page exultingly invoke
 That bids it flourish still, the Lord's ma-
 jestic Oak.

WILLIAM HANDLEY STERNDALÉ.

"THE THOUGHTS OF THE PAST."

"*LET Fate do her worst*
 There are relics of joy,
 Bright dreams of the past
 Which she cannot destroy!"

MOORE.

QUANDO à questa parte giunger suole
 Che mi ricorda quel sàave riso,
 E'l atto delle tarde bene allor conquiso
 Quasi sdnequando meco star non vuole
 Per gue al suo terrestre Paradiso.

M. A. BUONAROTTI.

S O N N E T

By JOHN ABRAHAM HERAUD, *Author of the*
"Legend of St. Loy," &c. &c.
 STORMS.

THERE is a spirit in the midnight storms,
 Which shrives the secrets of the souls
 of men, [their den,
 Calling them forth, like spectres from
 E'en the heart's haunted prison—horrid
 forms [agen
 Which flash in the blue light'nings, and
 Peal in the thunder, all which most alarms,
 Conviction, vengeance—echoingly; and
 charms,
 To blast thy path, Guilt! in belated glen,
 The wrong'd, the lost, the dead! each
 with a voice,
 And a keen vision of discovery,
 Either whereof were madness—Up! re-
 joice! [the sky!
 Laugh at waked Conscience now—and dare
 What! crest fallen? Guilt!—why, Inno-
 cence is baring
 Her bosom to the bolt—thine's mailed,
 and yet 'tis searing!

* See Review, XC. ii. p. 530.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 22.*

Mr. *Hume* brought forward his motion on the subject of the Receivers-General of Taxes, and the Distributors of Stamps; and entered at considerable length into a review of the emoluments attached to those offices. He particularly enumerated several individuals by name, holding the offices of Distributors of Stamps, whose profits on the average for the last three years had amounted to from 2000*l.* to 5000*l.* per annum. He stated that Ministers, at an expence to the Public of 137,000*l.* a-year, secured 137 sinecure places. He contended, that on this head of Expenditure, a saving of 100,000*l.* annually might be effected. He concluded by moving certain Resolutions relative to the Office of Receivers-General and of Distributors of Stamps.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, as an amendment, the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the nature of the Offices, and to report to the House. After a good deal of discussion, as to the composition of the Committee, the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was finally agreed to.

March 23. The Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill was again brought forward. Mr. *Plunkett* was absent in consequence of the death of Mrs. *Plunkett*; and in his absence Sir *J. Newport* moved the re-commitment of the Bill. The House having gone into the Committee, the clause respecting the new Oath of Supremacy was opposed by Sir *W. Scott*, Sir *J. Nichol*, and Mr. *Brownlow*, and defended by the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. *C. Grant*; Mr. *Wetherell* opposed the Bill, on its principles being hostile to the Constitution of the land.—The measure was supported by Sir *J. Mackintosh* and Lord *Castlereagh*, and opposed by Mr. *Peel* and others, and carried on a division by 230 to 216.

March 26. A long discussion took place on a Petition presented by Mr. *Hobhouse* from a Tradesman residing in the Strand, complaining that, in the last week, he had taken no less than 23 forged *1*l.** notes. In the course of the discussion Mr. *Pearse* stated, that the Bank would shortly be prepared to pay all *1*l.** notes presented to them in sovereigns.

Sir *J. Newport*, in moving the commitment of the Catholic Bills, gave notice of his intention to propose the consolidation of the two Bills now before the House. This declaration called forth a statement

from Mr. *C. Hutchinson*, in which he declared that he had received a communication from high authority in Ireland, a titular Bishop, declaring the opposition of the Catholic Clergy to the second Bill, intended to regulate their intercourse with the See of Rome, and stating, that a Meeting of the Catholic Bishops was to take place as yesterday on this important subject. The House went into the Committee on the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and some verbal amendments were made in it, but none affecting the spirit or principle of the measure. Mr. *Bankes* moved the clause of which he had previously given notice; the object of which was, to prevent Catholics from sitting in either House of Parliament. A long discussion took place upon this proposition, and ultimately the Committee divided; when the numbers appeared for Mr. *Bankes's* proposition 211, against it 223—Majority in favour of the Bill 12.

March 27. Lord *J. Russell* postponed his motion on the subject of Borough Reform till after the holidays.

The Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill became the subject of discussion; and, on the motion of Sir *J. Newport*, the Inter-course Bill was referred to the Committee, for the purpose of consolidating the two Bills.—Mr. *Peel* moved, that Roman Catholics should be excluded from seats in the Privy Council, and also from the Judicial Bench.—The motion was opposed by Sir *J. Newport*, and supported by Sir *J. Nichol* and others; and, after a discussion of some length, the Committee divided; when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 19; the numbers being, in favour of it, 169—against it, 188. An amendment, proposed by Mr. *Goulburn*, to render Catholics ineligible to hold the office of Governor of a Colony, shared the same fate. It was rejected on a division; the numbers being—For exclusion 120—Against it 163.

March 28. The House proceeded with the consideration of the remaining clauses of the Consolidated Catholic Bill.—Mr. *Hutchinson* strongly opposed the inter-course clauses, as tending to degrade the Catholic Clergy unnecessarily. The Hon. Member, however, submitted no motion to the House on the subject. The House ultimately went into the Committee, and the several clauses were agreed to, with some verbal amendments.—Mr. *Ellis* proposed a clause for excluding Catholic Ecclesiastics

clesiastics from seats in Parliament, which was adopted.

March 28. Mr. Hume moved for a Return of the Expenses incurred by this Government, in consequence of the detention of Napoleon Buonaparte, in the Island of St. Helena. The Hon. Member stated, that, on the best information he could obtain, the annual expence entailed on the country, by that measure, exceeded 400,000*l.* of which the Continental Powers bore no part.—Sir R. Wilson and Mr. Hutchinson protested against the detention of the late Emperor of France, as a breach of public faith towards the individual concerned.

The Report of the Roman Catholics' Disabilities Removal Bill, was brought, up; and the Amendments made in the Committee were agreed to.—Mr. Croker moved a clause, to enable the Crown to make a suitable provision for the Catholic Clergy. Lord Castlereagh opposed the measure, as being premature and ill-timed. Mr. Croker then withdrew the Clause for the present, and the Bill was ordered to be read the third time on Monday.

The important question of the Timber Trade next engaged the attention of the House, which went into a Committee on the subject of the duties paid on the Baltic Timber. Mr. Wallace proposed a Resolution, which had for its object to reduce the present duties on Foreign Timber 10*s.* per load, and to impose that Tax on American Colonial Timber, which at present is subject to no duty whatever. A considerable discussion took place upon the Resolution, which was ultimately adopted, though with a declaration on the part of Mr. Murray, Lord Althorp, Mr. Baring, and others, of their intention to oppose the proposition, whenever a Bill to carry it into effect should come before the House.

March 29. The House went into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of considering the Army Estimates; but previous to the Speaker leaving the Chair, Mr. Hume proposed certain resolutions, declaratory of the increase which had taken place on the Staff of Great Britain and the Colonies, since 1792; and on the increase of salaries in public Offices, and the necessity of reduction. Mr. Hume's motion was lost, on a division, by a majority of 50 to 29.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply. Upon the first Resolution, that the sum of 105,000*l.* should be granted for the Staff of Great Britain and the Colonies, exclusive of the East Indies, for the current year, Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that the proposed grant should be reduced to 80,000*l.* After some discussion, Mr. Hume, at the suggestion of Mr. J. Smith, agreed to substitute 90,000*l.* in room of his original Amendment. The

Amendment was negatived by a majority of 55 in favour of the original Resolution.—The next Resolution was for the sum of 25,382*l.* for the Staff of Ireland. The Motion was opposed by Sir H. Parnell, who argued that the Office of Commander in Chief, and part of the Staff attached to it, should be abolished, by which a saving of 4000*l.* would be effected. He moved an Amendment to that effect, which, with several other Amendments, proposed by Mr. Hume, Sir H. Parnell, &c. were lost upon divisions.

April 2. Upon the question being put for the third reading of the Catholic Bill, it was moved by Sir W. Scott, that the Bill be read the third time that day six months. The motion was seconded by Sir G. Hill, who was followed in the debate by Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Rice, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, and others; after which the House divided—For the third reading 216—Against it 197—Majority 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 3.*

The Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics from the disabilities under which they labour was read the first time, after some observations from the *Earls of Donoughmore and Liverpool*, and the *Lord Chancellor*.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Western moved the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the last Malt Tax. A discussion followed, which was not confined to the immediate question, but naturally embraced other subjects connected with the interests and condition of agriculture and landed property. The opinion of the House was decidedly expressed on a division, the numbers being—Against the Repeal Bill, 242—For it, 144—Majority 98.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 5.*

The House went into a Committee on the Timber Duties; when a discussion of considerable length took place, and various amendments were moved by different Members. The Resolutions moved by Mr. Wallace were finally agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received.

April 6. The Newington Select Vestry Bill gave rise to a warm and animated discussion, brought forward by Sir R. Wilson's alluding to what had passed in the Committee sitting above stairs to enquire into the merits or demerits of the Bill; and where the friends and opponents of the measure appear to have stopped short in their arguments at a point little short of blows. Mr. Joseph Hume proceeded so far as to propose a Resolution of censure on Mr. H. Sumner, the Chairman of the Committee; but the subject was ultimately suffered

suffered to drop at the point where it was originally taken up.

The Order of the day being moved for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, the motion was opposed by Mr. *Creevey*, who proposed a long and sweeping Amendment, adverting to the number of Petitions that had been presented to the House on the subject of Economy and Retrenchment, and the neglect with which they had been treated; the case of Lord Fife, dismissed for the vote he had given in that House; and various other topics; and concluding with stating, that under such circumstances it was wholly unnecessary to go into Committees of Supply. The Amendment was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*; and Mr. *Tierney* stated, that though he might not perhaps object to the various parts of the Resolution, if given in detail; he was not well prepared to support it in the gross, or in the sweeping form in which it had been exhibited to the House. Upon this Resolution a long discussion took place, and ultimately the House divided; when the numbers were—For the Resolution, 36—Against it 120.—

Mr. *Hume* then proposed a Resolution, but it was ultimately withdrawn, and the House went into a Committee on the Estimates; in which Col. *Davies* moved a reduction of 5000*l.* in the office of the Secretary of War. Upon this a discussion of some length arose, which was ultimately carried; there being, on the division, for the motion 106—Against it 67—Majority 39.

April 9. A conversation took place upon a Petition presented by Mr. *T. Wilson*, from certain woollen-manufacturers of London, praying a repeal of the Woollen-tax. The Hon. Member argued strongly against the tax, as operating to drive the Foreign Wool and Woollen Trade from us to America; and Mr. *Baring* declared his opinion, that unless this tax was repealed, the Woollen Trade of this country must be ruined.

Mr. *Baring* afterwards, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee on the Bank Cash Payments Bill, renewed his proposition for referring the whole subject of our Currency and Standard to a Committee. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was followed, in the course of the debate, by Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Monck*, Mr. *Ricardo*, and others; and on a division it was lost by a great majority, the numbers being 27 to 141. The Bill then went through a Committee without further discussion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 11.

Several petitions were presented by the Earl of *Donoughmore* against certain parts of the Roman Catholic Disability Removal

Bill which relate to the intercourse with the See of Rome.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* presented the Report of the revived Committee on Foreign Trade.

Some conversation took place on a motion of Lord *Carnarvon*, that the Gram-pound Disfranchisement Bill should be read a second time, which ended in a decision that Counsel on both sides should be heard at the Bar of the House.

In the Commons the same day, Sir *J. Mackintosh* brought in three Bills, for altering the criminal laws relative to forgery, to robberies on canals and on navigable rivers, and to house-robbery.

A motion was made by Alderman *Wood* for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the management of *Ilchester Gaol*, and to report upon the same to the House. It was suggested by Mr. *Dickinson*, that the object of the motion would be more effectually attained by a Commission. After a good deal of conversation on the part of different Members, the amendment was carried.

The House afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, and proceeded further with the Army Estimates. A long discussion followed, and propositions were made for reducing the Grants for the Adjutant General's, Quarter Master General's, and Judge Advocate's Offices; but were all negatived, on divisions, by large majorities.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 12.

Mr. Serj. *Oswold* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the present Usury Laws.

Mr. *Hume* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify Civil Officers in the Jurisdiction from voting at the Election of Members of Parliament. The motion was opposed by Mr. *R. Ward*, in an able and argumentative speech. After a discussion of considerable length, the motion was negatived on a division; the numbers being—For the motion 60—Against it 118—Majority against the motion 58.

April 13. On the third reading of the Bank Cash Payments Bill, Mr. *Ellice* suggested the expediency of introducing a Clause, rendering it imperative on the Bank to pay small notes or currency for their large notes, whenever tendered. After some discussion, the Clause was added to the Bill by way of rider, and also a similar Clause to the Bank of Ireland Cash Payments Bill; after which both the Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House then went into the Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates. On the first Resolution being put, for granting the sum of 14,474*l.* for the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, an Amendment was moved by Mr. *Hume*, cutting

cutting off 3000*l.* from the sum proposed to be granted. After a good deal of discussion on the part of different Members, the Amendment was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 63. Several other amendments were proposed and negatived, and the Committee was ordered to sit again on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 16.

A debate took place on the Bill for the Relief of the Roman Catholics; but it was adjourned, as it did not appear probable that it could be conveniently concluded in one sitting. Before the motion for the second reading of the Bill, two Petitions from his Majesty's English Roman Catholic subjects were presented by Earl Grey.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Serjeant Onslow brought in his Bill to repeal the present USURY LAWS. Mr. Davenport, Sir R. Heron, and others, declared their determination to oppose the Bill in its progress.

The TIMBER DUTIES again became a subject of discussion. Mr. J. P. Grant proposed, that the subject should be reconsidered in a Committee. This gave rise to a discussion of some length; in which Mr. Wallace, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Marryat, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Bennet, and other Members participated. The amendment of Mr. Grant was negatived. The Bill passed the Committee.

The House afterwards proceeded to discuss the Items of the ARMY ESTIMATES; which led to some warm debating, and continued to a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Several petitions having been presented for and against the Catholics' Relief Bill, the debate on the motion for its second reading was resumed.—The Bishop of St. David's could not assent to any measure conceding political power to the Catholics.—The Duke of York was once compelled, from filial affection and duty, to oppose the Bill; but the more he considered this subject, the more was he convinced of the propriety of supporting that Established Church and Constitution which had placed his Majesty's Family on the Throne of these Realms. He could assure them that he was no friend of intolerance; he wished every one to enjoy the free exercise of his religion, as long as it was not dangerous to the State and Constitution. He should oppose the Bill.—Lord Darnley supported the measure. Some of the arguments which had been urged against it would have better suited the time of Titus Oates and Bedloe; when a Noble Lord in that

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House said, he would not touch or come near a Popish man or woman; he would not have a Popish dog, bitch, or cat.—The Lord Chancellor, in opposing the Bill, impressed upon the House that, if it passed, the person holding the office which he now had the honour to fill, would be the only layman in the kingdom who must, of necessity, be a Protestant. He could not consent to so sweeping an alteration in the Constitution. This Bill would necessarily carry in its train a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and what security would then remain to the Church? Mr. Pitt had never been able to devise any securities satisfactory to himself; and those suggested by Lord Grenville had not proved satisfactory to the Catholics. He then analyzed the contents of the Bill, which he contended was a mass of anomalies and inconsistencies.—Lord Grenville strongly contended for allowing a Bill, which had received the deliberate sanction of the other House, and the object of which was to give full effect to the Union with Ireland, by admitting the great mass of its people within the pale of the Constitution, to pass on to that stage in which its details could undergo a full discussion.—Lord Liverpool said, there were not three lines in the Bill to which he could agree. His opinion was, that the Parliament and the Privy Council should be kept where they were. It was a more manly course in him to admit this at once, than to encourage hopes and expectations, which might never be realized. The rights to civil and religious liberty, of personal liberty and property, ought to be enjoyed by every man in the State. But he could not join that with political privileges and political power. It was for the State to say who should be admitted to the enjoyment of those privileges and that power; it was for the State to judge what was best for its own security. He believed this measure, as it regarded the great mass of the population of Ireland, would have no effect whatever. If any benefit could be conferred on the Irish Catholics, they owed it to them to bestow it on them, if it was not attended with danger to the State; but they also owed a duty to the Protestants of Ireland for their liberties, lives, and properties.—The Marquis of Lansdown contended that the Bill tended not to weaken but to strengthen and secure the basis of the Constitution in Church and State.—In the sequel of the debate, the motion for the second reading was supported by Lords Melville, Ashburton, and Somers, and opposed by Lord Sidmouth.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 159 to 120, proxies included.

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In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. Lambton brought forward his motion for Parliamentary Reform. The leading features of his plan were, to extend the Elective Franchise in cities and towns to Householders, in counties to Copyholders and certain descriptions of Leaseholders. He also proposed to disfranchise the rotten boroughs, and to revive triennial Parliaments.—The motion was seconded in a short speech by Mr. S. Whitbread, and opposed by Mr. Wilmot and others. After a discussion of some length, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 18.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Lambton's motion for Parliamentary Reform. After a few short speeches from some Members, and a concluding one from the Chancellor of the

Exchequer, the House unexpectedly came to a division, at an early hour; when the motion was negatived by a majority of 55 to 43. The division was so unexpected, that Mr. Lambton himself, and several other Members, were excluded.

April 19. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned this night over the Easter Vacation. In the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from some inhabitants of London and Westminster, complaining of the rejection of the Petition of one Davidson; who was fined for using language offensive to one of the highest Courts in the kingdom, and in the opinion of that Court, insulting to the Religion and Laws of the Realm.

The Bill for altering the Duties on Foreign and Colonial Timber, was read a third time, and passed.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

NAPLES, PIEDMONT, &c.

The Neapolitan warfare is unexpectedly terminated, without the effusion of much blood; and the natives have displayed the same cowardice and imbecility for which they have ever been notorious since the decline and fall of their "Eternal City." On the 20th ult. a Convention was concluded at Capua (20 miles from the metropolis) between the Count de Frequelmonte, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, and Baron Ambrósio, as the representative of Naples. Every thing was conceded but the actual occupation of the city; but, previous to stating the final results, it may be gratifying to the future historian to present a short description of the seat of hostilities, and the positions of the contending armies.

The Abruzzan territories, in which military operations were carried on, form the Northern frontier of the Kingdom of Naples, and consist of two districts, called, with reference to their respective distance from the metropolis, *Abruzzo Ultra* and *Abruzzo Citra*. They are both extremely mountainous, dividing the streams which flow into the Adriatic from those which seek the Mediterranean. Rieti, a town immediately within the Roman limits, and about 40 miles North of Rome, is situated on the River Velino, which, joining the Tiber, takes the latter course. Aquila, which stands 30 miles within the Neapolitan territory, and is the capital of *Abruzzo Ultra*, is washed by the Aterno, which falls into the Pescara, and so reaches the Adriatic.

Between Terni and Rieti are some positions extremely strong by nature: these the Neapolitans did not attempt to maintain, but fell back to Civita Ducale, six miles on the Abruzzan side of Rieti; to which last-mentioned place part of Walmoden's corps, under General Geppert, had advanced; while another part of this corps, under Colonel Schneider, was stationed at Pié di Lugo, ten miles North of Rieti, on the Spoleto Road. At the same time, the division of Stutterheim was posted at Tivoli, 32 miles South of Rieti. Thus were the positions on the 7th, when General Pepe resolved on attacking the Austrians.

Pepe had advanced his centre column on the valley road toward Rieti, while his two wings manœuvred on the mountains. It was only the centre that behaved well: the columns in the mountains were soon dispersed, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour. The centre retired upon Civita Ducale, which they first pillaged, and then abandoned to the Austrians, who entered it the same night, and occupied it the day following.

On the 9th, Walmoden's corps advanced on the road toward Aquila, and made themselves masters of the strong passes of Borghetta and Androdocco at the head of the river Velino. The Neapolitans abandoned point after point with scarcely a show of resistance; and this in a country excessively strong by nature, and which they had actually been employed in rendering still stronger by art.

On the 10th, General Walmoden crossed the mountains at the Pass di Corno, beyond which the waters flow toward the Adriatic. Here too the Neapolitans successively abandoned the posts of Madonna di Grotto and San Tomaso, leaving at the latter two field-pieces. At seven in the evening, the Austrians appeared before Aquila. Here they naturally expected to encounter a formidable resistance. The town is strong, fortified, and situated on a hill: it had for several weeks been General Pepe's head-quarters; and it was the point where his scattered forces had been directed to re-assemble. To their great surprise, a deputation came out to tell them that the town *was evacuated!*

A part of the Austrian troops entered Naples on the 23d ult. and a new provisional Ministry, appointed by the King, assumed the functions of Government.

On the same day the Prince published, in the form of a proclamation, a Letter from the King, dated at Florence on the 19th. From the terms of the letter, it would seem that the Prince had sincerely approved of the late revolution, and that he had seriously remonstrated with his royal Father upon the steps he had taken in concurrence with the Holy Alliance.

It is said that, in the evening of the 24th, the Lazaroni assembled tumultuously, and would have murdered all the Members of the sect of Carbonari that could be found, but for the intervention of the Austrians.

The Paris Papers communicate the important intelligence, that the Austrian army entered Piedmont on the 8th inst. and that the Piedmontese troops, who were stationed near Alexandria to oppose the march of the Austrians, fled at their approach without making any resistance, and afterwards dispersed. The King had left Nice, where he took up his abode during the late troubles, to return to his capital. It appears, indeed, that the gallant and patriotic Piedmontese—the flower of Hesperian chivalry, the bravest of the brave in the Italian phalanxes of the Corsican Hero—have turned as pale, and scampered as nimbly away, at the very glare of the Austrian bayonets, as the poor Neapolitans themselves.

FRANCE.

On the 20th Mar. a serious effort to excite disorder was made at Grenoble. The agitators spread a report that a courier had arrived with the news of the King's abdication; that the tri-coloured cockade had been hoisted, and the constitution of 1791 proclaimed. The guilty authors of the reports, and their accom-

plices, thought the moment favourable to their designs, and that a partial rebellion might be excited. A tri-coloured standard was hoisted; some young people, and the most daring of the agitators, had the audacity to utter cries of revolt. General Pamphile Lacroix put the garrison under arms. On the approach of the troops the seditious dispersed. Several were arrested. One of the most refractory, and who wore a tri-coloured cockade in his hat, was wounded by a sabre. On the evening of the 20th tranquillity was entirely restored.

M. Cuvier, the naturalist, has pronounced before the French Academy glowing panegyrics on the memories of Sir Joseph Banks and George III.; the former for his exertions in, and the latter for his patronage of, science and the arts.

The Duke de Cazes is so out of favour in France, that he has been forbidden to appear at Court; and, on presenting himself for admission, the sentinel affected not to know him!—The fall of M. de Cazes is not, it is said, from the royal favour alone! he has also lost the support and sympathy of the liberal party, who charge him with having betrayed them. As for the Ultras, they are extravagant in their expressions of joy. The Duchess, though a little better, is thought to be past all hopes of recovery.

SPAIN.

The yearly contribution of the faithful in Spain to the Holy See, used to be thirty millions of reals! The Cortes have reduced it to 200,000 reals.

Private letters from Barcelona, of the 4th instant, state, that on the preceding day the Neapolitan General Pepe, with some of the members of the late Revolutionary Government, had arrived there in a small vessel from Naples.

PORTUGAL.

A new volcano has burst out in the highest summit of a ridge of mountains near Leiria. This extraordinary phenomenon occurred at the period of the high rise of the Douro, mentioned in most of the Journals. The volcano was in full action when the latest accounts came away, but had happily taken a direction which threatened to do little damage. The country is sterile, and it may be recollected as that through which Wellington passed in pursuit of Massena.

GERMANY.

The following appeared a short time back in the *Correspondent de Hambourg*.
“A Judge of the name of Heltzmanotz,
in

in the department of Zips, sent a young female peasant with a sum of money to Goelnitz, a small town situated among the mountains; not far from the village a countryman joined her and demanded where she was going; the girl replied that she was journeying with a sum of 200 florins to Goelnitz. The countryman told her that he was going there also, and proposed to travel together. The young girl expressed much satisfaction at this arrangement, because she was not very well acquainted with the road through a wood which she was to pass on her journey.—At the wood the countryman pursued a path which he told the girl would shorten their journey at least two leagues. At length they arrived at the mouth of an excavation which had once been worked as a mine; the countryman stopped short, and in a loud voice said to the girl, 'Behold your grave; deliver me the money instantly.' The girl trembling with fear, complied with his demand, and then entreated him to spare her life: the villain was inflexible; he commanded his victim to undress herself; the unfortunate girl was soon stripped to her chemise; the monster commanded her to deliver to him even this last article of her dress. The poor girl fell on her knees and supplicated, with uplifted hands, to have her chemise returned to preserve her modesty; the villain then turning round, the girl sprung upon him, precipitated him into the cavity, then ran and announced to the village what had happened to her. Several of the inhabitants, provided with ladders, returned with her to the spot. They descended into the hole, and found the countryman dead, with the clothes and money which he had taken from the girl in his possession. Near him lay three dead female bodies in a state of putrefaction. It is probable that these were victims to the rapacity of the same villain. In a girdle which he had round his body was discovered a sum of 600 florins in gold."

TURKEY.

The German Papers contain important intelligence relative to some commotions in Moldavia and Wallachia. It appears that on the 6th ult. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti (son of the former Hospodar of Moldavia, Major General in the Russian Army, but who for the last year has been out of actual service) proceeded with a numerous retinue of Arnauts from Besarabia to Jassy, and announced himself as the deliverer of the Greeks from the Turkish Government. The Turks at Jassy, about thirty in number, were dis-

armed, and put to death. Three days before the arrival of the Prince, an insurrection, attended with bloodshed, had taken place at Galatz, in which all the Turks in that city, who could not save themselves by flight, were massacred, and the city itself almost wholly laid in ashes. On the 7th, Prince Ypsilanti issued numerous proclamations, both to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, and to the Greek nation in the other provinces of the Turkish empire. In these proclamations, he declares himself to have been called upon by many thousands of his countrymen to undertake their deliverance, describes the insurrection of all the Greek tribes as a revolution which has long been resolved upon, which has been preparing for many years by secret patriotic societies, and is now every where matured for execution; and asserts, that the enterprise has to expect the powerful support of a great neighbouring power. Prince Ypsilanti also addressed a petition, drawn up in the same style, to the Emperor of Russia, calling on that august Sovereign not to refuse his powerful support to the Greek nation, and particularly to the two principalities, which were exposed to great danger. As soon as the preceding intelligence was received at Laybach, the Emperor Alexander declared that he could consider the undertaking of Prince Ypsilanti only as an effect of the unquiet spirit which characterises the present times, as well as the inexperience and levity of that young man: his Imperial Majesty condemned, in the most explicit terms, the insurrections; dismissed Prince Ypsilanti from the Russian service; ordered his General, who commanded a body of troops in that neighbourhood, to maintain the most rigid neutrality; and his Ambassador at Constantinople to communicate these measures to the Porte, and that it was his determination to preserve the relations of amity and peace in the most unqualified manner. Similar assurances, it is said, have been given to the Porte by the Austrian Government.

The earthquake which lately made such dreadful ravages in the Island of Zante, was also felt in the peninsula of the Morea. The town of Lala, it is said, has been completely destroyed, and more than 500 persons have perished in the ruins. Several other towns and villages have been ravaged, and a great number of lives has been lost. In the town of Pyrga, 300 houses were thrown down. The earthquake lasted several days, and every day violent shocks succeeded each other after intervals of a few hours.

ASIA.

ASIA.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.—Extract of a Letter, dated in the Convent of Augustin, Manilla, Oct. 18, 1820. "I address you from this Convent in the deepest state of affliction and distress. The horrible and afflicting events which have passed in Manilla since the 9th of the current month have thrown me into a state of delirium and stupor, which almost deprives me of the faculty of communicating what I would wish to relate. The native population, either from blind ignorance, or influenced in their opinions by those who do not wish the foreigners well (for reasons which I will explain in a narrative I am preparing of the facts), imagined that the French residents had poisoned the lake and rivet which runs from it towards Manilla, making this a pretence to assassinate and plunder not only the French, but all strangers without discrimination. The horrible design was carried into effect on the 9th of the current month in Binondo, the suburbs of Manilla, commencing first with the French, and ultimately with all strangers, without distinction of nation. Twenty-five gentlemen, Captains and Supercargoes of the foreign ships now in Cavita, including, I deeply regret to say, my partners, Messrs. Scaffalitzsky and Duntzfelt, fell a sacrifice to the cruel knife of these barbarians; and on the following day sixteen Chinese, who, as they suppose, were concerned in the poison plot. Every thing which they could find in the houses of the unfortunate people who had fallen victims to the fury of these barbarous wretches, was either burnt or carried off."

A Proclamation by the political Chief of the Philippine Islands, published in a Bourdeaux Journal, states, as the cause of this tragical event, that the superstitious Indians, who inhabit the district of Tondo, and the town of Bironde, having seen a collection of insects, serpents and other animals, dried and preserved by the French Naturalists, conceived that it was the process by which poison was made for the wells and river, and the origin of the *cholera morbus*; some miscreants, profiting of the ignorance of these Indians, instigated them to commit the murders and plunder which took place on the 9th and 10th of October. The political Chief requires the natives to denounce to justice the guilty promoters of the diabolical plan, as the only medium through which they can have any claim upon the clemency of his Catholic Majesty, and thus to redeem the stain which has been thrown upon the Philippine Isles and their inhabitants.

AFRICA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TUNISIAN FLEET.

The following particulars appear in a Letter dated Tunis, Feb. 24. It had been long since resolved in the Council of the Bey, that a strong squadron should be ready at the beginning of the spring to sail from the port of the Goletta, to cruise in the Mediterranean, and to plunder the Christian vessels which might fall in its way. Nothing had been neglected that could ensure the success of this formidable enterprise. The squadron consisted of nine vessels, well equipped, and provided with every necessary, and with numerous well-disciplined crews. The brass cannon (not to mention those of iron) amounted to 300. The 5th of this month all the vessels were assembled in the harbour of the Goletta: the 6th was fixed for putting to sea. The Bey, already devouring in imagination the riches of Christendom, set out from the Bardo (the name of the Bey's palace), and beheld with barbarous pleasure the various manœuvres which the squadron performed in his presence. This review being ended, the vessels received orders to sail the following day. But in the night, between the 5th and 6th, a violent tramontane wind suddenly closed the mouth of the harbour, and, increasing in violence and fury during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, raised the waves of the sea, and sunk and totally destroyed that formidable flotilla. The tremendous tempest did not leave any time to guard against it: all the mariners, crews, and soldiers, perished; and on the 9th the sea, still agitated, showed to the astonished spectators the broken masts and sails, and the floating corpses, as monuments of its fury. The Bey saw the flower of his navy and his army vanish before his eyes. Three thousand men were submerged in this dreadful hurricane. It seems that the storm discharged its greatest rage on the ships of the barbarians; but the European vessels, however, suffered from it. Fortunately, all the crews and passengers of the latter are saved, except four persons, whose fate is not yet ascertained.

AMERICA.

New York Papers to the 10th March contain the Treaty by which Spain cedes the Floridas to the United States, which was formally ratified by the President on the 22d of February, and thus this long-disputed question is at last settled. By the act of ratification on the part of Spain, the grants of lands to the Duke of Allagon, and others, about which so much difficulty occurred when the first attempt at ratification was made, are declared

declared to be annulled. The Spanish troops, &c. are to be withdrawn from the provinces within six months after the exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if practicable. Particular provision is made for the authentication of the claims of American citizens for Spanish depredations; for which, when ascertained and allowed, compensation to the amount of five millions of dollars is to be paid.

These papers also contain the inaugural speech of Mr. Munroe, upon his re-election to the office of President, which took place, it appears, on the 5th March. In this document, the President enters into a somewhat elaborate review of the political transactions that had occurred during the term of his expired trust.

These papers mention the deplorable condition of St. Domingo; in which fierce and sanguinary factions are contending with each other. General Richard, Governor of the Cape, who was so active in destroying Christophe's government, has been detected in a conspi-

racy against the present government, and has been sent, with several others, prisoner to Port-au-Prince. There have been similar conspiracies at Gonaives and St. Mark's.

A person in the neighbourhood of Crooswicks, Burlington County, having set a gill-net for fish in Crooswick's Creek, on going to examine it, found a large hawk seated on the water over the net. Coming near the place, he also found a pike caught in the net, which had seized one foot of the hawk with his mouth, holding him to the spot. Thus secured, both hawk and pike were taken by the fisherman. On examining the pike, which was entangled near the cork line, it was perceived that the hawk had struck it with one of his talons on the back, upon which it appeared that the pike had seized him by the other, and held him fast. The pike was of a small size, the hawk quite large, measuring three feet nine inches from tip to tip of each wing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

March 20. Miss Fell, a beautiful young lady, while walking on the shore, lately, near *Douglas*, Isle of Man, fell, or slipped down a shelving rock, from which she could be neither seen nor heard; and from which there was no escape by the land, the little rock being nearly surrounded by the sea. She contrived to procure a small quantity of water that oozed from the rock; with this she sustained herself during three days and three nights, and frequently saw boats passing in the distance, but could not make herself heard. A boat at length passed near enough to observe her signal with a handkerchief. During this time she had been sought by some hundreds of people, in unremitting anxiety. She was at length rescued in time to save her life; and a deep sleep almost immediately overcame her in the boat into which she was taken, the sailors covering her with their clothes. She was conveyed privately home in a chaise, by her father, to a doting mother. Her brother was ill at the same time in the house with a brain fever, with little hopes of recovery. The joy of her mother was excessive at the recovery of her daughter; but her mind, being previously weakened by conflicting anxieties, it produced insanity! and she committed suicide in a fit of uncontrollable agitation.

March 28. George England, a seaman belonging to his Majesty's ship *Severn*, employed on the smuggling preventive

service, was indicted for the murder of Joseph Swain, at *Hastings*, on the 13th of March, by shooting him through the body with a pistol. The interest which this case excited on the coast is scarcely credible. Nine witnesses, almost all of them labourers, fishermen, or mariners, swore that after Swain had ceased to make resistance to the preventive service men; the prisoner went round two or three persons who inclosed the deceased, took deliberate aim, and shot him through the body. The prisoner laboured under great anxiety during his trial, and put in a written defence, in which he besought the Jury to bring their minds to an impartial consideration of his case, and expressed unfeigned sorrow for the melancholy catastrophe. He earnestly declared the pistol went off in the suddenness of his separation from the deceased when released from his hold, and not from any design.—Five of the *Severn's* crew deposed to the same effect, expressly declaring that the prisoner did not take aim. There were several contradictions in the statements of the witnesses. The Jury retired for about half an hour, and returned a verdict of "Guilty of Wilful Murder."—The prisoner was greatly agitated on hearing the verdict, and burst into violent grief.—The Lord Chief Baron addressed him—"George England, a verdict of guilty has been passed against you, and it is my duty to pronounce the sentence of the law, which I cannot avoid. But I have no difficulty, in the face of the country, in saying, that I should have been

been glad if the verdict had been the other way. At present, however, I must pass the sentence of the law, (Prisoner—"My Lord, have mercy upon me!") which is, That you be taken from hence—(Prisoner—"Consider, I was in the execution of my duty") to the place whence you came—(Prisoner—"Gentlemen of the Jury, pray consider your verdict again") and from thence to the place of execution, on Friday next, where you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."—Prisoner—"O! Gentlemen of the Jury, pray consider your verdict again." The Lord Chief Baron—"Prisoner, I'll do all in my power to save your life." Prisoner—"Do, if you please my Lord." The prisoner was then taken from the bar. Several spectators in the crowd muttered—"What! is he not to be hanged then?"

The Royal mercy has been graciously extended to the above prisoner.

The Dorchester Journal says—"The followers of Johanna Southcote are still very numerous; and we are assured, by a correspondent, that 'in the neighbourhood of Totnes, Devon, there are some hundreds of silly people who believe that Johanna and her Son are making the tour of Egypt. They have separated from other religious communities. A poor woman was nearly strangled a few weeks ago, by a self-elected *Prophetess* of this sect, who pretended that she had, on the same morning, been moved by the spirit to kill the woman, because the latter had no faith in her inspiration. This *Prophetess* has written to six Clergymen, calling upon them to embrace the *new light*; and in her letter she gives them the appellation of *sleepy dogs*.'"

A party of religious fanatics assembled, a few Sundays since, at *Barningham*, co. York, for the express purpose of dislodging the devil, which one of their renegade brethren had declared had possessed him, or he should not have left their society. The elders of this society compelled their victim to kneel upon the floor, while the chief priest struck him on the head with his clenched fist, exclaiming, "This is God's hammer!—Devil, come out!" This he repeated three times; the rest then assailed him on all sides, with horrid yells and frightful gestures, kicking and cuffing him, but the Devil would not move, for the repentant said he still felt him tugging at his right side. On this the sharp elbow of a female made a dreadful plunge at his small ribs, and another general attack ensued. Being, at length, tired of this discipline, he declared the Devil had left him. A fanatic was then appointed to watch him for three days and nights, that his Satanic worship might not enter again.

After some debate, it was agreed that the Devil should be buried in a stone quarry; a woman gravely declared that she had him by the tail as they were going to the funeral, but he slipped from her grasp.

The pier of *St. Michael's Mount*, Cornwall, is to be immediately extended. The depth of water by this alteration will be increased to 15 feet at neap tides, and to 21 feet, at spring tides; the pier will then be capable of affording shelter to nearly 200 sail of vessels.

Dr. Collingwood, jun. of *Sunderland*, has communicated to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an account of his having found some Roman coins in that neighbourhood. What renders these coins particularly interesting is, that (so far as we know) there is no record of any thing similar having ever been found in that town; they are of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and consequently about fifteen hundred years old.

A fine relique of antiquity was lately dug up in *Colchester*, in the garden ground of *Essex Hospital*. It is an ancient figure of the Theban sphynx, admirably executed.

April 2. About twelve o'clock, a tremendous thunder storm passed over *Bristol* and its neighbourhood, accompanied with rain, hail, and a violent gale of wind. The electric fluid struck the north-east of that venerable and majestic pile of building, *Redcliff Tower*, and entered the upper bell-loft window, the stones of which were forced out and thrown in different directions, and a large aperture made; the beam which supported one of the bells was shattered in several places, in such a manner as to render it useless, then passed down the bell-wire, and went out at the south side, rolling up the lead from the roof, and dislodging nearly 3 cwt. of stone, &c. The pieces of wire that were found had all the appearance of having been in an intense fire. The low lands adjacent to this city were for the time inundated. Several vessels in the Channel were driven ashore, but we have not heard of their having received any material damage. At *Stanton Drew* thirteen sheep were found dead on the Tuesday morning, killed by the lightning; the wool upon the whole of them appeared singed in one direction.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of April 1821, amounts to 50,099,430*l.* while that for the year ending 5th of April 1820, was only 48,216,863*l.* presenting an increase in the year just terminated of 1,882,567*l.* The first Quarter of 1820 was, in every respect, a remarkably favourable

one :

one; and in addition to all other advantages, it embraced the payments of the Malt Duty, charged upon stock in hand in July 1819, but not paid into the Exchequer until the beginning of 1820, and then amounting to 214,250*l*. The present Quarter's Produce for Great Britain is 10,468,196*l*., while that of 1820, including the above mentioned sum of 214,250*l*., was only 10,703,247*l*., so that the apparent deficiency is 235,051*l*. and the real deficiency not more than 20,821*l*.

THE NEW CROWN.—This splendid attribute of royalty, which has just been completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was on Tuesday deposited in the Jewel-house, Tower. It is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent, than the former Crown; more appropriate to the dignity of the British Empire, and the splendid taste of the Sovereign. Our readers will not be displeased with a short description:

—The new Crown is about fifteen inches in elevation; the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, being themselves embossed and edged with brilliants, and supporting an orb of brilliants also more than six inches in circumference. This is surmounted with a Maltese diamond cross of exquisite workmanship, on whose top and sides are suspended three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the Crown is an unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the ancient ruby, which was worn by Edward the Black Prince and our Fifth Harry, in the victories of Poitiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese cross of brilliants, while the other parts of the Crown are occupied with diamond flowers. The rim is encircled with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls. The several other articles of the King's regalia, and of the splendid Coronation service, are also placed in the Jewel-house. These have been all restored to their ancient splendour, preparatory to the Coronation.

Sir William Congreve has invented a new Bank note paper and stamp, to prevent forgery of country notes. The paper, which is called triple paper, is coloured throughout in the interior, but not on the surface, which forms a brilliant and indelible water-mark. Every note of the triple paper is dipped three times, and couched twice, as it is technically termed, instead of only one dipping and one couching, as in the ordinary paper. The price is one fourth more than common paper.

The Judges of the Insolvent Debtors' Court are proceeding on a plan which is likely to check the unprincipled career of

persons who obtain credit, and defraud tradesmen, without possessing any rational means of paying what they owe. Wherever it has been proved that falsehood has been practised, or that distress has come on except by unavoidable circumstances, the Court has condemned the petitioners for relief to continued imprisonment for a term adequate to the deception they have practised.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury of the *Middlesex Sessions*, against Robert Wardell the younger, editor of the *Statesman* newspaper, on two indictments; John Thelwall, editor of the *Champion*; Patrick Kelleher, editor of the *Real John Bull*; and Thomas Dolby. The London Grand Jury have also returned true bills against Mary Ann Carlile and J. L. Turner, all for the publication of seditious libels.

A lady, apparently labouring under considerable fatigue, lately called at a cottage in the neighbourhood of *Turnham Green*, and applied for refreshment, for which she tendered a Bank note. The inhabitant, a female, left the house for the purpose of procuring change, and on her return, with great surprise, found the stranger gone. On hearing, as she believed, the cry of her infant, she hastened to its cradle, but to her utter dismay, discovered her own child had been taken away, and another of a tawny colour, placed in its stead. Cash to the amount of 100*l*. was fastened to its breast. It is said, the poor woman, influenced by the pecuniary gift, has become reconciled to the event, and treats the child with maternal fondness.

Miss Radford, the young lady who accidentally received a pistol ball in the eye, as mentioned in page 272, is expected to recover; the eye, behind which the ball lodged, is entirely lost. The ball can never be extracted.

A man, dressed as a sailor, lately went into the shop of Mr. Till, of *Great Russell-street*, Covent-garden, dealer in gold and silver, and produced two gold Chinese pagodas, a coin current in China, and worth about nine shillings each, which he offered for sale to Mr. Till; who, having proved that they were gold, agreed to purchase them, and named the price he would give for them, which the man agreed to, and then produced forty-eight others, which, in colour, size, and stamp, were exactly similar to the two he had at first given to Mr. T. Mr. Till, under the supposition that they were genuine, agreed to purchase them at the same price as the other two, but unfortunately omitted to try whether they were gold. The man was paid the money, and immediately left the shop, and it was soon after discovered that forty-eight of them were copper, gilt over.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, April 3.

The sugar-houses of Messrs. Burnell and Grice, sugar-refiners, in Church-street, Mile-end, adjoining Messrs. Hanbury's brewery, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at 50,000*l*.

Monday, April 9.

This morning, Master Henry Joshua Rowley, aged 16 years, (the nephew of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart.) who was pursuing his studies at Westminster School, not attending school, was sent for. On the arrival of the messenger at his lodgings, the boarding-house of Mrs. Fox, Dean's-yard, Westminster, he locked his study-door, opened the window, three stories from the ground, and threw himself headlong into the area. His skull was cut open, and one of his thighs broken. We lament to add, that the unfortunate youth expired at two o'clock next morning. He was attended by Mr. Astley Cooper and other medical gentlemen; but all human skill proved unavailing. An Inquest was on Tuesday held on the body; but nothing came out in evidence to account for the melancholy transaction. Dr. Goodenough stated, that the deceased had conducted himself uniformly well, was of remarkably sound and acute intellect, cheerful in manners, had no task punishment, or reason to apprehend punishment. Sending for the boys under the circumstances of absence similar to those of the deceased was a constant practice. The following verdict was recorded—"The deceased's death was occasioned by the injuries he received in a fall from a window; but how that fall was occasioned there was no evidence before the Jurors."

Wednesday, April 11.

A most ludicrous scene took place yesterday morning at Bow-street. The Office and the streets were crowded by hundreds of persons anxious to witness the novel spectacle. It appears that the inhabitants of St. Martin's-lane have lately been much annoyed by an unlicensed Ball-room in that street, which the proprietors have kept open for some time, by evading the Statute, viz. not taking money for admission. The parishioners, whose rest was disturbed by the carriages driving to and from this house, adopted a plan, under the direction of the Magistrates, to stop the nuisance. On Monday cards were issued by the proprietors to the public, of which the following is a copy:—"Invitation to the New Museodeum Concert and Assembly Rooms, 70, St. Martin's-lane." Persons were sent in, who, though not desired to pay for admission, had an excessive sum demanded for supper, and it was clear that they used that colourable plan of obtaining money, in lieu

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of demanding it at the door. A warrant was therefore issued, and upwards of seventy persons, of both sexes, in their ball-room dresses, were apprehended, and conveyed to St. Martin's watch-house. Upon the officers informing the company of the nature of their visit, the musicians changed their notes, and the dancers became all at once fixed like statues. This morning they were brought, in all their finery, in twelve coaches, from the watch-house to the public-office, and were examined by the sitting Magistrate, G. R. Minshull, Esq. Amongst the group were found persons of rank and fashion, and also of the most humble class, who had hired their clothes for the night's diversion. There were two Officers in the Guards, several gentlemen of the law, ladies of virtue, and ladies of no virtue at all. Before the arrival of the Magistrate they had taken up their temporary abode at a tavern in Bow street, and as they walked to the office, they did not at all relish the sarcastic jokes of the crowd. The prisoners were examined in groups of seven or eight at a time, and many of them declined giving their names; they were evidently persons of respectability. On the examination of several of the musicians, the names of the proprietors of the rooms were disclosed; they were the proprietors of the late Waterloo Rooms, and it is the determination of the parish officers to indict them. Some of the females' dresses appeared by day-light to have lost their lustre, and their faces required the aid of the toilet. Strange to say, there were some decent married women amongst them, who were not a little ashamed of the exposure. The Magistrates ordered the whole to enter into their own sureties to appear at the Sessions, and discharged them. The constables who apprehended the parties said that two persons kept the door of the house, who pretended to be constables!

April 13. The Grand Jury having found a true bill for murder against Messrs. Christie, Trail, and Patmore, the principal and seconds in the late unfortunate duel, in which Mr. Scott fell, at Chalk farm, Mr. Christie and Mr. Trail took their trial, at the Old Bailey, on the charge of murder. Mr. Patmore, Mr. Scott's second, did not surrender. Mr. Christie and Mr. Trail were dressed in deep mourning. The prosecution was instituted by the relatives of the deceased. There was no material variation in the evidence from that given before the Coroner's Jury. The prisoners said nothing in defence, but called a number of gentlemen to testify to their character.—Lord Chief Justice Abbot summed up the evidence with much feeling, and stated to the

Jury

Jury the law of the case; concluding with the remark, that, unfortunately, men of the most exemplary humanity and benevolent feeling were too often led to take part in transactions which led to the loss of life on one side, and to remorse and repentance during life on the other. The Jury, after a deliberation of twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of—"Not Guilty." Mr. Christie and Mr. Trail then retired from the bar, amid the congratulations of the friends who surrounded them.

Monday, April 23.

The Society of Antiquaries of London met at their apartments in Somerset-place, in pursuance of their Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society, for the year ensuing. Eleven of the Council were re-chosen of the New Council; viz. George, Earl of Aberdeen; F. A. Barnard, esq.; W. Bray, esq.; N. Carlisle, esq.; T. Conibe, esq.; H. Ellis, esq.; H. Gurney, esq.; R. P. Knight, esq.; H. Leycester, esq.; W. Marsden, esq.; M. Raper, esq. Ten of the Members of the Society were chosen of the New Council for the year ensuing; viz. John, Duke of Bedford; G. Hen. Lord Bishop of Chester; S. P. Cockerell, esq.; R. Duppa, esq.; Sir A. Johnston, knt.; George Lord Kenyon; J. H. Markland, esq.; W. G. Maton, M.D.; the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Nicholl; E. V. Uttersen, esq. On a Report made of the Officers of the Society, it appeared that George, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. was elected President; W. Bray, esq. Treasurer; T. Combe, esq. M.A. Director; N. Carlisle, esq. Secretary; and H. Ellis, esq. B.C.L. Secretary, for the year ensuing. The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street, according to annual custom.

Saturday, April 28.

Discovery Ships.—The sailing of the Discovery Ships from Deptford took place this day. The curiosity of the public to inspect them has perhaps exceeded that which took place previous to the last departure of Captain Parry. The ships may be said to have been entirely free for the inspection of the public, as both Captain Parry and Captain Lyon issued positive orders that no decent persons were to be refused admission, and that every facility should be afforded them; for which purpose an officer attended to explain the various parts of the vessels. The ships will take on board, in Galleon's Reach, below Woolwich, their guns and ordnance stores, and proceed to the Nore, where the officers and crews will be paid part of their wages in advance. From thence they proceed direct to Hudson's Bay, where it is confidently expected some account of Lieutenant Franklyn will be obtained, as long before this he must have reached the Copper Mine River, and proceeded on the coast to the eastward of it. His information will, in a great measure,

decide the ulterior course of Captain Parry.

The following is an account of the quantity of wheat and wheat-meal imported into, and exported from, Great Britain to and from foreign countries, from the 5th of Jan. 1815, to the 5th of Jan. 1821, reducing the meal and wheat at the proportion of 49lbs. of flour to the bushel of wheat:

Year	Imported into Gr. Britain from Foreign Countries.	Exported from Gr. Britain to Foreign Countries.
1815	623,956 qrs.	109,155 qrs.
1816	192,449	227,500
1817	209,635	109,165
1818	1,029,038	235,591
1819	1,582,878	50,392
1820	469,658	40,563
1821	587,195	88,523

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

April 7. *Mystification*; an Afterpiece in two Acts, founded on the silly practice called quizzing and hoaxing; but neither the subject nor the execution was much admired; and after three nights it was laid aside.

April 25. Lord Byron's new Tragedy, called *Marino Faliero. Doge of Venice*, was performed for the first time. Handbills were circulated, stating that the publisher had obtained an injunction from the Lord Chancellor against the performance of the piece, and complaining of the conduct of the managers in paying no deference to the author.

The plot of this poem opens with the wrongs of the Doge of Venice, who is drawn into a conspiracy by an injured man. The Doge justifies himself by calling to mind the constant injuries to which the people were exposed, and becomes the leader of the plot, which is soon discovered. The death of the Doge and the other conspirators follows the detection. Out of the materials is formed one of the most powerful Tragedies that was ever witnessed. The character of the Doge is most admirably drawn, and most of the scenes are highly dramatic; but they were considerably abridged.

After the curtain fell, it was stated, that in deference to an order from a legal authority, the managers would not give out the Tragedy for a second representation upon any specific night, but they hoped soon to have the honour of repeating it.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 7. *London Stars*; or, 'Twas Time to Counterfeit, a Farce in one Act. This was an ingenious vehicle for exhibiting to advantage the imitative talents of Mr. Yates, and was well received.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

March 21. Joseph Glossop, esq. to be Clerk of the Cheque to his Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

March 31. Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty's Person: Sir G. Blane, Sir H. Hallford, Sir W. Knighton, and Sir M. J. Tierney, barts.—Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty's Household: Sir G. Blane, bart.—Serjeant-Surgeons to his Majesty: Sir D. Dundas and Sir E. Home, barts.—Surgeon in Ordinary to his Majesty's Person: T. Keate, esq.—Surgeon in Ordinary to his Majesty's Household: J. Phillips, esq.—Apothecary in Ordinary to his Majesty's Person: R. Walker, esq.—Apothecary jointly to his Majesty's Household: J. Nussey and R. Walker, jun, esqrs.—Physicians Extraordinary to his Majesty: Drs. J. Latham, C. R. Pemberton, C. Bankhead, Sir J. McGregor, and E. Jenner.—Serjeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty: P. Macgregor, esq.—Surgeons Extraordinary to his Majesty: J. Gunning, W. Wadd, and T. Chevalier, esqrs.—Aurists to his Majesty: W. Maule and J. H. Curtis, esqrs.—Apothecaries Extraordinary to his Majesty: A. Tegart and E. Tegart, jun, esqrs.

April 6. Marquis of Graham to be Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, *vice* Earl of Roden; Sir A. F. Barnard to be one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, *vice* Sir G. Campbell, dec.; and Lord Lovaine to be one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, *vice* Earl of Fife.—Sir H. Torrens, to wear the insignia of the Portuguese Ord. of the Tower and Sword.

69th Foot.—Col. Bruce to be Lieut.-col. Artillery.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Bull to be Major of Brigade to the Royal Artillery in Ireland.

Engineers.—Lieut.-col. Gosset to be Lieut.-colonel; and Brevet Lieut.-colonel Ellicombe to be Major of Brigade.

STAFF.—Major M'Ra, 1st Foot, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the King's troops in the East Indies, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.

April 10. Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats to be Master of Greenwich Hospital, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof, *v.* Sir John Colpoys, dec.

April 14. 2d Dragoon Guards.—Gen. Wm. Loftus to be Colonel, *v.* Sir C. Craufurd, dec.

GARRISONS.—Lieut.-gen. Jas. Hay to be Lieut. Governor of Tynemouth and Cliff Fort, *v.* Sir C. Craufurd.

April 17. Sir G. Cockburn appointed Major General of Marines, *v.* Sir R. G. Keats; and Capt. Harvey, Colonel, *v.* W. R. Boughton, esq. dec.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

April 10. *Borough of Beeralston.*—The Right Hon. George Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Giffard, M. A. (Vicar of Wootton), Cabourne V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Henry St. John, Putney Perpetual Curacy, Surrey, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. Wm. Chanter, Welcombe Perpetual Curacy, Devon.

Rev. Edward Howells, Preston cum Blakemere V. in the diocese of Hereford.

Rev. T. H. Lowe, M. A. to the 2d portion of the Rectory of Holgate, Salop.

Rev. Thomas Furness, B. A. Oxcomb R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Thos. Hobbs, Templeton R. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Barber, B. D. Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildaple annexed R. Beds.

Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, M. A. Auderby cum Cumberworth R. Lincolnshire.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At the East India College, Haylebury, the lady of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, a daughter.

The wife of a farming man of the name, of Strudwick, living at Westhumble, near Mickleham, Surrey, of three children.

March 28. In Mansfield-place, Kentish-Town, Mrs. Vandenberg, a son.

April 14. In Upper Harley street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Michael B. Clare, esq. Physician General of Jamaica, a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Coleshill, Warwickshire, the Rev. Carew Thomas Elers, Rector of Rishangles, Suffolk, to Sarah, youngest dau. of late Charles Palmer, esq. of Coleshill.

March 4. At the Palace of Casino, near Rome, Thomas, son of T. Wyse, esq. of the Manor of St. John, near Waterford, to Letitia, daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Casino.

19. George Augustus Borthwick, M.D. to Janet, daughter of George Kinnear, esq. banker, both of Edinburgh.

Edward, son of Henry Singleton, esq. of the county of Cavan, to Maria, daughter of the late Col. Wade, of the Bengal Establishment.

20. Rev. Joseph Wright, M. A. Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, to Arabella Amber White, daughter-in law to Joseph Brownell, esq. of Denmark-hill.

Sebastian Smith, esq. of London, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Willmott, of Watford.

Fred. Homfray, of the Lodge, Kinfare, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth; also, François Vincent Marius Moreau, of Marseilles, in France (brother of the Vice Consul), to Hester, nieces of the late Wm. Riggs, esq. of Russell-place, London.

24. Wm. Battie Wrightson, esq. eldest son of Wm. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth, Yorkshire, to Georgiana, daughter of Inigo Thomas, esq. of Rutton, Sussex.

Rev. J. Owen Parr, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Wright, esq. of Grenville-street.

At Bourdeaux, the Rev. T. Nash, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Dorinda Estela, dau. of late T. W. Brander, esq.

Major Wm. Power, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Anne, daughter of John Horner, esq. and sister of the late Francis Horner, esq. M. P.

26. John Green, esq. of the 85th regiment, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Phillips Langharne, esq. of Oriandon, Pembrokeshire.

Capt. Jas. Pritchit, of the Warwickshire Militia, to Lucy, daughter of Edrin Saudys Lechmere, esq. of Hereford.

27. Wm. Reader, jun. esq. to Jane Dorothea, daughter of Rich. Elmhiirst, esq. of Westgate House, Lincolnshire.

John Gadsden, esq. of Waterford, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Bone, esq. of Hackney.

Lately. James Antoine Hypolite, son of Baron De Chabaud Latour, of Paris, a Member and Questor of the Chamber of Deputies, to Pontine, daughter of E. B. Beck, esq. of Needham Market, in Suffolk.

April 3. Capt. Henderson Bain, R.N. to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Haggitt, Chaplain to Chelsea Hospital.

Rev. Charles Edmund Keene, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Rector of Buckland, Surrey, son of Benjamin Keene, esq. of Westoe, Cambridgeshire, to Rebecca Frances, daughter of Sir George Shiffner, bart. M.P. of Combe, Sussex.

5. Dr. Warburton, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, to Anne, daughter of John Abernethy, esq. of Bedford-row.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lady Frances

Talbot, daughter of Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Jas. Brook, esq. of Devonshire, late Captain in the 29th regiment, to Catherine, dau. of Lieut.-col. Basset, of Windsor.

At Lockerby House, Dumfries, his Excellency Col. Maxwell, C. B. Captain-General and Governor of St. Christopher's, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Col. Douglas, of Greencroft.

At Dublin, Capt. George Berkeley, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Jane, daughter of John Beatty, M.D. of Molesworth-street.

7. Wm. Hayes, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, to Mary, dau. of C. Kell, esq. Solicitor, of Lewes.

Henry Wild, esq. of Southampton-place, to Maria, daughter of W. J. Reeves, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At Chingford, George Vanheson, esq. of York-row, Hackney-road, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thos. Neal, esq. of Hackney-road.

8. Rev. John D'Arcy Preston, son of Rear Admiral D'Arcy Preston, of Askam, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Speuce, M. D. late of Kensington.

12. Rev. Joseph Gould, of Newton Blossomville, Bucks, to Lydia, only child of the late Nath. Gould, esq.

J. A. Simpson, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Anne Susan, dau. of G. B. Roupell, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

Samuel Platt, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of Chas. Gomond Cooke, esq. of Southampton-street, and of Upper Pool House, near Hereford.

At Brill, Bucks, Edward King, esq. surgeon, to Anne, relict of the late Thos. Smith, esq. of Addingrove.

14. At Bath, Charles R. Cureton, esq. of the 16th Lancers, to Charlotte Agnes, daughter of B. Tomkins, esq. M.D.

Sam. Chas. Weston, esq. of South Audley-street, to Elizabeth Wood Anderdon, daughter of Ferdinando Anderdon, esq. of Hainmersmith.

Rev. Wm. Pegus to the Countess of Lindsey, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Earl of Lindsey.

Lieut. Wm. Hall, to Caroline, daughter of N. Brickwood, esq. of the Crescent, Minorities.

George Poulett, son of J. P. Thompson, esq. of Waverley Abbey, to Emma, dau. of Wm. Scrope, esq. of Castle Combe, Wiltshire.

16. Richard Clewen Griffith, esq. surgeon, son of Sam. Griffith, esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, to Eliza, dau. of the late John Cookson, esq. of Leeds.

25. Francis Ricardo, Esq. (brother to the Member of Parliament of Portlinton) to Miss Elizabeth Lucy Alexander, sister of Henry Alexander, Esq. of Cork-street, Burlington gardens.

O B I T U A R Y.

VISCOUNTESS PERY.

April 4. In Park-street, in her 89th year, Elizabeth Viscountess Pery. She was the eldest daughter of John Denny, Lord Knapton, (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Brownlow, esq. by the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James the sixth Earl of Abercorn), and sister of Thomas, the first Viscount De Vesci. She was married, first, July 4, 1751, to Robert Handcock, of Watertowne, co. Westmeath, esq. by whom she had issue. She was afterwards the second wife of Edmund Lord Viscount Pery, to whom she was married Oct. 27, 1762, and by whom she had issue two daughters, Diana-Jane, Viscountess Northland; and Frances, married to Nicholas Calvert, esq. Viscount Pery died in 1806 (see a memoir of him in vol. LXXVI. 287).

M. DE FONTANES.

March 17. At Paris, M. De Fontanes, a distinguished ornament of French literature. He was born at Niort, A. D. 1761, of a noble family. At the age of 21, he published a translation of Pope's *Essay on Man*, which he has since revised and corrected. He was subsequently known by several poetical works; and in the outset of the revolution published a Journal, entitled *The Moderator*. After the downfall of Robespierre, he became a Member of the Institute, and a Professor in the Central Schools. He joined La Harpe and some others in the publication of a paper, called *Le Memorial*. On the 6th of September, 1797, this paper, with nearly forty others, was suppressed by the friends of Liberty in the National Convention! all the proprietors, editors, and writers, were sentenced to be transported! and their property confiscated! M. De Fontanes escaped to England, where he met with M. De Chateaubriand, and formed a friendship with him, which was only dissolved by death. Both these illustrious men returned to France when Buonaparte, raised to the Consulship, held out hopes that he would act the part of Monk. They co-operated with La Harpe and Ronald, in the *Mercure de France*. M. De Fontanes became successively Member and President of the *Corps Legislatif*. In 1808 he was named Grand Master of the University; and in 1810, Senator. On the 1st of April 1814, he spoke powerfully in favour of the restoration of the Bourbons. He was a Member of the Committee appointed to

draw up the Constitutional Charter, and was raised to the Peerage on the first establishment of that body. M. De Fontanes, deceived like many other well-intentioned persons, supported the pernicious Election Law of 1817, on its first introduction by Decaze; but when he saw its fatal operation—when he saw rebels, traitors, and even regicides brought into the Legislature by it, he honourably confessed his error, and delivered an eloquent speech in favour of its repeal. Decaze, in the first instance, frustrated this proposal by the monstrous scheme of creating, at a stroke, fifty new Peers, including the very individuals who had been struck out of the Peerage for treason! But the intrigues of old Madame Buonaparte's Secretary were finally disconcerted, and the present Election Law was passed, which has hitherto saved France from another revolution.

LORD DUNSANY.

Lately, at Brussels, the Right Hon. Edward Wadding Plunkett, Baron Dunsany, of Dunsany Castle, in the County of Meath, a title created 1438. He was born April 7, 1773, married in October 1803, Charlotte-Louisa, youngest daughter of Nicholas late Lord Cloncurry, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He distinguished himself in the Guards during most of the late arduous contests; and was severely wounded in Egypt.

MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

April 8. At Castle Stewart, in the County of Down, in his 83d year, Robert, Marquess of Londonderry. He was born Sept. 27, 1739, returned to Parliament for the County of Down, in 17...; sworn of the Privy Council and appointed a Trustee of the Linen Board during the Administration of the Marquess of Lansdown; advanced to the dignity of Baron of Londonderry in 1789; of Viscount Castlereagh in 1795; of Earl of Londonderry in 1796; and of Marquess of Londonderry in 1815. His Lordship was twice married; first, to Lady Sarah-Frances-Seymour Conway, daughter of the late Marquess of Hertford (and sister to the present) by whom he had issue, 1st. Alexander-Francis, who was born in 1767, and died young; 2d. Robert Viscount Castlereagh (now Marquess of Londonderry). His Lordship was secondly married to Lady Frances Pratt, daughter of the late Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor of England, and sister to the present Marquess Camden, hy

by whom, he had issue Charles-William, a Lieutenant-General, now Lord Stewart, Ambassador to the Court of Vienna; 2d. Alexander-John, who was an Officer in the Navy, and fought at the Battle of St. Vincent, since dead; 3d. Thomas-Henry, who served in the Army under the illustrious Duke of Wellington, and died in Portugal; 4th. Frances-Ann, married to Lord Charles Fitzroy, son to the late Duke of Grafton, also dead; 5th. Elizabeth, who died unmarried; 6th. Caroline, wife of Colonel Wood, son to Thomas Wood, esq. of Lyttleton, and M.P. for the County of Brecon; 7th. Georgiana, married to George Canning, esq. now Lord Garvagh, also dead; 8th. Selina, married to David Ker, esq. of the County of Down, and M.P. for Athlone; 9th. Matilda, married to Edward Ward, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Robert Ward, of Bangor; 10th. Emily, married to the late John James, esq. son of Sir Walter James James, bart. of Langley Hall, in Berkshire, Secretary of Embassy at the Court of the King of the Netherlands; and 11th. Octavia, married to the present Lord Ellenborough, also dead.

In 1801 his Lordship was appointed Governor, and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Down, and of the County of Londonderry in 1803. He is succeeded in his title, and the principal part of his extensive estates in the Counties of Down, Derry, and Donegal, by Robert Viscount Castlereagh, now Marquess of Londonderry, his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. By his death there is a vacancy in the Representation of the County of Down, in the room of Lord Castlereagh, and also for a Representative Peer in the Imperial Parliament. His Lordship was in the 83d year of his age.

The family of the Marquess, which was originally Scotch (being a branch of the Lenox family), settled in Ireland in the reign of James the First, who granted to his kinsman ——— Stewart, Duke of Lenox, and his relations, that large tract of land in the County of Donegal lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly (forfeited during his reign, and that of Queen Elizabeth), which he erected into eight Manors, two of which he granted to the Duke of Lenox, and one, by the name of the manor of Stewart's Court, otherwise Ballylawn, together with the territories and precincts of Ballyveagh, to John Stewart, esq. and his heirs, for ever; which manor, together with the whole of the lands annexed to it, descended in regular lineal succession to the late Marquess. On this Manor the said John Stewart erected the

Castle of Ballylawn, and settled it with Protestant inhabitants, whereby he became entitled to hold a Court Baron, together with other ample privileges. The great-grandson of this John Stewart, and grandfather of the late Marquess, Colonel William Stewart, of Ballylawn Castle, raised a troop of Horse at his own expense, during the siege of the City of Londonderry by King James the Second, and was of essential service to the Protestants, by protecting those who were well affected to King William, and checking the depredations of King James's army, whose supplies he completely cut off on that side, and considerably cramped the operations of the siege; and we accordingly find, that in the Parliament held in Dublin by King James, he was expressly attainted by name, and his estates declared forfeited. Which estates, however, descended unimpaired to his son, Alexander Stewart (father of the late Marquess). Alexander Stewart, son of the above William Stewart, (and a daughter of William Stewart, of Fort Stewart, esq.) was born in 1700, and succeeded to his father's estate of Ballylawn. He served in Parliament as Representative for the City of Londonderry; and in 1737 married his cousin, Mary Cowan, sister and heiress of Sir Robert Cowan, Governor of Bombay, and afterwards transferred his residence to Mount Stewart, in the County of Down, where he had purchased the Colville (formerly the Mount Alexander) estate. He died in 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the late Marquess of Londonderry, the subject of this article.

MR. HENRY WILKENSK.

March 16. In his 70th year, after a residence of nearly 54 years at Liverpool, Mr. H. Wilkens, a native of Bremen, one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for ages for their extended commerce and free and happy constitutions. His family ranked amongst the most respectable of that City, where his father and grandfather carried on the business of cotton printing on a large scale. After receiving his education at the Public Gymnasium at Bremen, he was sent, at the age of 16, to be indentured with a merchant at Liverpool, who subsequently, at the termination of his apprenticeship, made him his partner, and he carried on for a number of years a very extensive business in a variety of commercial branches; though through the vicissitudes of political events, fortune did not favour him. He had been, for upwards of 50 years, in the habit of devoting a large portion of his nights to study, seldom retiring to rest before

before 3 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes even later, though he uniformly rose at the usual hour in the morning; by which means he had acquired a most extensive knowledge of books, and was enabled to sift the subject of his pursuit to the bottom. He was for a long time proprietor of a Salt-work in Cheshire, the vicinity of which Salt-mines have aided so essentially the commerce of Liverpool; and, by his indefatigable attention to the general principles of what concerned that trade, contributed to extend and bring it to the greatest perfection, both in reference to public advantage and private emolument.

There are hardly any branches of commerce, excepting the African trade, wherein he has not had some concern.

For the interests of the Liverpool Parish, the Docks, the Dispensary, the Liverpool Library, and other public institutions, so highly creditable to that town, he was an indefatigable fellow-labourer; was twice examined as evidence before the Commons on the Dock Bill, and published several pamphlets on that concern, and relating to the Salt trade, &c.

Owing to his extensive reading and wonderful memory, there were few books he was unacquainted with, and few subjects whereon he could not converse with facility, and by which his hearers did not feel instructed. Few men in private life, with disinterested advice, and, as far as limited means permitted, in charities, rendered more serious services to his fellow men, than the subject of this memoir. He was a man exemplary in religious principles, strict moral conduct, and unshaken friendship; his conversation abounded with information and amusement, and many will lament his loss.

COL. EVAN JONES.

March 25. At Rose Hill, near Wrexham, Evan Jones, Esq. of Gellewig, Carnarvonshire. Mr. Jones was born in June, 1771, and entered the army as Ensign in 1791. In 1793 he embarked with his regiment, the 23d or Welsh Fusiliers, from Cork, for the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey, and landed at Martinique. He served at the reduction of Pigeon Isle, Fort Royal, St. Pierre, Fort Bourbon, and other French possessions in that Island. He was present also at the taking of Guadaloupe and other French Islands in the Caribbean Sea, with many of their possessions in St. Domingo. He was nearly carried off in that climate by the yellow fever; but a negro woman, his nurse, wrapped him in a sheet or blanket strongly impregnated

with vinegar, which arrested the rage of that dreadful malady. He, with his gallant regiment, greatly distinguished themselves at the Helder, in 1799, and in the subsequent battles in Holland, under that veteran and gallant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He served also under the same General in Egypt. At the memorable battle on the heights of Nicopolis, near Alexandria, on the 21st of March 1801, when the brave Abercrombie fell, the 58th, 42d, and 23d regiments charged with the bayonet the *Invincibles* of France, as they had been hitherto called, took their standard, and drove them off the field; the 23d and 40th regiments forming the advance of the British Army in dislodging the enemy from the sand hills, on which they were stationed. Col. Jones (for he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) and the 23d, were employed in other expeditions of inferior note till 1807, when they were attached to that under Lord Cathcart against Copenhagen. In 1808 he married Anna-Maria-Kenyon, daughter of Roger Kenyon, Esq. of Cefu, near Wrexham, brother of the eminent Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, and uncle to that excellent nobleman, who now bears that name and title. He then quitted the army, and retired to his maternal property in Carnarvonshire, where he amused himself with agricultural pursuits, enjoying *otum cum dignitate*. In his domestic relations, Col. Jones was not only unimpeachable, but most exemplary, fulfilling the several duties of son, husband, friend, and master, with that affection and rectitude inseparable from a character of his magnanimity. He was a sincere Christian, and therefore anxious to discharge every duty towards God and man. Though temperate, he was very cheerful and fond of society. "Colonel Jones, with the gallant 23d," was a standing toast in every convivial meeting in his part of the Principality; and it was at some such meeting that an Officer of very high rank said, "I drink Col. Jones with infinite satisfaction, for a braver soldier never trod the field of battle." And a most respectable Magistrate, who lived nearest to him in the Country, a Colonel also in the service, observed of him to me, after his decease, "When living I loved my neighbour as myself, no man deserved the esteem and respect of his friends more than Evan Jones, of Gellewig. He was an upright, honourable, honest man, and he, like his late commander, poor Sir Ralph Abercrombie, is embalmed in the memory of his countrymen."—Emphatic words, and full of meaning.—Although I was not in the habit of meeting him

above

above five or six times in the year, yet I knew him well, and had the most sincere respect and esteem for his character as a friend and as a man. He has left no family, except an amiable widow and a mother, with many a feeling friend, to deplore his departure from among them. *His saltem accumulatis donis, et fungar inani*

Munere —

Such artless meed who would not fain indite,

To greet his spirit in the realms of light?
Cuernavonshire. P. W.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROBERT BROUGHTON.

March 12. Died at Florence, Captain William Robert Broughton, of the Royal Navy, C. B. and Colonel of Marines. This distinguished Officer deserves a memorial of his public virtues, and a tribute of respect, due to his private worth. As a circumnavigator, his merits will be long known as the companion of Vancouver, and the competitor of La Perouse, in the same line of discovery. As a skilful Commodore, his services will be long remembered, in conducting the numerous armament destined for the conquest of Java safely through a difficult navigation, and by his co-operation with Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Military Commander, in ultimately reducing that invaluable settlement under the dominion of Great Britain. For this eminent service he expressly, and by name, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and, as an excitement for Naval Officers to follow the same active career, it may be proper to enumerate some of the more leading proofs of his enterprize and perseverance in his profession. Captain Broughton, when a midshipman, and very young, was one of the earliest prisoners in the American war, being made so in the year 1774, in endeavouring, with a part of the crew of the ship to which he belonged, to cut out an enemy's vessel in Boston Harbour. The late Admiral Thornborough, then a Lieutenant, directed this unsuccessful attack, and the present Admiral Knight was a fellow prisoner on the occasion. After his release, he continued to be actively employed on the American coasts; which service was a kind of school to instruct him in his duties, and to give him experience. In 1778 he went to the East Indies, and was in the many memorable engagements that took place between the fleets of Admirals Sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, and nearly lost his life in the storming of Fort Ostenberg, where a musket-ball passed through his hat. On the day of the capture he was made

a lieutenant on-board the *Burford*, of 70 guns, commanded by the late Admiral Rainier. Few occurrences of note till the year 1790 marked Captain Broughton's naval life, when he was considered by the Admiralty as a proper person to accompany Captain Vancouver on his voyage of discovery, and to command the Chatham brig under his orders. In that voyage he surveyed the Columbia river, and marked the latitude and longitude of many till then undiscovered Islands, when the Chatham was separated for some time from the Discovery.

A journey which he made, by the desire of Captain Vancouver, across the Continents of New and Old Spain, from St. Blas, in California, to England, opened new sources of enquiry, and gratified his curiosity, particularly in New Spain, which had long been considered almost as a terra incognita to the English, through the jealousy of the Spaniards. The object of his journey was to give intelligence to both Courts respecting the differences relating to Nootka Sound, and on his arrival in England, he was not only made a Commander, but also appointed to His Majesty's Sloop Providence, destined to take possession of Nootka Sound from the Spaniards, should Capt. Vancouver have left that station. On reaching that settlement he found it in possession of the English, and Capt. Vancouver gone; and now having to determine what method he should pursue for best advancing maritime discovery, in the words of the preface to his *Voyage of Discovery*, published in 1804, he resolved to survey the Coast of Asia from 35 to 52 North latitude. Without the knowledge of Capt. Broughton, the French Commander La Perouse had followed the same line of discovery, but the ascertaining that the great Gulph of Tartary had no channel, the Surveys of the North, South, and East Coasts of Japan, the Loochoo Islands, (since visited by Captain Maxwell and Captain Hall), together with the Coasts of Asia, were entirely owing to Captain Broughton's perseverance, and he well deserved the encomium paid to his enterprizing spirit in No. XLI. of the *Quarterly Review*, Art. II. where the Reviewer says, "*La Perouse reasoned Sayhalieu into an Island, which Captain Broughton afterwards ascertained to be a part of the Continent of Tartary.*" And further on the same Writer says, "*Vancouver, Flinders, and Broughton, encountered innumerable dangers, but, great as they were, they did not prevent them from effectually performing the business they were sent upon.*"

Reputation

Reputation and risk are almost inseparable in the life of a Naval Officer; at least, the former is rarely acquired without a great portion of the latter. Captain Broughton was promoted to the rank of Post Captain January 21, 1797, as a reward for his arduous voyages of discovery.

Capt. Broughton, for various periods of time, commanded the *Batavier* of 54 guns, the *Penelope* frigate of 36, the *Illustrious* of 74, the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate, and, ultimately, the *Spenser* of 74, a guardship at Plymouth. In the *Penelope* he was engaged with the French flotilla as one of the squadron commanded by Com. Sir S. Smith, between Ostend and Dunkirk, and lost a few of his men in killed and wounded. In the *Illustrious* he was in an engagement in the *Basque Roads*, and gave evidence also in the trial of Lord Gambier; and in the same ship was one of the squadron at the taking of the Isle of France. But, perhaps, the chief merit of Captain Broughton's professional career was his skill in conducting the naval part of the armament against the island of Java. In this command, as Commodore, he deservedly acquired honour and profit; and though his interest was not sufficient to procure him the distinction of a Knight Commander, but only that of a Companion of the Bath, whilst many of his juniors in the service, and even under his command, were inserted in the first class; yet he had the consolation of knowing, that though he could not wear such an honorary badge, yet in the opinion of his contemporaries in the service, he deserved it.—Captain Broughton was the second senior Post Captain on the list, and one of the Colonels of Marines.

He married the youngest daughter of his relation, the late Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Doddington-hall, Cheshire; and has left her a widow, with a son and three daughters to bewail his untimely loss; for he expired in a few minutes from a sudden attack of that almost incurable disorder the *angina pectoris*, which had long hovered about him, but was not considered immediately dangerous. In filial duties and affection he was pre-eminent; as a brother, his loss will ever be lamented by his relations; and as a friend and acquaintance, it will long be felt by a numerous circle, who were delighted with the excellence of his heart, and his pleasing and amiable manners.

His remains were interred in the English burial-ground at Leghorn, attended by the factory to the grave. The Rev. Dr. Trevor preached an impressive sermon on his decease, at Florence, and every respect and attention were paid by the English residents in the city to his disconsolate family.

GENT. MAG. April, 1821.

Captain Broughton but a few months outlived his venerable father, who died at a very advanced age at Charlton Kings near Cheltenham, upon whose tomb is placed the following Epitaph, written by one of his surviving sons, the Rev. Brian Broughton, Rector of Long Ditton, Surrey:

"Hic jacent Reliquiæ Caroli Broughton, arm', qui obiit vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti, anno ætatis suæ 86, anno Domini 1820. Ah patrum optime et dilectissime! Te vivente, nemo unquam fuit amabilior, Te moriente, nemo magis defensus est. Vale. * "At viniet felicius ævum quando iterum, sinus modo digni," congregiamur: hoc monumentum memoriæ tuæ sacrum filii tui et filię lugentes grato animo et debito amore posuerunt.

DEATHS.

June 5, AT St. Helena, Anne, wife of the 1820.

Rev. James Chater, one of the Missionaries in the island of Ceylon, and niece to the late Rev. John Thomas, founder of the Baptist Mission to the East. Her attention having been directed early in life to the religious state of the Heathen world by the preaching of her uncle, she married in 1806, with the design of becoming personally useful to that Mission. But a fast increasing family, together with a climate destructive to her health and constitution, caused her some disappointment, as it regarded the primary object of her voluntary exile. In 1815 she suffered the loss of her two eldest sons, on their passage to this country for education, in the *Arniston* transport, which was wrecked off the coast of Africa, and in which perished Lord and Lady Molesworth, who had taken the children under their protection during the passage. From that period Mrs. Chater's health became so much impaired as to destroy her public usefulness, and oblige her to relinquish a school which she had, till then, conducted in Colombo, for the benefit of the Missionary Funds.—In March last, having already borne ten children in India, and her physician recommending her return for one year to her native land, assuring her at the same time that the voyage would promote her restoration to health, she embarked with her seven remaining children, leaving her husband at Colombo, on account of his Missionary engagements. On their arrival off St. Helena, being again in a state of pregnancy, and suffering such extreme debility as to make it apparently necessary to the preservation of her life that she should land, and await there her delivery,

* The words with inverted commas are borrowed from Bishop Lowth's celebrated epitaph on his daughter.

she

she did so, retaining her two youngest children, infants of one and three years, with her; while her five elder ones were separated from her, to proceed, under the care of the captain, to England.—The Forbes sailed on Sunday, the 13th May, and poor Mrs. Chater was taken ill on the Tuesday following, and, after a tedious and difficult labour, gave birth to twins, girls.—She died June 5th, leaving behind her four helpless children, viz. the twins, and the two others who landed with her from the Forbes.

June 19. At Tanjore, in the East Indies, Hans Gordon, esq. surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

July 3. At Calcutta, John Tosh, esq. of the East India service.

August 4. At Canton, Robert Taylor, esq. formerly in the India service, and lately of Stradmore-house, South Wales.

Sept. 30. At Mhow, in the East Indies, aged 29, Lieut. Kenneth Cruikshank, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

Oct. 10. At Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Dormer, of the Hon. East India Company's extra ship Coldstream.

Nov. 17. At his station, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, Alex. Dick Lindsay, esq. in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company, second son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres in Fifehire.

Nov. ... At China, the Hon. Valentine Gardner, Captain of his Majesty's ship Dauntless.

Dec. 27. At Grenada, in the West Indies, William, son of James Rankin, esq. late of Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.

1821. Feb. 3. At the village of Tschetschelnok, in the government of Podolsk, the aged Field-Marshal Count Oudowitch, who has long since retired from active service, and lived on his estates.

Feb. 16. At Brussels, in a fit of apoplexy, Edmund Fleming Akers, esq. of Berrymead-priory, Acton, Middlesex.

Feb. 17. Suddenly, at St. Petersburg, aged 76, Admiral Sir George Tate, Knight of St. Valdemar, and Senator. He was a native of England, and had spent the last 33 years of his life in the Imperial service.

At Willie cottage, near Cuckfield, Sussex, in his 69th year, William Skkath, esq. formerly of Newport and Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

Feb. 23. Aged 63, Jane, wife of Joshua Ryle, esq. of Croydon.

Feb. 23. Aged 38, Fanny, wife of the Rev. J. B. Crisp, of Bristol.

Feb. 26. In York-place, City-road, aged 69, George Jacob Genslin, esq.—late of Balaclava.

In Harley-place, aged 81, Thomas Martin, esq.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Kynaston, jun.

of Milk-street, and eldest daughter of John Shuttleworth, esq. of Aldborough-hall, Ifford, Essex. Also, on the same day, Sarah-Frances, youngest daughter of the above, aged 14 months.

Riza, wife of the Rev. W. J. Vickery, of Dean-street, Soho, Curate of Covent Garden.

March 4. In Lime-street, Fenchurch-street, aged 81, Nathaniel Andrews, esq. upwards of fifty years Vestry Clerk of the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch.

March 10. At Rome, in his 30th year, Wm. Pendrell Waddington, esq. son of the late W. Waddington, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

March 17. At Hounslow, in his 88th year, Robert Seaman, esq.

March 15. At Stockholm, Baron Nieldo Edelcrantz, 'President of the Board of Trade.—He was born in Finland, a country which has furnished Sweden with many statesmen, soldiers, and literati. He took his degree at Abo; but soon came to Stockholm, where he was distinguished by Gustavus III. He exerted himself with zeal to introduce numerous improvements in the arts, manufactures, mechanics, political economy, &c. and succeeded in many things; but his enlarged and liberal views were far from being duly appreciated in general, and made him many enemies.

In Burton crescent, aged 55, Mrs. Clifton.

March 16. In his 27th year, after a few days' illness, at the Lodge, Weston-in-Gordano, Somersetshire, the Rev. Edward Newcome, A. B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of the late Dr. Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. The early and unexpected removal of this excellent young man is a subject of deep regret to all who had the happiness of knowing him. In duty and affection as a son, in suavity and kindness as a friend, in zeal and fidelity as a pastor, his conduct was most exemplary. If length of life is to be estimated by number of days alone, his departure may be called premature; if by the number of virtues which have adorned it, he was ripe for immortality.

March 17. At Farnham, Surrey, aged 90, Mrs. Magdalene-Elizabeth Fargue, daughter of the late John Wilson, esq. of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

March 18. At Richmond, in Surrey, aged 17, William, son of the late William Walker, esq. of Hove.

In his 55th year, Mr. William Rogers, of Oxford-street.

In the Orange road, Bermondsey, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of North Shields.

At Eynsford, Kent, in his 59th year, Mr. John Fellows.

March

March 19. At Clapton, the relict of the late Rev. William Kingsbury.

Mrs. W. Malton, in Keppel street, Russell-square.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Bunnett, surgeon, of Fulham.

March 20. In Prospect-place, Camden-place, Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs J. M. Twysden.

At Falmouth, aged 21, on his way to Madeira, Thomas Yeoward, esq. of London, late of Canada.

At the manse of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, in his 20th year, James, son of the Rev. James Milne.

At Moor-cottage, Handsworth, Staffordshire, Cliffordina-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. H. Schneider, sister to the late Gen. Sir William Congreve.

At Torbreck, N. B. Alex. Fraser, esq. of Forbreck.

In his 78th year, Thomas Rogers, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex.

March 21. In his house in Portman-place, in his 64th year, Michael Bryan, esq. author of "The Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." The extent of his knowledge, the fervour of his enthusiasm, and the correctness of his taste in every particular of fine art, has raised his name deservedly high as an accomplished connoisseur, and from the period when he had the honour of being selected to introduce to the British public the celebrated Orleans Collection, it has perhaps never fallen to the lot of any individual to sway for so many years the higher branches of pictorial art by his influential opinions.

At Lakenham, near Norwich, in her 70th year, Sarah, wife of Thomas Bignold, esq. of 58, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Sarah, relict of the late Nicholas de St. Croix, esq. of Upper Homerton.

March 22. At Paris, where he had been resident for the last two years, of an inflammation on the lungs, aged 46, H. H. W. Stephens, esq. late of Clavenage-house, in the county of Gloucester.

After an illness of 48 hours, in her 22d year, Anne, wife of Mr. John Matthews, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Millen, of Gravesend, Kent.

At Paris, after an illness of only three days, in his 31st year, Mr. Charles Percival, youngest son of Richard Percival, esq. of Lombard-street.

March 23. Aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Tyndale, esq. of North Cerney, Gloucestershire.

After two hours illness, in his 71st year, George Wiltshire, esq. of Clapham Common, late of the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry. He took tea, and afterwards, as was customary with him, a short sleep. On awaking, he complained of indisposi-

tion, ordered his bed to be warmed, and retired to rest; he got into bed without any assistance, just laid down, and expired immediately. Mr. W. was a man who enjoyed a good state of health.

At Putney, the relict of the Rev. John Brereton, of Alton Barns, Wilts, and late Rector of Abbotsoke, Dorsetshire.

At Holkham, the relict of Sam. Blackwell, esq. of Ampney-park, Gloucestershire, sister of the late Lord Sherborne and of Mr. Coke.

March 26. At Merstham house, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Simpson, relict of John Simpson, esq. of Bradley-hall, Durham.

At Reading, aged 66, James Bailey, esq. late Collector of his Majesty's Excise at Bristol.

March 27. Mary, wife of Capt. William M'Kissock, of the Commercial-road.

At Shacklewell, in her 26th year, Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Menzies, of Edinburgh.

At her brother's, at Peckham, in her 74th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Beatson.

March 28. In Aldersgate-street, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Thomas Sparks, esq.

At Newington-place, Kennington, Mr. Christian Spidit Mathews, of New-square, Minories.

At Mr. Dobson's, in the Strand, in his 54th year, John Peacock, esq. late of Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent.

Catherine-Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Bedingfield, esq. of Kirklington Hall, Cumberland.

At Plaistow, in Essex, Catherine, wife of Samuel West, late of Billiter-square.

March 29. At Ball's-pond, in his 78th year, Peter Forrester, esq. Throughout a mercantile career of nearly 60 years, he had experienced almost every vicissitude; his spirit alone remaining equal and unaltered. He retained every faculty of his vigorous mind to the last moment of his existence, dying as he had lived—in the firm hope of a bright futurity.

At Exeter, Major George Foljambe, of the 8th foot.

Aged 52, Mr. J. Pitfield, of Queens-street, Cheapside.

In the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Frederick Dodsworth, D. D. Senior Canon of Windsor, rector of Spenlthorne, and Perpetual Curate of Cleasby, Yorkshire.

At her house, in Wimpole-street, Mary, the wife of Dr. George Heath, Canon of Windsor.

At Paris, John Ramsay Cuthbert, esq. of Gravesend-square.—Mr. Cuthbert had been apparently quite well during the day; but was seized early in the night with an apoplectic attack which proved fatal, notwithstanding the efforts of the medical assistants who were called in.

At Lisson Grove, aged 73, Mrs. Eleanor Hunter, formerly of Farningham and Seal, Kent, daughter of William Hunter, gent. of Chollerton, Northumberland.

At Fulham, Pimlico, relict of the late Richard Macphedris, esq.

Dr. Parry, late surgeon of the *Havannah* frigate, one of the ships which conveyed Buonaparte to St. Helena.—He was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse, near Carmarthen.

At Wheat Hill, near Derby, Richard, brother of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart.; he had formerly been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and since then had been High Sheriff of Derbyshire.

March 30. At Brighton, Caroline, wife of Henry Thompson, esq. late of Oporto.

In Lower Depford-road, aged 47, Mr. David Barber, of Wood-street, Cheapside.

In Lower Thornhaugh-street, Wm. Alfred Gould, esq. late of the Ordnance office.

March 31. At his house in Pall-mall, in the 82d year of his age, Sir T. C. Bunbury, baronet. Sir Charles was for 45 years one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Suffolk, and only declined a continuation of that honour in 1812.—Sir Charles was, at one period, the most fortunate speculator on the turf, particularly at Newmarket; and at his death possessed the finest bred stud in the kingdom, the whole of which will now probably be brought to the hammer. It is remarkable, that the worthy baronet never was known to wear gloves; and although he was a constant pedestrian, when in town, in all weathers, he never was seen on the pavement without extremely "clean hands."

Mrs. Elliston, the wife of Mr. Elliston, the lessee of Drury-lane theatre, at her residence in Stratford-place. This amiable woman was in the gallery at the Freemasons' Tavern on Friday, in good health, on occasion of the annual dinner given in aid of the Theatrical Fund; and had not retired to bed long, when she was attacked by an hysterical affection, to which, during two years, she had been subject, and in ten minutes she was no more. Mrs. Elliston was one of the celebrated Misses Fleming, of Bath, and was well known in the most respectable circles in London, Bath, Leamington, and elsewhere; and known only to be admired and beloved. She was not more remarkable for her personal accomplishments than for the rare and exemplary excellence of her private character. Her age was 46. She had been married to Mr. Elliston four-and-twenty years, and had borne him ten children, of which are living.

Frances, sister of John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley-hall, c. Warw.

At Summerville, near Cashel, Dr. Patrick Everard, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel.

Lately. In Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, Thos. Cusac, esq.

At Ranby-hall, General Crawford. The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, by this death again becomes a widow.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Harman, after a service of above 40 years in one family.

In the Fleet Prison, Hannah Birber, aged 85, who had been in confinement 32 years for a contempt of the Court of Chancery; during which time she has never passed the gates.

Bedfordshire—At Eversholt, aged 54, Mr. James Potts, well known for his skill in agriculture, and for having received several prizes for ploughing at Bedford and Woburn.

Cornwall—At Week St. Mary, the Rev. Edward Baynes, M. A. rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Hampshire—At Bearbridge Farm, near Winchester, in his 80th year, Mr. Knight, a very eccentric character. He had not been at church for many years, his house having been formerly robbed whilst he attended Divine Service: he kept no chair in his house; his only seat was a sack of corn, which was also his pillow; he always got his corn in on sledges made of boards nailed together; he never baked loaves of bread, but had his corn ground one way, which he made into cakes. His house appeared as if never cleansed. He has left the whole of his property to a niece, who lived with him from a child, and was accustomed to his habits.

Kent—At Bromley, in his 64th year, the Rev. William Girdlestone, rector of Kelling cum Salthouse, Norfolk.

Norfolk—At Lynn, W. S. Chatterley, the comedian, late of the Bath Theatre and the English Opera-house. His health had long been in a declining state. He was formerly a celebrated performer of juvenile characters at Drury-lane.

Northamptonshire—From the bursting of a blood-vessel, the Rev. William Stalman, son of the Rev. Wm. Stalman, rector of Stoke Bruerne, near Towcester, and Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford.

Sussex—At Chichester, aged 78, the Rev. J. B. Carpenter, rector of Elsted, Sussex, and principal surrogate to the Bishop of Chichester.

Wills—Mrs. Mann, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mann, of Shipley, near Bradford; who was performing divine service when he was summoned to attend Mrs. Mann, who breathed her last a few minutes after he reached home.

At Chippenham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Woodman, widow. She attained her very advanced period of life with very little indisposition, and enjoyed the clearest faculties of mind, and very little weak-

ness of body until a few hours of her decease. Her retired habits allowed her to indulge much of her time in serious reflection and study, and in preparing herself for the calm state of mind with which she closed a long course of duty. Her affectionate disposition restricted her own expenditure, that she might the better promote the comfort and advancement of her grandchildren, to whom she bequeathed the fortune which she had acquired.

At Sherston, aged 103, Jacob Taylor. He was a native of Calne, and in early life was employed as a drover to Smithfield market; he had laboured under no bodily infirmity, except a defect in his eyesight, till the day preboding his death; having, during the last year, frequently journeyed 10 miles to procure lime, &c. which he afterwards disposed of in the neighbourhood where he resided.

Yorkshire.—At Whitby, Thomas Bateman, M. D. of London, author of "A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases," 8vo. 1813. He was the pupil and friend of the celebrated Dr. Willan.

WALES.—At Maes y Groes, near Bangor, the Rev. John Roberts, M. A. rector of Llanllechyd, in that diocese, and rector of Kiddington, in the diocese of Oxford.

IRELAND.—At her house in College-Green, aged 82, Mrs. Eliza Tyler, the last representative of that very ancient family, the Tylers of Herefordshire, and aunt to Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureate. This lady, in her youth, was one of the most distinguished beauties of her time, both at the Courts of St. James's and Lisbon, the reigning toast at Bath, and the charm of the assembly-rooms there, when Beau Nash was master of the ceremonies.

At Longfield, aged 85, Isaiah Nevin, esq. one of the keenest sportsmen and best shots in Ireland. Until within the last two years of his active life, he spiritedly continued the use of his gun.

ABROAD.—At Calais, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Irby, son of Lord Boston, late of the Life Guards.

At Hanover, A. Herschell, esq. well known in the musical world as a profound and elegant musician, and brother to Sir W. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer.

Suddenly, at sea, Capt. Green, Commander of his Majesty's Revenue Cutter Antelope, stationed at the port of Swansea.

April 1. In Wardrobe-place, Doctor's Commons, in his 80th year, much respected and lamented, William Box, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Castle Baynard; which Ward he had represented in the Court of Common Council of this city for 44 successive years. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the latest moment of his long life; nearly sixty years of which had been passed in the

active exercise of the talents which it pleased Providence to entrust to him, in promoting the welfare and happiness of his family and fellow-citizens.

At Brighton, Sir Charles Edmonstone, of Dunheath, Bart. M. P. for the county of Stirling.

In York-place, Portman-square, aged 13, Charles-William, eldest son of the Hon. Wm. Beresford, and grandson to the Earl of Tankerville.

At Clifton, Augusta-Charlotte, dau. of John Prettejohn, esq. of Harehatch, Berks.

At Twyford Bridge-house, aged 21, Mrs. J. Forster.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 58, George Western, esq. of the General Post office.

April 2. Dr. Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; of whom an account in our next.

In Great Cumberland-street, in her 13th year, Mary-Anne Bentley.

Aged 60, Mr. S. Highley, of Fleet-street, bookseller.

In St. James's-street, Mrs. Lock.

At Eltham-house, Kent, the widow of the late Rawson Anslabie, esq.

The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth, wife of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire.

At Apsley's-town, Lingfield, Surrey, in his 63d year, Robt. Bostock, esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 72, the Rev. William Jenkins.

April 3. In Marchmont-street, Elizabeth, wife of John Fraser, esq.

At Twickenham, the relict of the late Sir John Taylor, bart.

In his 44th year, Mr. Andrew Cuthell, of Middle-row, Holborn, bookseller.

April 4. In Greenwich Hospital, of which he was Governor, Admiral Sir John Colpoys.—Sir John stood third on the list of Admirals of the Red.

In New-road, St. George's in the East, aged 53, Mr. Samuel Holloway, of the firm of Strickland and Holloway, coal-merchants, of Wapping.

April 5. Miss Eliza Magnall, late of Crofton-hall, near Wakefield.

In Newnan's row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Powis.

John Johnson, esq. of Seymour-court, near Great Marlow, a celebrated member of the Hampden Club, and author of various political letters, &c. under the signature of *Timothy Trueman*.

In Dublin, R. M'Donnell, esq. well known as a zealous advocate for Catholic Emancipation. On Tuesday he presided in full health and spirits at the annual dinner of a Charitable Institution; on Wednesday was taken ill at the house of a friend; and on Thursday was a lifeless corpse.

At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Miss Fetherstonhaugh.

April 6. At Kensington, the widow of the late Mr. Hargrave, of Northumberland-street Strand.

In his 36th year, after an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. George Ford, Pastor upwards of 25 years of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Stepney.

At Norwood, Surrey, in his 72d year, Thomas Richardson, esq. formerly of Manchester.

After a few hours illness, of a paralytic stroke, aged 47, the wife of Mr. W. Sewell, of the London-road, Southwark.

Mr. Chas. Brightley, printer and publisher, of Bungay, in Suffolk. Happening to be in Stamford in the course of a journey on business, he went from the Crown Inn, to secure a place by the coach for Leicester, which starts from the George and Angel inn. He was remarked at the coach-office as a fine robust looking man,

about 60 years of age, and seemed to be in perfect health. He paid his fare, and had just reached the gateway of the Crown inn, when he fell down and died instantly, without uttering a word or a groan.

In New Norfolk-street, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with singular piety and resignation, Charles Pieschell, esq. aged 70 years, whose life was distinguished by a constant display of acts of benevolence and charity.

At Woolwich Common, Lieut. A. C. Willock, R. A. son of Francis Willock, esq. of Hill, Southampton.

In Montagu-square, in his 13th year, Wm. Hoyte Bligh, only son of the Hon. Wm. Bligh.

April 7. In White Lion-street, Pentonville, in her 75th year, the widow of the late Mr. Edw. Pewiner, of Charter-house-lane.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1821 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Oxford, 64*5*l. ex Div. 16*l*. Half-year.—Ditto Bonds, at par, 5*l*. per Cent. Interest.—Neath, 410*l*. Div. 25*l*. per Ann. 5*l*. Bonus.—Swansea, 190*l*. ex Div. 12*l*.—Monmouth, 152*l*. Div. 10*l*.—Ditto Debentures, 96*l*. per Cent. 5*l*. per Cent. Interest.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300*l*. Div. 10*l*. per Ann.—Warwick and Birmingham, 220*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. 10*l*. Half-year.—Grand Junction, 221*l*. Div. 9*l*. per Ann.—Ellesmere, 64*l*. Div. 3*l*.—Rochdale, 42*l*. Div. 2*l*. per Ann.—Lancaster, 25*l*. 15*l*. ex Div. 1*l*.—Grand Union, 24*l*.—Regent's, 26*l*. 10*l*.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25*l*. ex Div. 1*l*.—Kennet and Avon, 19*l*. 10*l*. Div. 18*l*.—Huddersfield, 13*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 3*l*.—West India Dock, 167*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-year.—London Dock, 99*l*. 10*l*. ex Half-year's Div. 2*l*.—Globe Assurance, 121*l*. Div. 6*l*. per Ann.—Imperial, 80*l*. Div. 2*l*. 5*l*. Half-year.—Atlas, 4*l*. 15*l*.—Rock Assurance, 1*l*. 18*l*.—Hope Ditto, 3*l*. 2*l*. 6*l*.—Grand Junction Water Works, 49*l*.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l*. ex Half-year's Div. 2*l*.—New Ditto, 10*l*. Premium.—City of London Ditto Original, 25*l*. Premium, ex Div.—British Plate Glass Company, 210*l*.—London Institution, 34*l*.—Russel Ditto, 10*l*. 10*l*.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1821. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Apr. 1821.
<i>Mar.</i>	°	°	°		
27	44	47	40	29, 40	showery
28	40	43	40	14	rain
29	40	46	38	27	rain ?
30	39	50	40	76	fair
31	40	47	38	42	stormy
<i>1</i>	36	51	43	68	fair
2	47	59	41	87	fair
3	42	51	43	45	stormy
4	43	59	41	37	fair
5	41	52	40	67	stormy
6	40	47	43	30, 13	cloudy
7	43	59	52	12	cloudy
8	50	66	50	20	fair
9	50	62	50	02	fair
10	50	58	53	01	fair
11	50	59	46	29, 66	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Apr. 1821.
<i>April</i>	°	°	°		
12	43	51	44	29, 37	showery
13	42	52	41	50	fair
14	40	47	40	51	stormy [hail
15	39	48	39	57	stormy with
16	42	55	43	49	fair
17	41	55	45	55	showery
18	46	55	46	78	fair
19	47	52	46	69	small rain
20	50	59	50	61	cloudy
21	50	58	49	86	fair
22	46	58	47	98	cloudy
23	50	67	52	58	fair
24	55	66	56	56	fair
25	55	73	59	76	fair
26	62	74	60	80	small rain

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 24, 1821.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 20	20 and 30	30 and 40	40 and 50	50 and 60	60 and 70	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100	100	
Males	808	Males	628		119	49	41	98	105	120	122	92	86	25	7	0	
Females	751	Females	559		1187												
Whereof have died under 2 years old					303												
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.																	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 14, 1821.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	56	7	33	0	25	6	21	10	30	2
Surrey	56	6	28	0	24	6	22	0	30	6
Hertford	54	7	00	0	25	2	20	4	30	0
Bedford	58	9	36	1	23	4	19	6	28	4
Huntingdon	52	1	00	0	22	10	18	0	28	3
Northampt.	56	1	00	0	23	1	19	9	27	8
Rutland	59	6	00	1	25	6	22	3	31	0
Leicester	58	5	00	0	24	8	19	6	29	0
Nottingham	58	9	33	6	26	6	19	8	11	6
Derby	58	11	00	0	29	1	21	5	38	8
Stafford	54	10	00	0	27	4	20	0	34	2
Salop	51	6	38	2	25	5	22	2	40	10
Hereford	45	1	40	0	22	5	20	10	34	0
Worcester	52	6	00	0	27	6	24	4	36	5
Warwick	53	2	00	0	24	9	21	1	34	5
Wilt	49	6	00	0	23	4	20	2	33	5
Berks	58	0	00	0	24	3	20	1	30	11
Oxford	54	6	00	0	22	1	22	3	29	9
Bucks	60	8	00	0	23	8	21	6	32	4
Brecon	44	4	00	0	22	8	20	0	00	0
Montgomery	54	1	00	0	22	5	23	1	00	0
Radnor	45	10	00	0	23	8	18	9	00	0
Essex	51	5	29	0	22	5	18	0	27	4
Kent	52	1	30	0	23	10	20	1	25	10
Sussex	51	9	00	0	24	0	18	1	00	0

Aggregate Average which governs Importation 53 7¼ 5¼ 9¼ 2¼ 29 11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 London	56	2	35	0	25	6	20	0
2 Suffolk	54	14	31	0	22	2	16	3
3 Cambridge	54	6	34	3	22	4	18	0
4 Norfolk	51	10	28	0	23	8	16	2
5 Lincoln	53	7	40	5	25	5	21	1
6 Durham	59	0	41	4	26	3	20	4
7 Northum.	54	0	34	3	24	1	20	4
8 Westmor.	53	9	34	3	25	4	16	6
9 Lancaster	49	9	34	3	21	8	12	7
10 Chester	49	11	34	3	24	1	17	6
11 Flint	53	1	34	3	22	4	18	10
12 Denbigh	53	1	34	3	22	3	20	8
Anglesea								
Carnarvon								
Merioneth								
Cardigan								
Pembroke								
Carmarth.								
Glamorgan								
10 Gloucester								
Somerset								
Monm.								
11 Devon								
Cornwall								
12 Dorset								
Hants								

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 23, 48s. to 50s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 14, 18s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 18, 35s. 1d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 23.

Kent Bags.....	2½	10s.	to	4½	4s.	Kent Pockets.....	2½	16s.	to	4½	1½s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2½	0s.	to	3½	16s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2½	5s.	to	3½	4s.
Essex Ditto.....	2½	0s.	to	3½	10s.	Essex Ditto.....	2½	10s.	to	4½	4s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 23:

St. James's, Hay 4½ 15s. Straw 1½ 13s. 0d. Clover 5½ 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4½ 10s. 0d. Straw 1½ 14s. 0d. Clover 5½ 5s. — Smithfield, Hay 4½ 10s. 0d. Straw 1½ 12s. 0d. Clover 5½ 5s.

SMITHFIELD, April 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s.	4d.	to	4s.	8d.	Lamb.....	6s.	0d.	to	8s.	0d.
Mutton.....	3s.	4d.	to	4s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 23:					
Veal.....	3s.	0d.	to	5s.	8d.	Beasts.....	1,892	Calves	130.		
Pork.....	3s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs	12,660	Pigs	240.		

COALS, April 23: Newcastle 30s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.—Sunderland, 31s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 59s. 6d. Yellow Russia 54s.

SOAP, Yellow 82s. Mottled 92s. Curd 96s.—CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1821.

Day	Bank	Rel.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	
Mar 29	Stock	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	3 rd Cl.	
30																													
31																													
April 1	Sunday																												
2																													
3																													
4																													
5																													
6	220 1/2	1 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	30 1/2	89	8 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
7																													
8	Sunday																												
9	221	2 1/2	72	73	31	88 1/2	9 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
10	221 1/2	2 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	31 1/2	88 1/2	9 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
11	223	2 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	31 1/2	88 1/2	9 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
12	223	2 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	31 1/2	88 1/2	9 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
13	223	2 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	31 1/2	88 1/2	9 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
14	223 1/2	2 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	31 1/2	88 1/2	9 1/2	106 1/2	18 1/2																				
15	Sunday																												
16																													
17	223 1/2	3 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	32 1/2	89	9 1/2	107 1/2	18 1/2																				
18	223	3 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	32 1/2	89	9 1/2	107 1/2	18 1/2																				
19	223 1/2	3 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	32 1/2	89	9 1/2	107 1/2	18 1/2																				
20	Holiday																												
21	223 1/2	3 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	32 1/2	89	9 1/2	107 1/2	18 1/2																				
22	Sunday																												
23	Holiday																												
24	Holiday																												
25	Holiday																												
26																													
27																													

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Stock Brokers, at their Old Established Office, Bank-Buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Lit.Gaz.—Lit Chron.
Courier de Londres
R. Mercury—M.
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14 Sunday Papers
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Doncaster Dorchest.
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Gloucester 2—Hants 2
Hereford 1—Hull 3
Hunts 1—Ipswich
Kent 4—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesf.—Maidst. 2
Manchester 6
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Plymouth 3—Preston
Reading—Salisbury
Salop.—Sheffield
Shirborne—Shrewsb
Stafford—Stamford 2
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Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
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PONDS, Sheffield.

Also Representations of an ANCIENT DRINKING HORN, of Queen's College, Oxford;
and of the Entrance of an EGYPTIAN TOMB.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. SHEPARD, of Doctors' Commons, informs us, "that the Government has lately, with its usual liberality and attention to the public interest, purchased the remaining Books, containing the original Entries of Marriages and Births, solemnized in the Fleet Prison, and its Rules, from the year 1686 to 1754, together with those celebrated at the Mint and May Fair Chapel; and it having been determined to deposit them for safe custody and easy reference, in the Bishop of London's Registry, where the others have been for some time placed, they have been lately transmitted there, under an Order from Lord Sidmouth, the Secretary of the Home Department."

As an order has been issued prohibiting Jewels in the Coronets of Peers, and as certain regulations appeared a few days ago to prevent Knighthood being surreptitiously obtained, an Advocate for adhering to strict propriety in *all* matters of this kind, suggests the necessity of issuing a similar order or injunction to put an end to the unwarranted assumption of bearing family mottoes in gold letters and edges on a deep blue circle, with a gold buckle, &c. in imitation of the Order of the Garter. The circular, or oval method, should be restricted to the Orders of Knighthood. See vol. LXXVII. ii. p. 627.

E. I. C. says, "permit me to correct an error in the Compendium of the History of Shropshire (p. 211). My ancestor, Col. William Carlos, who was a partner in his Sovereign's misfortunes after the battle of Worcester, is there called Col. Careless. The truth is, his name was altered, and a coat of arms conferred as a mark of royal favour, but his name never was Careless before that event. The book entitled 'Boscobel,' contains some account of the Colonel. Any information of the life of this Gentleman, or particulars of his family, which formerly resided at Broom-hall, co. Stafford, would be esteemed a favour."

A CORRESPONDENT, actuated by a compassionate regard for the sufferings of the brute species, and lamenting in common with every feeling mind, the wanton cruelties which are so frequently practised with impunity, earnestly suggests the formation of a Society, by whose united exertions, some check may be applied, if practicable, to an evil which is equally repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and to the benevolent spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. Persons whose sentiments accord with those of the writer on this subject, and who are willing to aid the cause he recommends, are requested to address a few lines to CLEVERUS, 25, Ivy Lane, Paternoster-row.

A CORRESPONDENT states, "In a little volume, entitled 'Percy Anecdotes,' p. 8, comprising Memoirs of George III. is the following paragraph:—'The King was a seven months' child, and from that circumstance, so weakly at the period of his birth, that serious apprehensions were entertained that it would be impossible to rear him. It was, in consequence, thought advisable to waive the strict etiquette hitherto maintained, of having for the royal infant a nobly descended nurse, in favour of one in the middle ranks of life, the fine healthy fresh-coloured wife of the head-gardener of one of the palaces.' The Querist knows the etiquette of a Lady Governess, as was Lady Charlotte Finch (*Ordinances of Royal Households*, p. 127. *Lcl. Collect.* iii. p. 183), but he has never heard of dry and wet-nurses being (according to etiquette) strictly required to be of noble descent.—The query is then, whether the paragraph is founded upon actual precedent?"

Mr. V. YONGE remarks, "that in looking over some family records, he discovered a Grant of Free Warren, by Edward the Second, to Reginald (Yonge) de Chavernes, alias Charnes, in the County of Stafford. Likewise a Grant from Henry the Eighth, to fish in Copmere, as far as a man can throw a twopenny hatchet." Should any of our ingenious and Antiquarian Correspondents possess information respecting that family, or point out the source of obtaining it, they would oblige our Correspondent.

A YORKSHIRE FEMALE CORRESPONDENT would be obliged if any Antiquary could inform her "what is the reason of the Cornish Fishermen's Wives, after their Husbands are gone to Sea, calling out, 'Ewe to the lea, the boats are gone to Sea?' It appears a relic of some ancient custom, the origin of which is now lost. A custom also prevails in the Western parts of Cornwall, of making large bonfires in some principal part of the Town, parading the streets with lighted torches, and with garlands of flowers on the head, and thrown as a scarf over the shoulders, on the Eve of Midsumm'r and St. Peter's day. It was some years back the custom to swing children over the bonfire when it was nearly out, in order, as the old people said, to make them grow, also to make them fortunate throughout the following year."

A CONSTANT READER would be greatly favoured by obtaining a correct descent of the family of Scudamore of Wilts, before the younger branch of that family married the heiress of Ewyas, and settled at Home-Lacy; and also of the elder branch, which remained in Wilts.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1821.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

AS your Reviewer of the admired Novel of 'Kenilworth' has contented himself, like most others, with laudatory remarks upon it, I trust that a few observations, relative to its errors, as well as to the real history of its persons, may be interesting and serviceable to your readers. Posterity will perhaps wonder, in recurring to your pages, that research should have been employed to elucidate a Novel; but the wonder will cease when they consider its merit, and the fame of its principal character. But the work betrays carelessness and error, however otherwise elaborate, and no one can find fault with the exposure of wilful misrepresentation. In the course of this letter I shall endeavour to point out mistakes in the biography, genealogy, and time of which the author treats.

To commence, therefore, with that abused and calumniated gentleman, Anthony Forster, of Cumnor Hall. One of your Correspondents has endeavoured to trace his descent, for which the thanks of every reader are due; but, although the name of *Anthony* occurs in the pedigree of the Forsters of *Hurpden*, that person is not the 'Tony' of the Novel. From that family were descended the Forsters of *Aldermaston**, of whom Humphrey Forster, esq. was created a baronet, May 20, 1620; he joined the Parliament in the succeeding troubles, and was active in promoting their cause in Berkshire. The author of 'Kenilworth' has unfairly stated, that "Tony's father was Reeve to the Abbot of Abingdon," a fiction not immediately detected, because it adds to the supposed attachment of that man to the Catholic Religion. The story of his kindling the Martyrs' pile must be false. Anthony was fourth son to Richard

Forster, Esq. of *Iplethe*, in Salop; at what time he removed to Cumnor is not known, but the death of Amicia, Lady Leicester, happened in 1560, and is stated by all authorities to have taken place in his house there. Ashmole says, that, after that event, he "being a man formerly addicted to hospitality, company, mirth, and musick, was afterwards observed to forsake all this, with much melancholy and pensiveness (some say with madness) pin'd and droop'd away." If this is true, he must have languished for fifteen years, as he was living in 1575.

He married Anne, daughter of Reginald (or Rainold) Williams, elder brother to John, Lord Williams of Thame†; by whom he had three sons, John, Robert, and Henry; his daughter *Janette*, mentioned in the novel, appears to be the creation of fancy, as no mention whatever is made of her.—Mr. Forster was buried in Cumnor Church, near the North wall, under a monument of grey marble, with the brazen figures of a man in armour, and his wife, and three sons kneeling behind her. His epitaph, which does not mention the time of his death, is as follows:

"Antonius Forster, generis generosa pro-
pago,
Cumneræ Dominus Bercheriensis erat.
Armiger, Armigero progenitus patre Ri-
cardo,
Qui quondam Iplethæ Salopiensis erat.
Quatuor ex isto fluxerunt & stemmate pati,
Ex isto Antonius stemmate quartus erat,

† Sir John Williams, of Burfield, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Richard More, of Burfield, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Reginald, and John, created Lord Williams by Queen Mary, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Philip II.; he was also appointed, 1560, President of the Council in the Principality of Wales, in which year he died at Ludlow Castle.

* Pedigree, Harl. MSS. 1081.

Mente sagax, animo precellens, corpore promptus;

Eloquii dulcis, ore disertus erat.

In factis probitas; fuit in sermone venustas,

In vultu gravitas, religione fides,

In patriam pie'as, in egenos grata voluntas,

Accedunt reliquis annumeranda bonis.

Si quod cuncta rapit, rapuit non omnia Lethum;

Si quid mors rapuit, vivida fama dedidit."

Although the above character is absurd, (for who ever approached so near to the character of Sir *Charles Grandison*?) it warrants our rejection of the name of "Tony-fire-the-faggot."

Then follows the epitaph of his wife; from her relationship to the courtier of Queen Mary, there is some reason to doubt whether she was the puritan the novel represents her to have been:

"Anna Rainoldo Williams fuit orta parente,

Evasit meritis Armiger ille suis,

Sed minor huic frater, præstante laude Baronis,

Thamensis viguit gloria magna soli.

Armiger ergo pater, Dominus sed avunculus Annæ,

Clara erat his meritis, clarnit Anna suis,

Casta viro, studiosa Dei, dilecta propinquis,

Sirpe beata satis, prole beata satis.

Mater Joannis, mediaque ætate Roberti,

Et demum Henrici nobilis ille Parens

Cynthia Penelopp, tumulto clauduntur in isto.

Anna sed hoc tumulto sola sepulta jacet."

After which appears a tribute to the accomplishments of Anthony Forster:

"Argute resonans, Cithare pretendere chordas

Novit, et Aoniâ concrepuisse Lyrâ.

Gaudebat terre teneras defigere plantas;

Et mirâ pulchras construere arte domos,

Compositâ varias linguâ formare loquelas Doctus, et edoctâ scribere multa manu."

Mr. Forster bore, as appears by his escutcheon, the same arms with the rest of that name, particularly of Hanslape (Bucks) and Aldermaston—three hunters' horns stringed; the chief difference is in his crest, as he gives a stag couchant, vulned through the neck by an arrow; in his side a martlet for difference.

The author of 'Kenilworth' states that Amy, Lady Leicester, was daughter to Sir *Hugh Robsart*, of Lidcolehall, Devon; the family is correct, but not the immediate father: this was Sir *John Robsart*, knight, if the concurrence of all genealogists be authority. James Yorke (the blacksmith of Lincoln), in his 'Union of Honour,' 1640, (a work, says *Fuller*, 'of singular use, though he has not hit the nail on the head in every particular therein contained,') speaking of Lord Leicester, has these words:—'He married two wives, the first was *Anne*, daughter and heir of Sir *John Robsart*, knight, who died without issue.' Aubrey calls him Sir *John Robersett*; and Dugdale expressly says, 'he first married *Anne*, the daughter and heir to Sir *John Robsart*, knight.' So much for the *Amy* and *Hugh* of the novel.

It is remarkable that Anthony Forster is no where directly charged with the Countess's death; the whole falls on Varney. In 'Leycester's Commonwealth,' 1641, 4to, is an account scarcely differing from that of Ashmole; it is as follows:—"When his Lordship was in full hope to marry her Majesty, and his owne wife stood in his light, as he supposed: hee did but send her aside, to the house of his servant *Forster of Cumner by Oxford*, where shortly after shee had the chance to fall downe a paire of staires, and so to break her neck, but yet without hurting the hood that stood upon her head. But Sir *Richard Varney*, who by commandment remained with her that day alone with one man onely, and had sent away perforce all her servants from her, to a market two miles off, hee (I say) with his man can tell how shee died, which man being afterward [taken] for a felony in the Marches of *Wales*, and offering to publish the manner of the said murder, was made away privily in prison." Varney died about the same time in London, crying out piteously and blaspheming, saying that "all the Devils of Hell did tear him in pieces."

In 'Leycester's Ghost,' 4to, 1641, is this poetical account of the Lady's death:

"My first wife fell downe from a paire of staires [died,

And brake her neck, and so at *Cromner* Whil'st

Whil'st her true servants, led with small affairs,

Unto a faire at *Abbingdon* did ride,
This dismall hap unto my wife betide :
Whether you call it chance or destinie,
Too true it is she did untimely die.”

His Lordship is made to lament her fate, but owns that

“My hopes to have married with a famous Queene,
Drove pity back, and kept my tears un-seene.” P. 18.

Aubrey's account is the best, but has been so frequently reprinted of late, that it would be useless to fill your pages with it.

The error in the time of the story is the worst of all. Lady Leicester, as Mr. Chalmers tells us, died on September 8, 1560: in 1565, Dudley was proposed as a husband for Mary, Queen of Scotland, which, it is well known, took no effect. His son, by his second wife (the Lady Sheffield) was born in 1574, and he deserted her in 1576—the visit to Kenilworth took place in 1575 (at an expense of 60,000*l*.) fifteen years after the death of Anne Robsart. These errors, I am aware, will be considered as mighty by the mere Antiquary, and as trifling by the mere Novelist; but we may fairly affirm, that they evince the same carelessness with the rest of this author's works, as to fact and time.

A few particulars which I have gleaned of Cumnor itself may be here introduced;—the manor was subsequently in the possession of a family named Pecock, of whom, Richard Pecock, esq. compounded for his estate in the Civil Wars, at 140*l*. By the following relation, it appears that Cumnor was molested in those times, as it might be without any wonder, from its vicinity to the garrisons at Oxford and Abingdon.

“Thursday, Feb. 26, (1644-5.)

“To present you with as honest men, as those of *Evesham**; and honeste you will not deeme them to be, when you heare they came from *Abingdon*, to a place called *Cumner*, in no smaller a number than 500: where their Chieftanes view the Church, goe up into the Steeple, and overlook the Country, as if they meant to garrison there, but finding it not answerable to their hopes and desires,

they descend, but are loath to depart without leaving a marke of their iniquitie and impiety behind them: some they employ to take downe the *Weathercock* (that might have been left alone to turne round), others to take down a *Crosse* from off an *Isle* of the Church (and this you must not blame them for, they are enemies to the *Crosse*), others to plunder the countrymen's houses of bread, beare, and bacon, and whatsoever else was fit for the sustentation of man.”—*Mercurius Academicus*, p. 100.

Mr. Owen, into whose possession Cumnor came after the dissolution, was also Lord of Godstowe Manor.

Yours, &c. J. M. L.

P. S. Query, was Anthony Forster related to the family of Hanslope in Bucks, who bore the same arms? In their genealogy occurs an Anthony Forster, esq. who died in 1610.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.
TO the anachronisms of the Author of *Waverley* (p. 14) may be added, one in the First Volume of “*Kenilworth*,” when Leicester, in explanation of the several parts of his courtly habit, points particularly to the Star of the Order of the Garter. We are informed by Ashmole, that it was not until the time of Charles I. a. r. 2. that the Cross of St. George, encircled by the Garter, was ordained to be worn on the left side by the Knights and Officers, at all times, it having been previously confined to the Mantle, used only on solemn occasions; and that even after that period, the beams of silver were added; constituting the Star, which is yet in use by the Knights of that Most Noble Fraternity.

W. MENT.

Mr. URBAN, May 7.
I BEG leave to send you some account of the *Padouca Indians*, who live in tribes, and inhabit the province of *Louisiana*, in *North America*; which are supposed to be descendants of the Colony of *Antient Britons*, who emigrated from Wales with *Madoc*, the son of *Prince Owen Gwynedd*, about three hundred years before Columbus's discovery of America.—(See *Herbert's Travels into Persia*, 2nd edit. p. 353.)

Yours, &c. BARBUS.

Padouca is a settlement of the province and government of *Louisiana*.

* *Evesham* was surprised by Sir William Waller's horse in June, 1643.

in North America, on the shore and at the source of the river of its name, where there are also different villages of Indians of this name.

This once powerful Indian nation, of which our author speaks, has, apparently, entirely disappeared; every inquiry made after them has proved ineffectual. In the year 1724, they resided in several villages on the heads of the *Kansas* river, and could, at that time, bring upwards of 2000 men into the field.—(See Mons. Dupratz' *History of Louisiana*, p. 71; and the Map attached to that work.) The information that we have received is, that being oppressed by the nations residing on the *Missouri*, they removed to the upper part of the *River Plate*, where they afterwards had but little intercourse with the Whites. They seem to have given name to the North branch of the river, which is called *Padoucas Fork*. The most probable conjecture is, that being still further reduced, they have divided into small wandering bands, which assumed the names of the subdivisions of the *Padoucas* nation; and are known to us at present under the appellation of *Wetepahatoes*, *Kiawas*, *Kanenavish*, *Katteka*, *Dolame*, &c. who still inhabit the country to which the *Padoucas* are said to have removed.

The aforesaid river runs South-east, then East, and enters the grand *River Missouri*.

Dolame is a wandering nation of Indians of North America, inhabiting an open country, and who raise a great number of horses and mules. They are a friendly, well-disposed people, and might, from the position of their country, be easily induced to visit an establishment on the *Missouri*, about the mouth of *Chyenne* river. They have not, as yet, visited the *Missouri*.

Kansas. The limits of the country these Indians claim is not known. The country in which they reside, and from thence to the *Missouri*, is a delightful one, and generally well watered, and covered with excellent timber. They hunt to the upper part of *Kansas* and *Arkansas* rivers. Their trade may be expected to increase with proper management. At present they are a dissolute, lawless banditti; frequently plunder their traders, and commit depredations on persons ascending and descending the

Missouri rivers: population is rather increasing. These people, as well as the great and little *Osages*, are stationary at their villages, from about the 15th of March to the 15th of May; and again from the 15th of August to the 15th of October: the rest of the year is appropriated to hunting. They cultivate corn, &c.

Kansas is a river of the same province and government as the former settlements. It runs East, and enters the *Missouri*.

Mr. URBAN, Paisley, April 12.

THOSE even of patrician rank among our ancestors, were contented with accommodations at which an ordinary tradesman of the present day would spurn. In the Northern division of our Island many proofs exist of the correctness of this assertion. Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, inserts in his Appendix, No. XIII. various letters written in 1783, by Mr. Creech, then chief bibliopole of our Northern metropolis, with a view to the exhibition of that remarkable change, which, during the preceding 20 years, had taken place in the modes of life, manners, and customs of the city. From the first of these letters I quote as follows, in illustration of the position with which my own letter commences: "The Lord Justice Clerk Tinwald's house was lately possessed by a French Teacher—Lord President Craigie's house is at present possessed by a Rousing-wife or Saleswoman of old furniture—and Lord Drummorie's house was lately left by a chairman for want of accommodation." A note to this passage adds, "the house of the Duke of Douglas at the Union, is now possessed by a wheel-wright."

Not long ago, a walk in the vicinity of the town in which I reside, furnished me with an additional and very remarkable instance of the universality of the change alluded to. Scarcely half a mile South-east of the populous manufacturing town of Paisley; a little beyond that remarkable ledge of rock, which, occurring in the bed of the river White Cart, is supposed to have given the town its original British appellation; and almost close upon the Southern bank of the Ardrossan Canal; I observed a solid and antique looking fabric, not

not large, but wearing the appearance of something between a house and a castle. I went up to it, and found that it was, in fact, one of those semi-castellated dwellings in which, till a comparatively recent period, even barons of the secondary class in Scotland dwelt; and observing, from the manner in which the farmer who now occupies it replied to my interrogatories, that my entrance into the interior would not be considered an intrusion, I requested permission to go through the building, and to make memoranda, with a view to future description. Permission was at once granted, and the farmer himself accompanied me both round and through it.

The whole exterior of the fabric breathes an air of rugged uncourtly strength. On the South, a projecting stair-case turret disfigures what is, nevertheless, the principal front. West of it opens the main door; the arch is a plain semi-circular one. One plain square window occurs between the door and the Western extremity of the front. The second story exhibits three similar windows West of the stair-case turret, and one East of it. The upper story displays an equal number of windows, disposed also in the same way; but these windows rise higher than the superior line of the front wall, and are surmounted by pediments more or less decorated. The middle window, indeed, of the three West of the turret, is a good deal ornamented. The cavetto moulding decorates its freestone casing, and the pediment is adorned by a corded moulding placed between the cornice and the tympanum. On the upper part of the North front, one window, finished with a pediment, is seen; and near the ground, on the same front, a small, and trefoil-headed, but merely loop-hole window. With these exceptions, only a few small windows, square in form, but most irregular in size and position, admitted light into the interior of the building. I say *admitted*, for now to save window duty, some even of these are blocked up, most effectually, with stone and lime; so that the whole exterior, except on the South, looks as forlorn and desolate as can well be imagined. From the threshold of the door, already mentioned, we step, on entering the house, into a strongly vaulted *passage*, which runs East-

ward towards the staircase. Across it is a small square lobby, also strongly vaulted with stone, and on the Western side of which opens the entry to the *kitchen*. This apartment, occupying the entire Western part of the ground floor, evinces, in its comparative magnitude, and in the amplitude of a fire-place on its Western side, that an enlarged hospitality was formerly often exercised in a confined mansion. A small arched window on the North, enables us to ascertain four feet as the thickness of the wall. A corresponding window is on the South. In the North-east corner is a recess for a bed. Looking upwards, we observe evident traces of the original vaulting of this room also. Indeed, although there were never here any subterraneous vaults, all the apartments and passages on the lower floor of the building had exceedingly strong arched roofs of stone. On the North side of the passage into which the outer door opens, is the entrance to another room, now used as a depository for lumber, but which, and the kitchen, are the only apartments of any size on the first floor. The *staircase*, a winding stone one, leads up to the *dining-room*, which measures about 21 feet by 18, and is lighted by three windows, placed severally on the North, West, and South. On each side of the door are now recess-bed places, which make the room appear less; otherwise, this is a tolerably good room, almost the only one deserving to be so stiled in the whole house. The fire-place is on the North, marked on the outside by a tall antique-looking chimney. Near the South window is a press, or cupboard; and in the West wall, near the corner, is a small square recess, formed in the thickness of the wall. In the lobby, opposite to the dining-room door, is a recess, formerly shelved as a place of ready deposit for dishes. North of it is the entrance to the principal *bed-room*. This room is about 18 feet by 10 or 12. On its Western side are formed two recesses, not of recent construction, for beds. On the South side is a small window, arched within; in the corner, near it, a recess, formerly a second window; and on the North a press. From the North-east corner of this floor a stair-case, narrow, and yet constructed with an almost terrific solidity, winds in darkness to two upper

upper rooms; the larger of which, lighted by two windows on the South, and one on the North, is unfloored; and being unceiled too, discloses the bare rafters of the peaked roof.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the mansion of *Blackhall*, long the baronial residence of a family descended from the Stuarts,—a family, the present representative of which, Sir Michael Shaw Stuart, Bart. of Blackhall and Ardgowan, has, on the latter estate, a seat, that in extent, elegance, and accommodation, as well as in its appendages, might be a worthy residence for any nobleman.

From the North windows of Blackhall, a charming prospect may be enjoyed, the chief features of which are, the town of Paisley, with its sister spires and venerable Abbey Church; and a tract of richly cultivated land, the numerous gentle eminences of which are often beautifully, though partially wooded. Between these and Blackhall, winds the river White Cart, which at a very short distance flows beneath the expansive arch of an aqueduct bridge, along which the Ardrossan Canal is carried. The Garden belonging to Blackhall was on the East; but, with the rich groves that once waved around the seat, has long disappeared. The *Well*, too, was cut off by the excavation of the Canal. At the East end, however, of the farm of Blackhall, is a slightly mineralized water, called *Jeune's Well*. Hundreds of Paisleyans visit it, and quaff its waters; which are, report says, impregnated chiefly with lime. They are used for ordinary household purposes. In summer they are cold as ice: in winter the surface of the well smokes, as if the water were boiling.

Yours, &c. REINFRAOCHENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May 4.*

THE Anecdote of Goldsmith's "Mistakes of a Night," in the house of Sir Ralph Fetherston of Ardagh, co. Longford, (see p. 325.) rests upon the authority of the Poet's niece, Mrs. Catharine Hudson, daughter of the Rev. Henry Goldsmith of Lissoy, who detailed it, and many other interesting particulars, to the Author of the "Life of Goldsmith," prefaced to the Edition of his Works in four Volumes, published by Ottridge and Son, &c. in London, 1812,

See page 6 and 7 of the first Volume of that Work.

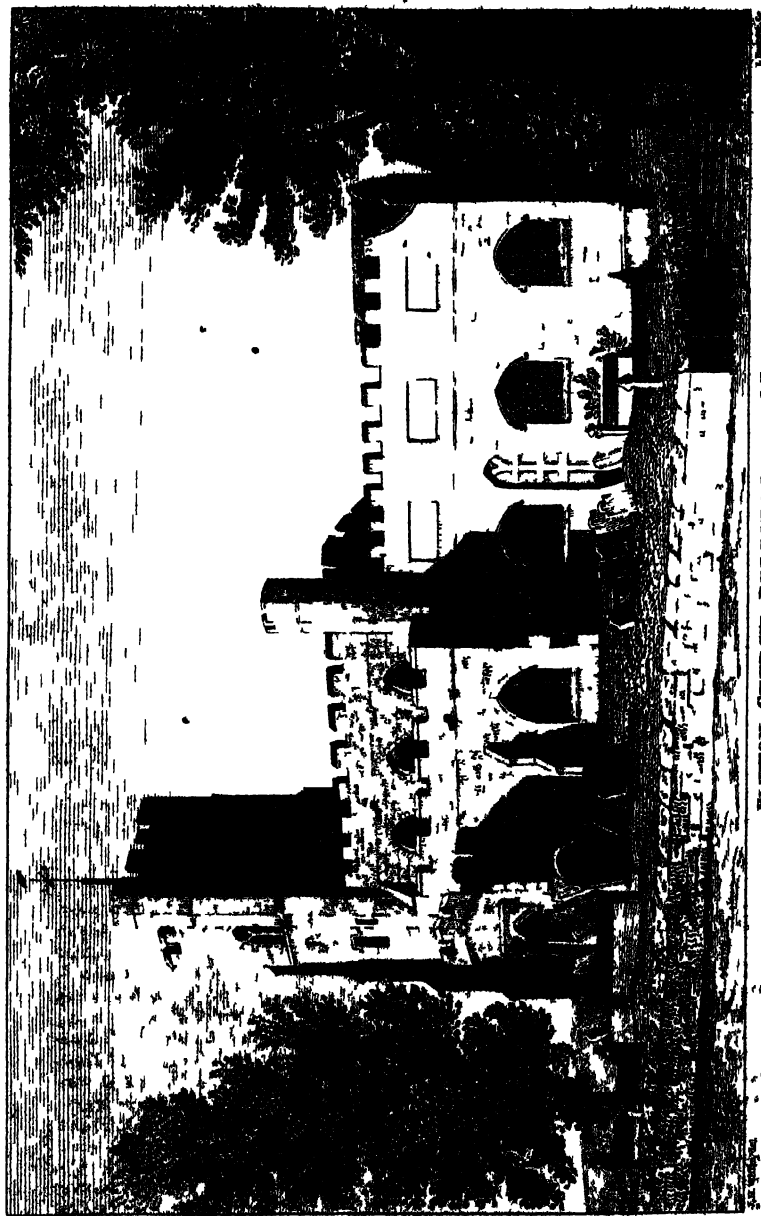
We have no evidence that Goldsmith had heard of the jest ascribed to the facetious Mr. Grummet of Lincolnshire. The "Mistakes of a Night; or, She Stoops to Conquer," made its first appearance at Covent Garden on the 15th of March, 1773. The late Sir Thomas Fetherston, Baronet, assured Mr. Graham a few years ago, that the Anecdote respecting Goldsmith's Mistake at his Grandfather's house, was authentic, and it is more likely that the plot of the Comedy should have been suggested by an adventure of his own, than by any other of which the author might have heard.

There are many male descendants of the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, the Poet's brother, in existence; among them may be reckoned Oliver Goldsmith Hudson, Esq. of St. John's, in the county of Roscommon, the son of William Hudson, M.D. who was the son of Dean Hudson, who married Henry Goldsmith's daughter.—Mr. Hudson is a gentleman of high respectability, and considerable property. He possesses the original picture of his great uncle, which was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and from which the print in the frontispiece of Ottridge's edition has been taken. Mr. Hudson's sister was married to the late Mr. Denniston of Rosgull in the county of Donegal, by whom she had six sons, now living.

It is much to be apprehended that the project for erecting a monument in Ireland to the memory of Goldsmith, will fall to the ground, if not taken up by a Committee of some rank and influence in Dublin. Mr. Hogan and Mr. Graham were so situated as to feel incompetent to the task of soliciting Subscriptions, and declined to do so. Thus the matter rests at present. As for the honour of Ireland, it is to be hoped, that a project so creditable to its literary taste will not be abandoned. It is but a short time since monuments were erected in Scotland, in honour of the memory of Burns and Alan Ramsay. J. GRAHAM.

Mr. GRAHAM says, that G. H. W. is correct in his observations respecting Goldsmith's Epitaph. The birth-place of the Poet had not been ascertained by Dr. Johnson for some time after his friend's death.

Mr



ELTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE. S.E.

Mr. URBAN, *Woburn, Feb. 6.*

FLITTON is a small village in the county of Bedford, about three miles from the town of Ampthill. It was anciently called Flichtham, and Fleet, and gives its name to the Hundred and Deanery in which it is situated.

The Parish Church, of which I send a drawing, (*see Plate I.*) is not remarkable for its architecture or antiquity; but has become celebrated as the place of sepulture of the noble family of Grey, who possessed the now, unhappily, extinct title of Duke of Kent. It consists of a nave, with North and South aisles, separated by six pointed arches, springing from elegant clustered columns. The tower at the West end is lofty, and well-proportioned, with a large turret at the South-east angle, and contains four bells and a clock. The Clerestory has six windows, with a turret at the East end. The Church, both internally and externally, is much out of repair. The Font is plain and octagonal, with rude carvings of flowers and armorial shields underneath: on the South side of the altar is a piscina. There are some slight remains of painted glass in the upper part of two or three of the aisle windows; but they are too insignificant for notice. The corbels are "carved, grotesque, and grim." The arch opening into the tower differs from the others, being very plain, with semi-octagonal columns: over the entrance into the Chancel, the Royal Arms are painted *in fresco*, but much faded; above are the initials A. R. i. e. ANNA REGINA, and underneath, "Semper eadem." On the North side of the nave hangs a hatchment, with the motto, "nec cupias, nec metuas."—In the Church are several modern tablets, and some tombs of a more ancient date, with brasses. On the second pillar on the South side, a tablet, commemorative of Thomas New Gate, gent. who died in 1684, at. 78, and had been 40 years "Gentleman Usher" to Annabella Countess Dowager of Kent. Within the altar rails is the tomb, with the effigies in brass, of Thomas Hill, who died April 3, 1601, aged 101, receiver-general to "three worthy Earls of Kent," Reginald, Charles, and Henry:—above is his

coat of arms, and underneath the following lines:

"Aske how he lived, and you shall know his end,
He died a saint to God, to poore a friend.
These lines may teach both truly of him story,
Whom God hath called, and rested our glory."

In the same part of the Church are interred three of the Grey family. Of the Monumental Chapels, one is collateral with the Chancel, and separated by an iron gate, under an arch: this was erected upwards of 200 years ago, but has been since modernized. Four others are of Grecian architecture, with semicircular arches and pilasters, and were erected (as it appears from an inscription in the centre one), and the chancel altered, by Henry Duke of Kent, A. D. 1701. The windows are in that *non-descript* style sometimes called *Modern Gothic*.

In the first Chapel are four monuments; the first, that of the Lady Jane Hart, daughter of John Evelyn, esq. of Godtone, Surrey, wife and relict of Sir Eustace Hart, and formerly of Sir Anthony Ben. This monument was erected by her daughter Annabella Countess Dowager of Kent. She died in 1671, aged 83.—Her character is portrayed in a long eulogium, which in the quaint style of the times, affirms that she will rise "one of the most glorious pieces of the resurrection." Beneath is a female figure of white marble, in an attitude of grief.

The next is that of Lady Elizabeth Talbot, Countess Dowager of Kent, second daughter and coheir of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury; she died at "hir house in Whitefriars," Dec. 7, 1651. The third is that of Henry Earl of Kent, Lord Hastings Weisford, and Ruthin, Lord Lieutenant of Bedford; the founder of this Chapel, who died Jan. 31, 1614; and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Cotton, of Combermere, in the county of Chester, and relict of Robert Earl of Derby, who died Nov. 16, 1680, and was buried at Great Gaddesden in Hertfordshire. On this are two fine old recumbent figures in red marble, with robes, ruffs, and coronets, their hands joined in the attitude of prayer. Above

are the family arms, with the motto, "Foy est tout."

The last has also two recumbent figures, in white marble, with full robes and coronets, and four smaller ones at the corners of the tablet above. The first represents Justice with her balance; the second, with a serpent in her hand, and her eyes uplifted, is Immortal Wisdom; the third, leaning on a broken Corinthian column, is Patience, or Fortitude; the fourth, with a broken vessel, and in a distressed attitude, is Charity. —This monument commemorates Henry Earl of Kent, &c. &c. who died in 1651, and Annabella his wife, by whom it was erected.

On the floor of this Chapel are the tombs of Henry Grey Earl of Kent, who died 1729, and Charles his brother, also Earl of Kent, who died 1723; and an ancient tomb, with the effigies in brass of a man in armour, having a sheathed sword in his left hand, but the inscription is obliterated. Behind one of the pillars of Lady Elizabeth Talbot's monument is an old two-edged sword, and a rusty iron gauntlet.

In the central Chapel are the monuments of the Lady Annabell de Grey, eldest daughter of Henry Duke of Kent, who married John Lord Glenorchy, eldest son of the Earl of Breadalbane, and died July 20, 1718, leaving one son, and one daughter afterwards Marchioness de Grey: and also that of Anne de Grey, her sister, who married Lord Charles Cavendish, and died Sept. 20, 1733. Both are executed in black, white, and grey marble, and ornamented nearly in a similar manner.

In the North Chapel are three monuments. The first has a noble sarcophagus of black marble, resting on claws, on which reclines the effigy, in a Roman dress, of Anthony de Grey, commonly called Earl of Har- rold, created Baron Lucas of Crud- well, who married Lady Mary Tuf- ton, daughter of the Earl of Thanet, and died 1723. The next is that of Henrietta de Grey, third daughter of Henry Duke of Kent, who died Jan. 4, 1716-17, aged 14. On this is sculptured a youthful form, with a pleas- ing and innocent countenance, look- ing up to Heaven; in her hand is a book, resting on a cushion: above is

a pyramid, crowned with an urn, and encircled with a wreath of flowers. The third is dedicated to the me- mory of Henry de Grey, son of the Duke of Kent, who died Dec. 4, 1717, in the 21st year of his age. His effigy is in a loose dress. Above is a pyramid, similar to the last, with a wreath of flowers most minutely and beautifully sculptured. In the same Chapel is a neat urn of white marble, on a pedestal of Purbec stone, to the memory of the Lady Gregory, daughter to the same Duke of Kent.

The South Chapel has only one monument, that of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, who died May 16, 1790, erected by his wife Jemima, Mar- chioness of Grey and Baroness Lucas, who died Jan. 11, 1797. On this is a beautiful figure in white marble, leaning against an urn. In her coun- tenance deep grief is inimitably de- picted, nor can the exquisite flow- ings of her drapery fail to command the delighted attention of every be- holder.

In the last Chapel, to the East, is one large monument of white and veined marble. In the centre is a sar- cophagus of dark marble, nearly sim- ilar to the former. On this is the recumbent effigies of Henry de Grey Duke of Kent, in his full robes, with his peer's cap in his hand. By Queen Anne he was created Marquis and Duke of Kent, Lord Chamberlain, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieut- enant of Bedford and Hereford. He was one of the regents named by George I.; afterwards appointed Lord Privy Seal, and to a variety of other offices. By George II. he was created Marquis Grey. He erected a magni- ficent town house, and laid out the gardens of Wrest. His character is recorded in terms of high eulogium.

On the right is the effigy of his first wife, Jemima, daughter and co- heirs of Lord Crewe, who died July 27, 1728.

On the left is a tablet commemo- rating his second wife, Sophia, daugh- ter of William Lord Portland, who died June 14, 1748; and underneath that of her daughter, Anna-Sophia, who married the Rev. John Egerton, successively Bishop of Bangor, Lich- field and Coventry, and Durham, and died Nov. 21, 1748.

In the Parish of Flitton, about one mile from the Church, is the antient hamlet of SILSOE, formerly Silversho, and a town of some size and consequence, having a market on Tuesdays, granted to Ralph Fitz Richard, A.D. 1319. This has long been disused, and it has now dwindled to a small but neat village. It has still two fairs annually, May 12 and Sept. 21. A national school has been established, and a good school-house erected by the Countess de Grey, and received into the connection of the Bedfordshire National Society. Here is a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. James. A double tier of three plain pointed arches, resting on low octagonal columns, divides it into a nave and two side aisles, with clerestory windows, and the chancel at the East end. The interior is very neat; a handsome gallery has been erected parallel with the whole West end, and the pews have been painted, &c. The altar-piece is well wainscoted, and has a painting representing the "Adoration of the Shepherds," the production of Mrs. Mary Lloyd, and presented by her to the Chapel. Who this Lady was, I am not able exactly to ascertain. Over the West end is a small and ugly steeple and spire, containing two prayer-bells and a clock.

The present Rector of Flitton cum Silsoe, is the Rev. T. T. James, whose name is known to the public by two volumes of interesting "Travels in Russia, Poland," &c.—The Parish Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the living is in the gift of Christchurch, Oxford.

Adjoining the village is Wrest Park, the antient seat of the Grey family. A perfect and complete account of this Mansion will far exceed the present limits, it must therefore be left to a future letter, or Correspondent. The front is neatly built of white stone, with a plain pediment in the centre, and a covered portal beneath. The interior has a fine and valuable collection of family portraits. The gardens have long been esteemed as the favourite resort of the surrounding country. They were principally laid out by the celebrated Brown, and are ornamented with imitations of antique temples, hermitages, Chinese bowers, &c. and a very noble banqueting-house. They are surrounded by a fine serpentine river,

three quarters of a mile in length. This is at present the residence of Annabell Hume, Baroness Lucas, lately created, by letters patent, Countess de Grey.

Allow me, as the Author of the "History of Woburn," reviewed in your Magazine for September, 1820, to say, that application was made for the records mentioned in "Tanner's Notitia," and that none such were known to exist. It may perhaps serve as some apology for this anxiety, on behalf of that work, to say, that it was written at the early age of eighteen years. J. D. PARRY.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

YOUR intelligent Correspondent "X." in his account of the Church, &c. at Cuddesdon, Oxon, (given in your Magazine for March, p. 201), states, that "Sir Thomas Gardiner, Solicitor General to King Charles I. destroyed a house belonging to himself, on the South side of the Church, in order that it might not afford accommodation to the Parliamentary forces." I shall be much obliged to your said Correspondent (and to any other of your Literary friends) for information as to the biography of this gentleman; particularly also, as to the place of his interment; his family connections, and armorial bearings.

The first *Baronet* of the name was created in 1660, as appears by De-brett, and his predecessors Kimber and Collins; who mention, that the family of Gardiner formerly resided near Wigan, co. Lancaster; of whom Robert Gardiner, Esq. married Mary sister of Sir William Palmer, co. Bedford, and was father of Sir William Gardiner, who was created a Baronet, and K. B. at the Coronation of Charles II. and who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Brocas of Beaupaire, co. Hants, Esq.; the said Sir William being possessed of Roch Court, co. Hants; which continues to be the family seat.

The estate at Cuddesdon possessed by the present Baronet, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner (the third in succession under a new creation in 1782), was, I believe, entirely derived from the marriage of his great grandfather, Doctor Bernard Gardiner of Oxford (second son of Sir William Gardiner above mentioned) with an heiress

heiress of the Smythe family; sister, I presume, to the lady whose monumental inscription "X." has recorded.

It appears to me probable, therefore, in the first place, that Sir William Gardiner the first baronet, did not, at the time of his creation in 1660, possess any estate in that neighbourhood. And it occurs to me secondly, as no mention is made by the above authors of Sir Thomas Gardiner, who most likely would have been noticed, not only from the said official situation which he must have held, not more, perhaps, than fifteen years before, but also on account of the zeal manifested by him in the Royal cause, as stated by "X." that he probably was not connected with the above family. And it has further occurred to me also, whether, partaking of the effects of his Royal master's misfortunes, he and his connexions might not pass into comparative obscurity; exemplified, possibly, in the race of the same name, who were occupied in the more humble, yet reputable sphere of tradesmen; and whose tombs are observable in the Churchyard at Cuddesdon.

They were certainly inhabitants of this parish during, or shortly after, those troubles sometimes; and possessed (by purchase in 1664) a small freehold property; which (or other property purchased within a few years afterwards) regularly descended from father to son, until 1807; at which period the owner sold it. For, residing at a distance, and the estate being in small parcels, it seemed likely to be to him (as from the same causes it had been to his predecessor), a source of very considerable trouble, with no competent advantage.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Queen-Sq. Bloomsbury.*

I BEG leave to offer a few remarks on the antient City of Agrigentum, in addition to the account given in a preceding Number*.

The ruins of the antient City of Agrigentum, like those of Syracuse, are mostly converted into corn fields, vineyards, and orchards; but the remains of the Temples are much more conspicuous than those of Syracuse. Four of the Temples stood nearly in a right line, near the South wall of

the City. The first is called the Temple of Venus, by many called of Juno Lucina; almost one half of which still remains. The second is the Temple of Concord; this may be considered entire, not one column having as yet fallen; the inscription on the entablature of white marble:

"Ferdinandi IIII. Regis
Augustissimi Providentiæ
Restituit Anno MDCCLXII."

It is precisely the same dimensions and architecture as that of the Temple of Venus, which probably served as the model for it. It appears to have been built at the expence of the Lilibitanæ, after having been defeated by the people of Agrigentum; from the following inscription in Roman capitals on a large piece of marble found there:

"Concordiæ Agrigentinorum Sacrum
Repubblica Lilibitanorum
Dedicantibus M. Aterio Candido
Procos. et L. Cornelio Mar-
cello Q. P. R. P. R."

These Temples are supported by 13 large fluted Doric columns on each side, and six at each end. All their bases, capitals, and entablatures, &c. still remain entire. The third Temple is that of Hercules, now in ruins, but which was of a much greater magnitude than those of Venus and Concord. It was on this spot the famous Statue of Hercules, so much celebrated by Cicero, stood, and which the people of Agrigentum defended with so much bravery against Verres, who attempted to seize it. The famous picture of Zeuxis was placed in this Temple. Hercules was represented in his cradle, killing the two serpents: Alcmena and Amphitryon having just entered the apartment, were painted with every mark of terror and astonishment:

Pliny says, the painter considered this picture invaluable, and could never put a price upon it, but gave it to the City of Agrigentum, to be placed in the Temple of Hercules—they are now lost.

Near the above spot lie the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, supposed by the Sicilian authors to have been the largest in the heathen world. It is now called *il Templo di Giganti*, or the Giants Temple, from the astonishing size of the stones, which the people conceived could

not

* See before, p. 114.

not be put together by hands of ordinary men. This Temple is said to have been 340 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 120 feet high.

The fragments of the columns are enormous, and it is said this Temple stood till the year 1100, but is now in ruins. The fragments, although enormous, do not equal the expectation raised by descriptive authors.

There are the remains of several other Temples, and great works. The Temples of Vulcan, Proserpine, Castor and Pollux; and a very remarkable one of Juno, which was enriched by one of the famous pictures of antiquity, celebrated by many of the ancient writers. Zeuxis, being determined to excel every thing that had gone before him, and to form a model of human perfection, prevailed on all the finest women of Agrigentum (who were even ambitious of the honour) to appear naked before him; of these he chose five for his models, and moulding all the perfections of these beauties into one, he composed the famous Picture of the Goddess; and which was considered as his master-piece, but it was unfortunately burnt when the Carthaginians took Agrigentum: Many of the Citizens retired into this Temple as a place of safety; but as soon as they found the gates attacked by the enemy, they agreed to set fire to it, and chose rather to perish in the flames, than to submit to the power of the conquerors; but neither the destruction of the Temple, nor the loss of their lives, has been so much regretted by posterity as the loss of this picture.

The Temple of Æsculapius was not less celebrated for a Statue of Apollo; which was also taken from them by the Carthaginians at the same time that the Temple of Juno was burnt, and carried off by the Conquerors. This Statue continued the greatest ornament of Carthage for many years, and was at last restored by Scipio, at the final destruction of that City: it has been supposed, that this Statue was afterwards carried to Rome, the wonder of all ages, known to the world under the name of Apollo Belvidere; and allowed to be the perfection of human art. The ruins of this Temple are still to be seen.

The ancient walls of the City are

mostly cut out of the rock. The catacombs and sepulchres are all very extensive. Polybius mentions one of them as being opposite to the Temple of Hercules, and to have been struck by lightning in his time. It remains almost entire, and answers the description he gives of it, but the inscriptions are so defaced that they cannot be made out. This is the monument of Theron, King of Agrigentum, one of the first Sicilian tyrants. It is of great antiquity, for it is not only mentioned by Diodorus, Polybius, and the later of the ancient Historians, but by Herodotus, and Pindar, who dedicated two of his Olympic Odes to him; so that this monument must be more than 2,000 years old.

All the ruins of Agrigentum, and the whole mountain on which it stands, are composed of a concretion of sea shells, run together and cemented by a kind of sand or gravel, and now hard and durable. This stone is nearly white before it is exposed to the air; but in the Temples and other ruins, it is of a light brown colour. The shells found on the summit of the mountain, at least 14 or 1500 feet above the level of the sea, are of the most common kinds, such as cockles, muscles, oysters, &c.

When Plato visited Sicily, he was so struck with the luxury of the citizens of Agrigentum, both in their houses and their tables, that a saying of his is still recorded, "that they built as if they were never to die, and eat as if they had not an hour to live."

Ælian tells the following story by way of illustration: "after a great feast, where there was a number of young people of the first fashion, they got so much intoxicated that, from their reeling and tumbling one upon the other, they imagined they were at sea in a storm, and began to think themselves in imminent danger; at last they agreed, that the only way to save their lives was to lighten the ship, and with one accord they began to throw the rich furniture out of the windows, to the great amusement of the mob below, and did not stop till they had entirely cleared the house, which, from this exploit was ever afterwards called the *triremes*, or the ship."

At the same time that Agrigentum is abused by ancient writers for its drunkenness, it was as much celebrated for its hospitality, and the very elevated situation of this City, where the air is thin and cold, has, perhaps, been one reason why its inhabitants are fonder of wine than their neighbours in the valleys.

Fazzello, after railing at the Citizens for drunkenness, adds, "that there was no town in the island so celebrated for its hospitality; many of the nobles had servants placed at the gates of the city to invite all strangers to their houses." Diodorus says the great vessels for holding water were commonly of silver, and the litters and carriages for the most part were of ivory, richly adorned. The Piscina, which was a large pond made at an immense expence, full of fish and water-fowl, and in his time the resort of the inhabitants on their festivals, was even then (in the age of Augustus) going fast to ruin, requiring too great an expence to keep it up. There is not now the smallest vestige of it. But there is still a curious spring of water that throws up a kind of oil on its surface, which the poor people make use of in many diseases. This is supposed to mark out the place of the once celebrated pond which is recorded by Pliny and Solinus to have abounded with oil.

Diodorus, speaking of the riches of Agrigentum, mentions one of its Citizens returning victorious from the Olympic games, who entered the City, attended by 300 chariots, each drawn by four white horses, richly caparisoned. These horses were esteemed all over Greece, for their beauty and swiftness; their race is celebrated by many ancient writers:

"Ardus inde Agragus ostentat maxima longè

Mœnia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum; *

and those which had been often victorious at the games, were not only honoured with burial rites, but had magnificent monuments erected to their memory †.

The Great Church is famous for a remarkable echo. If one person stands at the West gate, and another on the cornice, at the most distant

point of the Church, behind the great altar, they could hold a conversation in very low whispers. For many years this singularity was little known; and several of the confessing chairs being placed near the great altar, the wags, who were in the secret, used to take their station at the door of the Cathedral, and thus heard distinctly every word that passed between the confessor and his penitent; by this means the most secret intrigues were discovered, and every woman in Agrigentum changed either her gallant or her confessor—yet it was the same: at last, the cause was discovered, the chairs were removed, and other precautions taken to prevent the discovery of these sacred mysteries, and a mutual amnesty passed amongst all the offended parties.

Agrigentum, like Syracuse, was long subject to the yoke of tyrants. And I shall mention the following as an instance of the cruelty of Phalaris:—Perillus, a goldsmith, by way of paying court to Phalaris the tyrant, made him a present of a brazen bull, of admirable workmanship, hollow within, and so contrived that the voice of a person shut up in it sounded exactly like the bellowing of a real bull. The Artist pointed out to the tyrant what an admirable effect this must produce, were he only to shut up a few criminals in it, and make a fire under them. The tyrant, struck with so horrid an idea, and curious to try the experiment, told the goldsmith that he himself was the only person worthy of animating his bull: that he must have studied the note that made it roar to the greatest advantage, and that it would be unjust to deprive him of any part of his invention. Upon this he ordered the goldsmith to be shut up, and made a great fire around the bull, which immediately began to roar, to the admiration and delight of al. Agrigentum. This bull was carried to Carthage after the taking of Agrigentum, and was restored by Scipio.

Zeno, the philosopher, came to Agrigentum, and being admitted into the presence of the tyrant, advised him, for his own comfort, as well as that of his subjects, to resign his power, and lead a private life. Phalaris, not relishing these sentiments of philosophy, and suspecting Zeno to

* Virgil, *Æn.* III. 703.

† Pliny.

to be in a conspiracy with some of his subjects, ordered him to be put to death in the presence of the citizens of Agrigentum. Zeno immediately began to reproach them with cowardice and pusillanimity, in submitting tamely to the yoke of so worthless a tyrant; and in a short time raised such a flame, that they defeated the guards, and stoned Phalaris to death.

The country round Agrigentum is delightful; the fields are covered with a variety of the finest fruits; oranges, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, pistachio nuts, &c. and a great profit is derived from its valuable sulphur mines.

W. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Philadelphia,
March 1.

MY wish is occasionally to transmit you some account of the people of these new states; but I am far from being qualified for the purpose, having as yet seen little more than the cities of New York and Philadelphia. I have discovered but few national singularities among them. Their customs and manners are nearly the same with those of England, which they have long been used to copy. For, previous to the revolution, the Americans were from their infancy taught to look up to the English as patterns of perfection in all things. I have observed, however, one custom, which, for aught I know, is peculiar to this country. An account of it may afford considerable amusement to the numerous readers of your respectable Miscellany.

When a young couple are about to enter into the matrimonial state, a never-failing article in the marriage treaty is, that the lady shall have and enjoy the free and unmolested exercise of the right of *white-washing*, with all its ceremonials, privileges, and appurtenances. A young woman would forego the most advantageous connexion, and even disappoint the warmest wish of her heart, rather than resign the invaluable right. You would wonder what this privilege of white-washing is; I will endeavour to give you some idea of the ceremony, as I have seen it performed.

There is no season of the year in which the lady may not claim her privilege, if she pleases; but the latter end of May is most generally fixed

upon for the purpose. The attentive husband may judge by certain prognostics when the storm is nigh at hand; when the lady is unusually fretful, finds fault with the servants, is discontented with the children, and complains much of the filthiness of every thing about her;—these are signs which ought not to be neglected; yet they are not decisive, as they sometimes come on and go off again, without producing any further effect. But if, when the husband rises in the morning, he should observe in the yard a wheelbarrow with a quantity of lime in it, or should see certain buckets with lime dissolved in water, there is then no time to be lost; he immediately locks up the apartment or closet where his papers or his private property is kept, and putting the key in his pocket, betakes himself to flight; for a husband, however beloved, becomes a perfect nuisance during this season of female rage; his authority is superseded, his commission is suspended, and the very scullion who cleans the brasses in the kitchen, becomes of more consideration and importance than him. He has nothing to do, but to abdicate, and run from an evil which he can neither prevent nor mollify.

The husband gone, the ceremony begins. The walls are in a few minutes stripped of their furniture; paintings, prints, and looking-glasses, lie in a huddled heap about the floors; the curtains are torn from the testers, the beds crammed into the windows; chairs and tables, bedsteads and cradles, crowd the yard; and the garden fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, cloth cloaks, old coats, and ragged breeches. Here may be seen the lumber of the kitchen forming a dark and confused mass: for the fore-ground of the picture, gridirons and frying-pans, rusty shovels and broken tongs, spits and pots, joint-stools and the fractured remains of rush-bottomed chairs;—there, a closet has disgorged its bowels, cracked tumblers, broken wine-glasses, phials of forgotten physick, papers of unknown powders, seeds, and dried herbs, handfuls of old corks, tops of tea-pots, and stoppers of departed decanters;—from the rag-hole in the garret to the rat-hole in the cellar, no place escapes unrummaged. It would seem as if the

the day of general doom was come, and the utensils of the house were dragged forth to judgment. In this tempest, the words of Lear naturally present themselves, and might, with some alteration, be made strictly applicable :

"——— Let the great gods
That keep this dreadful pudder o'er our
heads,
Find out their enemies 'non. Tremble,
thou wretch,
That has within thee undivulg'd crimes
——— Unwhipt of justice !———
Raise your conecraling continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace !"———

This ceremony completed, and the house thoroughly evacuated, the next operation is to smear the walls and ceilings of every room and closet with brushes dipped in a solution of lime, called *white-wash*, to pour buckets of water over every floor, and scratch all the partitions and wainscots with rough brushes wet with soap-suds, and dipped in stone-cutters' sand. The windows by no means escape the general deluge. A servant scrambles out upon the pent-house, at the risk of her neck, and with a mug in her hand, and a bucket within reach, she dashes away innumerable gallons of water against the glass panes, to the great annoyance of the passengers in the street.

I have been told, that an action at law was once brought against one of these water-nymphs by a person who had a new suit of clothes spoiled by this operation ; but, after long argument, it was determined by the whole Court, that the action would not lie, inasmuch as the defendant was in the exercise of a legal right, and not answerable for the consequences ; and so the poor gentleman was doubly non-suited ; for he lost not only his suit of clothes, but his suit at law.

These smearings and scratchings, washings and dashings, being duly performed, the next ceremonial is to cleanse and replace the distracted furniture. You may have seen a house-raising, or a ship-launch, when all the hands within reach are collected together ; recollect, if you can, the hurry, bustle, confusion, and noise, of such a scene, and you will have some idea of this cleaning match. The misfortune is, that the sole object is to make things clean ; it matters not how many useful, ornamental, or va-

luable things are mutilated, or suffer death under the operation ; a mahogany chair and carved frame undergo the same discipline ; they are to be made clean, at all events, but their preservation is not worthy of attention. For instance, a fine large engraving is laid flat on the floor, smaller prints are piled upon it, and the superincumbent weight cracks the glasses of the lower tier ; but it is of no consequence ! A valuable picture is placed leaning against the sharp corner of a table ; others are made to lean against that, until the pressure of the whole forces the corner of the table through the canvas of the first. The frame and glass of a fine print are to be cleaned, the spirit and oil used on this occasion are suffered to leak through and spoil the engraving ; no matter, if the glass is clean, and the frame shine, it is sufficient, the rest is not worthy of consideration.

An able arithmetician has made an accurate calculation, founded on long experience, and has discovered that the losses and destruction incident to two white-washings, are equal to one removal, and three removals equal to one fire.

The cleaning frolic over, matters begin to resume their pristine appearance. The storm abates, and all would be well again ; but it is impossible that so great a convulsion, in so small a community, should not produce any further effects. For two or three weeks after the operation, the family are usually afflicted with sore throats or sore eyes, occasioned by the caustic quality of the lime, or with severe colds, from the exhalation of wet floors, or damp walls.

I know a gentleman who was fond of accounting for every thing in a philosophical way. He considers this, which I have called a custom, as a real periodical disease, peculiar to the climate. His train of reasoning is ingenious and whimsical ; but I am not at leisure to give you a detail. The result was, that he found the distemper to be incurable ; but after much study, he conceived he had discovered a method to divert the evil he could not subdue. For this purpose he caused a small building, about twelve feet square, to be erected in his garden, and furnished with some ordinary chairs and tables, and a few prints of
the

the cheapest sort were hung against the wall. His hope was, that when the white-washing frenzy seized the females of his family, they might repair to this apartment, and scrub and smear, and scour, to their hearts' content, and so spend the violence of the disease in this out-post, while he enjoyed himself in quiet at head-quarters. But this experiment did not answer his expectation; it was impossible it should, since a principal part of the qualification consists in the lady's having an uncontrolled right to torment her husband at least once a year, and to turn him out of doors, and take the reins of government into her own hands.

There is a much better contrivance than this of the philosopher; which is, to cover the walls of the house with paper; this is generally done; and though it cannot abolish, it at least shortens the period of female dominion. The paper is decorated with flowers of various fancies, and made so ornamental that the women have admitted the fashion without perceiving the design.

There is also another alleviation of the husband's distress; he has generally the privilege of a small room or closet for his books and papers, the key of which he is allowed to keep. This is considered as a privileged place, and stands like the land of Goshen amid the plagues of Egypt. But then he must be extremely cautious and ever on his guard. For should he inadvertently go abroad, and leave the key in his door, the housemaid, who is always on the watch for such an opportunity, immediately enters in triumph with buckets, brooms, and brushes, takes possession of the premises, and forthwith puts all his books and papers to rights, to his utter confusion, and sometimes serious detriment. For instance: A gentleman was sued by the executors of a tradesman, on a charge found against him in the deceased's books, to the amount of 30*l*. The defendant was strongly impressed with an idea that he had discharged the debt and taken a receipt; but, as the transaction was of long standing, he knew not where to find the receipt. The suit went on in course, and the time approached when judgment would be obtained against him.

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He then sat seriously down to examine a large bundle of old papers, which he had untied and displayed on a table for that purpose. In the midst of his search, he was suddenly called on business of importance; he forgot to lock the door of his room. The housemaid, who had been long looking out for such an opportunity, immediately entered with the usual implements, and with great alacrity set to cleaning the room, and putting things to rights. The first object that struck her eye was the confused situation of the papers on the table; these were without delay bundled together like so many dirty knives and forks; but, in the action, a small piece of paper fell unnoticed on the floor, which happened to be the very receipt in question; as it had no very respectable appearance, it was soon after swept out with the common dirt of the room, and carried in a rubbish pan into the yard. The tradesman had neglected to enter the credit in his book; the defendant could find nothing to obviate the charge, and so judgment went against him for the debt and costs. A fortnight after the whole was settled, and the money paid, one of the children found the receipt among the rubbish in the yard.

There is also another custom peculiar to the city of Philadelphia, and nearly allied to the former. I mean, that of *washing the pavement* before the doors every Saturday evening. I at first took this to be a regulation of the police; but on a further inquiry, I find it is a religious rite, preparatory to the Sabbath, and is, I believe, the only religious rite in which the numerous sectaries of this city perfectly agree. The ceremony begins about sun-set, and continues till about ten or eleven at night. It is very difficult for a stranger to walk the streets on those evenings; he runs a continual risk of having a bucket of dirty water thrown against his legs; but a Philadelphian born is so much accustomed to the danger, that he avoids it with surprising dexterity. It is from this circumstance, that a Philadelphian may be known any where by his gait. The streets of New York are paved with rough stones; these indeed are not washed, but the dirt is so thoroughly swept from

from before the doors, that the stones stand up sharp and prominent, to the great inconvenience of those who are not accustomed to so rough a path. But habit reconciles every thing. It is diverting enough to see a Philadelphian at New York; he walks the streets with as much painful caution, as if his toes were covered with corns, or his feet lamed by the gout; while a New Yorker, as little approving the masonry of Philadelphia, shuffles along the pavement like a parrot on a mahogany table.

It must be acknowledged that the ablutions I have mentioned are attended with no small inconvenience; but the women would not be induced, from any consideration, to resign their privilege. Notwithstanding this, I can give you the strongest assurances that the women of America make the most faithful wives, and the most attentive mothers in the world; and I am sure you will join with me in opinion, that if a married man is made miserable only one week the whole year, he will have no great cause to complain of the matrimonial bond.

Yours, &c.

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Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, April 2.

THE interpretation of Bishop Robinson's Runic Motto at Cleashy, by Mr. J. Clark (p. 159), viz. "Man is dust and ashes," is not quite correct, owing to his mistaking *AUKA*, the last word, for a contraction of *auk* (*et*), and *zuka* (*cinis*), whereas it is referable to *auka* (*augere*). See Hickey's *Thesaurus, Dictionar. Islandicum*. In your vol. LXXI. p. 1073, may be found a copy of it from Oriel College, Oxford; and your Correspondent, after informing us that it is also to be seen at Fulham under the Bishop's Arms, adds, "He built the buildings at Oriel, where this Inscription is, which is thus translated: *Omnino homo pulveris incrementum*." It is in fact, a line of an old Seal, printed by Olaus Wormius, in his *Danica Literatura Antiquissima*, p. 107, and rendered "*Homo pulveris augmentum*," p. 113.

Some of your extensive circle of Friends may probably assign a reason for the worthy Prelate's adopting a motto in the Runic character; tho', *prima facie*, to use Sir Hugh Evans's phrase, "it is affectations." H.

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

No. III.

(Continued from page 296.)

THE Committee on the Poor-laws recommended an alteration of the law of settlement. They found the number of notices of appeals, against orders of removal, during the year preceding their labours, to be about 4,700; and the expences of litigation, which in 1786 were 35,791*l.* amounted in 1815 to 287,000*l.* Besides, whoever has attended to the evidence of settlements at the Quarter Sessions, must acknowledge, that in the points of subtilty, importance, and eagerness of the contending parties, these proceedings form too striking a parallel with those squabbles among schoolmen and theologians in darker ages, which we are now taught at once to despise and condemn. Nevertheless, I am afraid, the altering the present ground of settlements to a residence for three years, would only introduce new but not less difficulties. Two good laws have, however, followed the suggestions of the Committee; one for rating the owners of small houses in certain cases; and the other a short and clear definition of what a tenement is. The removals of paupers are certainly attended with much expence, trouble, and litigation; and the attention of magistrates and parish officers is too much engrossed by the transferring paupers from place to place, and thus taken off, perhaps, sometimes from a due consideration for their support and maintenance, and the substance of the application for relief.

One thing is, I think, manifest, that the great burden of the poor arises from manufactories, which are, on the other hand, prime sources of national opulence. The agricultural poor would be provided for without much grievance; and could any one devise a plan for effectually spreading, upon emergency, the manufacturing poor among the peasantry (which was in fact one of the chief objects of 13 and 14 Ch. 2.) he would merit a rank among the benefactors of mankind.

I am much disposed to leave the matter to public opinion and the charity of individuals. Benevolence has, in some instances, been wild amongst us; but while its branches have stretched to the most distant parts of the globe,

globe, sometimes in fruitless luxuriance, the poor, as poor, destitute from unavoidable circumstances and natural infirmity, without crime or fault, have not benefited much by it, beyond what the law allows them. Infirmeries, lunatic asylums, schools, foundling-hospitals, are all on a scale of magnificent liberality in England, and the interior management conducted with care and attention by the rich; but the poor-houses are neglected. Even penitentiaries and prisons are made like palaces; with comforts and conveniences more than what are found in the receptacles for the poor; which ought not to be. Small charitable establishments in country places, in which the poor might be placed as a matter of selection and favour, according to their deserts and good conduct, as well as their wants, might be of use: and there infants might be nursed, and sturdy beggars set to work. But all depends on the management.

As religion has sometimes been debased by superstitious ceremonies, and has sometimes evaporated in fanaticism, so it has been too much the modern fashion to encumber charity with a machinery of legislation, of vast buildings enormously expensive to construct and keep up, and of meetings producing many long speeches and many printed papers. Well-meaning persons of both sexes might simplify this fashion, and direct the current of benevolence, which now runs much to waste, to the comfort of the poor, who are regularly on the parish list: a vigilant superintendence would select the best objects, and the poor would have an inducement to make themselves worthy of the choice. The overseer, instead of being rashly and unjustly accused of hard-heartedness, both by rich and poor, as is sometimes the case, would find his hands strengthened by this assistance, and would have more leisure for sifting new claims, and providing for the able-bodied either work or correction. The blending together of the compulsory and voluntary provisions, might produce the same happy effects here, as in other countries.

That I may not be supposed too indifferent on the subject, I beg to add, that the taxation I pay for the poor is rather more than four shillings on the pound, rack rent.

Yours, &c.

FAR-NIENTE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

YOUR Correspondent VOYAGEUR, in referring to the trial respecting the right to Funeral Cloth, at Margate (p. 108), states, "When the burial had taken place, the Churchwardens, by desire of the Parishioners, presented to the Vicar the full amount of all his law charges." This, though no doubt unintentional, is a very incorrect statement. On the 2d of June, 1819, a public reconciliation dinner took place at the Royal Hotel in Margate, Daniel Jarvis, Esq. surgeon, in the chair. That public dinner was the result of much amicable conversation between the intimate friends of the Rev. William Frederick Baylay the Vicar, on the one hand, and the gentlemen and substantial tradesmen of Margate and its vicinity on the other. The avowed object of the meeting was, by voluntary subscription, at the earnest recommendation of the partisans of the Defendant (and by no means by the unjust process of parochial disbursement of monies), to defray the legal expenses of the Vicar of Margate. A handsome sum was thus contributed after dinner: even the upright plaintiffs Messrs. Crampe and Taddy, the Churchwardens, pressing forward to set the example of forgiveness. CHRISTIANUS.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

LETTER XVI.

(Continued from p. 318.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 5, 1818.

ON Wednesday, Sept. 2, we went from Saint Trond to THIRLMONT to breakfast; it was a stage of 11 miles, by a straight road with avenues. We observed an improvement in the size and condition and harness of the horses; the women too were stouter and better conditioned. In the morning we had a shower which refreshed the air, but seemed only partial in extent. It has been hot and dry again. Thirlmont is a good town, with a spacious Grand Palace, and two respectable Churches.

We proceeded to LOUVAIN, where we arrived before twelve. This is a large old town, with 40,000 inhabitants; before the Revolution it was an University. The principal Colleges are now turned into barracks;

racks; one has been restored to its original purpose, and has 240 students; it is an old gothic building. We saw the Library, which is large and handsome, the Schools, &c.

The Maison de Ville is a beautiful building, in the florid Gothic stile, something resembling King's Chapel at Cambridge, but much loftier; we went inside, but were disappointed, as it is divided into small apartments.

Opposite the Maison de Ville is the Cathedral, a handsome modern Gothic building; an elegant stone screen divides the Nave from the Choir; on one side of the Choir there is a beautiful tabernacle, or modern Gothic turret, which contains the relics. The adornings in this Cathedral are principally paid to the Heart of Jesus; and the Pope has lately granted a long string of Indulgences, some for thirty years, others for a month, &c. for the practitioners in this worship. There is a beautiful pulpit in grotto work, representing the conversion of St. Paul. We afterwards visited the Church of the Jesuits, a handsome modern building. The town stands in a low situation on the river Dyle.

After dinner we proceeded two stages, and arrived between five and six at BRUSSELS; here we met with our Rhenish acquaintances. Mr. Calderwood was at dinner, and shortly afterwards Captain Keates and Mr. Woollert returned from Waterloo; we found at table Mr. and Mrs. Pizering; he is an old gentleman about 70, and formerly lived near Ripon; there were also a Mr. and Mrs. Ware; the lady is about 40, and was educated at the Manor School. Capt. Keates and his friends passed on the road the poor Frenchwoman; she was on foot, but had some cats in carriages, as she was only 30 miles from Brussels.

The diligence travels by Liege, and not by Maestricht. The distance from Cologne to Brussels is about 140 miles; they left Cologne at four on Sunday morning, and arrived at Brussels at ten on Tuesday morning; they rested one night, and travelled the other.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—Having visited Brussels and Antwerp in 1815, our stay was short this year; and you must expect no particular description from me. In the morning I went to visit a mad-house which is in the suburbs of the town; I saw Mr. Hillorens, the director, but he would not

allow me to see the house, which is a private institution; he has a licence from Government, and keeps the place for his own benefit, without rendering any account. The house is occasionally visited by officers of the Government, to see that all is correct. He has 25 Patients; the first class pay 80 or 100 francs a month; the second 60; and the third 40 and 50. The patients are attended by any Physician in Brussels whom their friends choose. He had lately an Englishman as a patient, who has recovered. There is a mad-house at Geel, some leagues from Brussels, at which pauper Lunatics belonging to the town are confined; the number of them is 38.

We went to the News-room, and saw the London papers. We gave up the Cabriolet which we took at Paris, and which will now be returned thither the first opportunity, and will probably make an additional benefit to the proprietor. We got our passports made for Rotterdam, and took places in the Antwerp diligence. There was a meeting of the English at Brussels the beginning of this year, the Duke of Kent in the Chair, when measures were taken for the regular performance of Church of England service and a Sermon every Sunday; the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Price, has published a set of Sermons, which he delivered in Lent, on the Beatitudes. The cavalry were exercising in the square this morning, in cuirasses taken at the battle of Waterloo.

At three o'clock we set off in the diligence to ANTWERP, passing through MALINES or MECKLIN, where I once more peeped into the Cathedral and heard the organ. The country is chiefly closes of pasture land, with hedges. At eight we arrived at the Grand Laboureur in Antwerp, in the Place de Mer; there is no table d'hôte here; most persons eat in their lodging-rooms.

Friday, Sept. 4.—At half past seven, went to the Cathedral; there is no organ to-day; but next Sunday and Monday, in honour of the Nativity of the Virgin, will be great festivals. Rubens' three paintings, recovered from Paris since our former visit to Antwerp, are hung up in their places. Over the altar is the Assumption of the Virgin, which he painted

painted for this Church; he finished it in 16 days, and received 1600 florins, or about 160*l.*; it is a gay elegant-looking picture; the Virgin is ascending to heaven in blue drapery, surrounded by a number of angels, and adored by Saints and Apostles below. In the North transept is the Elevation of the Cross; the Roman soldiers, with savage countenances, are in the act of lifting up the Cross, on which our Lord is already fastened. In the South transept is the most celebrated of these paintings, the Descent from the Cross; it represents Nicodemus, Joseph, and the Virgin and the other women, in the act of taking down the dead body; it is a very striking picture; and this, as well as others, are on so large a scale, that they are distinctly and intelligibly seen from the West end of the Church: each of the two paintings in the transepts, is at the end of the centre side-aisle of the Nave, which, you will recollect, contains seven aisles.

After breakfast we went to the Church of the Dominicans; it has recovered several fine paintings from Paris; the most striking of these is the scourging of Christ, by Rubens, in which the colouring of the flesh and blood on the back are very masterly; a Nativity, by Rubens; Christ fallen under the weight of the Cross, by Vandyke; and a Crucifixion, by Jordaeus. Paintings from Scripture History are much more suitably placed in a Church, than in a gallery amongst light and profane subjects, and such as are on a large scale, are more advantageously displayed. Another very fine painting which never was at Paris, but was concealed from Bonaparte, has also been restored; the Adoration of the Magi, by Michael Angelo. Over the altar of this Church is the Descent from the Cross, by Selts, a living Italian painter, who now resides at the Hague, and is painter to the King of the Netherlands. Near the choir gate is the statue of St. Rosalia, with an infant Christ in her arms; it is a beautiful figure, and Bonaparte thought it one of the finest he had ever seen; he took it to Paris, from which it has been brought back to its original situation. The Adoration of the Magi, by Stallairs, a pupil of Rubens, is another fine painting recovered from Paris.

We went to the Museum, which was formerly the Church of the Recolets; here they have 20 of Rubens' best works, and about 10 of Vandyke's, all brought back from Paris, and without frames. Amongst the former is Rubens' original sketch of his great painting, the Descent from the Cross; it is more finely finished than the picture itself. Another of his best paintings is the Adoration of the Magi, in which he has contrasted the humble situation of the Virgin and Child, in the stable, amongst oxen and hay, with the splendour of the three Kings in their Royal robes, bearing costly presents, and prostrating themselves before the Infant. A dead Christ between the two Marys; a dead Christ on the knees of God the Father; and the Crucifixion, are all wonderfully fine paintings. Here is also the famous painting by Floris, the father-in-law of Quintin Matsis, representing the fallen Angels thrust out of Heaven; on the thigh of one of them, is the bee or hornet, which Matsis painted unknown to Floris; it is above three inches long, and could scarcely have been mistaken for a living animal; this painting has been at Paris. There is a painting by De Bos, representing St. Luke painting the Virgin and Child. I was not aware that St. Luke became acquainted with Christ so early.

Several of the houses in Antwerp still shew the effects of a great thunderstorm which happened here at noon, on Monday, Aug. 10; many windows were broken, and the water rushed into the houses, and nearly filled them; as if a cloud had burst over the town. It was on the same day that at Paris the air became suddenly cooler. To-day was hot, the thermometer at four was at 80. There being a mad-house (*Maison des Fous*) at Antwerp, I inquired about seeing it. I found it necessary to make a written application to the Regent, Mr. Van Eupen, who immediately sent me a printed card of introduction, directing Father Martins to shew me the place.

The Establishment is under the controul of Government. The Regent is a respectable and opulent inhabitant, who is changed every year; he does not live in the house, but has a sort of honorary situation, like that of

of President of a Society. There are four other gentlemen who have the auditing of accounts. Father Martins is the manager and superintendent; unfortunately he was out, and I was thus obliged to be content with the scanty information I could pick up from the head-keeper, who shewed me the apartments of both sexes.

Why the superintendant is called Father, I do not know: I suppose he is not a Religious, and that they cannot properly fill secular offices; the only reason assigned to me was, that he is a kind good old man, which tells well in his favour; he has been 17 years in office. This Mad-house, or House of Fools, (*Maison des Fous*) is within the lines, but in an open situation, near the Citadel, and the military parade; it contains at present 100 women, and 76 men; most of them are paupers, and all are apparently of low condition, but some pay a small sum for maintenance. The rooms were clean and wholesome; each patient has a separate room. There are two very small airing Courts. Several of the women were employed in making lace, which they shewed me with much pride; the men have no employment. One physician attends this and all the other hospitals in Antwerp; there is no other medical person belonging to the *Maison des Fous*; none resides in the house. A priest who lives in an adjoining house belongs to the Establishment; in general, half of the patients are able to attend his ministrations. There are baths for the patients. None are under restraint, though some were violent. I desired to see the instruments for confining the furious; they were strong iron belts to go round the waist, and iron handcuffs fastened to the belts; footcuffs of leather attached to each other by iron chains. Some lame women were in a sort of chair, or rather cage, on castors, capable of being moved along the airing courts; these cages confine all the waist and lower part of the person, and leave only the head and shoulders visible.

Our passports which had been backed at Brussels for Rotterdam, were required to undergo same ceremony here. In France we found it a general rule, that if a passport was once backed for a cer-

tain place, it was unnecessary that it should be again taken to the police-office in the same country; and at Treves, the officer at the gates was reprimanded at the police-office for taking our passports thither. In filling up the return of our names and descriptions at the inn at Antwerp, the preceding night, I wrote in the column intitled Observations, "These precautions unnecessary." (A few days after Mr. Kean was here, and he wrote under the same column, "*Wishes himself in England again.*") When we went to the police-office next day, our remark had not escaped the attention of the police-officers, who alluded to it with some displeasure, and assured us the precautions were quite necessary; they were, however, obliged to admit, that they are stricter here than either in France, Germany, or Prussia. At dinner to-day, after soup, we had salmon, and melted butter, and catchup; in general, the fish is the last thing, and without any sauce. The potatoes, since we left France, are properly cooked; in France they are cut in small shreds, and sometimes are served cold. At nine in the evening, we set off in the diligence for Rotterdam, about 60 miles from Antwerp.

Saturday, Sept. 5.—Between four and five in the morning, we arrived at BREDA, a strong fortified town. The Church has a high tower, a little like that of Antwerp. The diligence carried nine insides. Here we stopped to take tea and coffee. The houses of Breda are of brick.

About eight o'clock, we arrived at a village on a sluice, and embarked in a packet-boat which took us across a wash or arm of a river, about three miles wide; after which we entered a fresh diligence. The country is in general very flat, with orchards and kitchen gardens. The apples are large.

About eleven, we arrived at Dordrecht, or DORT, a strongly fortified town, surrounded by sluices; here about 200 years ago a synod was held, which condemned the Arminian tenets. For the last 400 years, this town has stood on an island in the Meuse; before that time it was part of the main land. The inundation which insulated the town, destroyed 100,000 persons, by the breaking of embankments.

At Dort we stopped near an hour. I forgot to mention that the Prince and Princess of Orange were sleeping at Breda, and whilst we crossed the first water, which is, I believe, part of the river Waal, we heard the cannon of Breda firing in honour of their departure. Our progress was slow, both from the heaviness of some parts of the road, and the time spent at Breda, and at the crossing the water, in loading and unloading diligences.

At Dort we crossed an arm of the Meuse, about a quarter of a mile wide. The diligence (the number of horses in which was reduced from 6 to 4) drove into and out of the passage boat without difficulty. We saw a vessel here delivering coals; each coal was handed out separately, and passed through the hands of four men into a large skuttle. About one o'clock, we again arrived at the river Meuse, or an arm of it, and the diligence was driven into the ferry-boat as before.

As we approached ROTTERDAM, there was on both sides of the road large pastures of cattle, two or three miles in extent. We observed stagnant ditches and sluices in the pastures, and near gardens and summer-houses; these must be unwholesome; but probably the dryness of the season may have made them more stagnant and putrid, than if the usual quantity of rain had fallen. About two o'clock our diligence arrived at Rotterdam, and we proceeded to the Bath Hotel on the Boompies or Bon-Piece; the house recommended by Mrs. Murray.

Rotterdam is a large town, with 50,000 inhabitants; it is full of shops and of ships. In going from the diligence to our inn, we crossed three or four harbours or canals by draw-bridges.

Our inn is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Meuse, a brisk tide river, about one-third of a mile wide. The street we are in is nearly a mile in length; and as it is only a single row of houses, and there are no buildings on the opposite side of the river, we have in front an unconfined

view both of the river, of the vessels passing, and of the country beyond. Immediately behind the inn, and under the windows, is one of the canals (about twice the width of the Ouse), in which several vessels lie at anchor; the water in the canals is very sluggish, though not stagnant. But my sheet is full, and I must say more in my next. The weather continues dry and hot. X.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Resumed from p. 126.)

THIS Colony, at its first foundation, was made a depôt for the reception of Convicts who were cut off from society in the Mother Country, and expatriated to the Brazil, to make the *quende honorable*, like Botany Bay and the Cape of Good Hope in the first instance; but the lapse of time has amalgamated them (if I may be allowed to make use of a chemical test) in the crucible of oblivion, and in a great measure merged and melted away the baseness of their early origin; and if we revert to the first state of society in the early formation of Nations, both in the Antient and Modern World, we shall find a strong coincidence in the features that mark their peculiar character, and that local circumstances alone make the distinction; thus Tyre, Carthage, and Rome, like Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Botany Bay, and some parts of the United States of America, were peopled by Convicts at their first formation. To make use of an antient English verse,

"When Adam dived, and Eve spaw,
Who was the first Gentleman?"

The Adam and Eve of America and Botany Bay, no doubt emigrated from Newgate; and the first parents of the modern inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope and Rio de Janeiro, emerged from the Rasp Houses of Amsterdam, and the Dungeons of Lisbon. The most polished nations that ever existed, were originally barbarians*, 'till the progress of reason and refinement, arts and sci-

* Notwithstanding the fictions of Homer and Virgil, who, by the fascinating charms of poetry, endeavour to exalt their respective Nations, and prove their Heroes to be of divine

ences, derived from intercourse with the community of other nations, in consequence of the discovery of the Mariner's Compass and the Divine Art of Printing, dispelled the mists of darkness and error, which existed for so many centuries, during which period superstition and tyranny clasped in their iron fangs one half of the human race.

With respect to literature here, the press is completely fettered, and under a ministerial censorship; although a license press was permitted in the year 1818, they have not produced any work above mediocrity, and there are no political works to be met with, as they are strictly prohibited; such works as are published, consist of Theological Tracts, a Treatise on Navigation and Geography, both wretchedly executed, the Tables of Logarithms being full of errors and false calculations. There are only three Booksellers' shops in the place, and their catalogues consist of translations from the Spanish and Italian, with a few elementary works on Education. There are no newspapers to be met with at the coffee houses, except their Gazette, which is published once a week, and merely contains a Price Current, a List of the Arrivals and Departures of Shipping, and Notices of Public Sales; it is wretchedly printed, and altogether a miserable production.

We must naturally suppose from this state of things, that the mass of the population are not much inclined to reading, or enlightened by study or research; the fact is, the Clergy proscribe every work that comes from the press, if it does not square with their intolerant and bigoted ideas, and stand on a religious foundation, and they make their flocks feel and think that they are in a state of salvation, that ignorance is happiness, and that it is folly to learn wisdom by reading. They (the Clergy)

dread the reach of knowledge, and view the progress of the human understanding with a jaundiced eye.

The state of Society here is composed of the nobility that emigrated with the King in 1808; the merchants and tradesmen that followed soon after from Lisbon; the creole gentry; the labourers, and slaves. The first class live in a splendid and luxurious style. The native gentry, who are kept at a distance by the Court, live in a comfortable manner on the means that they have acquired by their own industry, or inherited from their ancestors. The merchants are very persevering, frugal, and industrious, and many of them have acquired princely fortunes by trade, which they enjoy with much more comfort than the same class in this country, not being burthened by such a pressure of taxation. With respect to the aboriginal natives and negroes, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the former, like the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, lead a wandering life, or are employed in the labours of agriculture, and the latter work at the anvil and the mine.

The female part of the community here have the reputation of being much addicted to devotion and gallantry, and at Church read alternately the prayer-book and the fan:

"Even in penance planning sins anew."

The predominant dress of the middle class of females is a long black gown or cloak of kerseymere or silk, which covers the whole body from the head to the ankles; with this they generally wear white silk stockings and satin slippers; their full dress is very magnificent. On gala, or holy days, it consists of a black silk, or white satin robe, trimmed with Brussels or Mecklin lace; it sets close to the body; it is flounced at the bottom with rows of gold lace, pearls, &c. They wear a tripple neck-lace of topaz, with gold bracelet

divine extraction. Of the existence of Troy, a late Writer of considerable genius and learning, expresses strong doubts, and proves with forcible and cogent arguments, that it never had "a local habitation, or a name," except in the pages of the *Iliad*. Virgil's composition comes nearer to our own times, and is better authenticated; but he wrote for bread, was a flatterer, and wished hypocritically to deify Augustus Cæsar.

* We may conceive that when the news of the Revolution arrived at Rio, it would strike the King and Court with consternation, as the Monarch has been accustomed from infancy to the blind submission of a degenerate race of Nobility, all rapacious as our English Nobility were in the reign of our VIIIth Harry, and amongst them are many such characters, as Vasconcelles, Godoy, and other profligate courtiers.

their

their arms, and a brilliant on every finger; in this dress they appear at Church, with their hair platted in a peculiar manner, something like a Turkish turban; it is generally black, and of luxurious growth, ornamented with bouquets of artificial flowers, intermixed with pearls, and from the continual application of the fingers, it leads a stranger to imagine *that it is not altogether destitute of inhabitants*. Their persons, like the men, are generally under the middle size; they are well shaped, and their complexions olive, with sparkling eyes, with which they express their meaning emphatically to strangers; on the whole, they may be considered as an amiable race, and they form a striking contrast to the men, who are in general shy and repulsive to Europeans, except they have an introduction and long intercourse with them, when it is discovered that under an austere demeanour, they possess the germ of many estimable qualities; they are not easily provoked to quarrel, except you meddle with their religion, or make too free with their wives or daughters.

The King's person is very plain: he is rather above the middle size, very corpulent, and his face strongly marked with the small pox. His countenance denotes an indolent disposition, joined with an appearance of good nature; his habits are regular, and his chief indulgence is said to be in the pleasures of the table; detached from which enjoyment, the time that he is not employed in the affairs of the State, is devoted to devotion, and he is constantly surrounded with priests. On gala days the Court exhibits much state and grandeur: the costume of the nobility, and their equipages, are very splendid,—some of them sport English coaches. The King's body guard are selected from Portuguese tradesmen who emigrated with his Majesty from Lisbon; their attendance is only required on state occasions, for which service they are allowed a small pecuniary compensation, and two suits of uniform within the year; it is superb scarlet, laced with gold, and faced with blue velvet; they are armed with regulation swords and battle axes. The Monarch is escorted into town by a troop of cavalry. The present inhabitants of this City are a mixed

race, and in their persons and complexions betray evident and characteristic marks of their Moorish and Jewish origin; and in many of the ceremonies practised at their religious processions, there appears to be a strong mixture of the Hebrew worship*.

The accommodations for travellers here are very indifferent, which, joined to the bad quality of the provisions, the heat of the climate, and the want of society, renders it a very unpleasant residence for any length of time on the score of pleasure; but when certain profits are in view, it makes pleasure an object of minor and secondary importance, and the idea of progressive gain, and accumulation of riches, with a prospective view of returning to the shores of Britain, after a few years residence, is the grand stimulus that makes the English resident persevere, and submit to many physical and local inconveniences. The Hotels, Taverns, and Coffee-houses, are generally kept by French and Italians, at each of which the charges are enormous, the cookery wretched, and imposition and extortion the order of the day; you have no alternative; you must submit to this state of things, or else have recourse to a *Caza de Pastoo* (Portuguese Eating-house), where every article that you require, meat, drink, and lodging, is loathsome and abominable.

A. SINNOT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, •

May 1.

F the following etymological speculation may be deemed worthy of your acceptance, you will confer a favour by inserting it in the Gentleman's Magazine. It originated in a conversation with a friend in the County of Bedford, which took place last summer, while I was on a visit at his house in the neighbourhood of Dunstable.

T. F.

Respecting the Etymology of DUNSTABLE, there have been various opinions among learned Writers† who

* It has been remarked by a late traveller in Portugal, that many of their Clergy, under a mark of devotedness to the Roman Catholic Religion, are concealed followers of the precepts of Moses.

† Hearne, Chron. de Dunstab. p. 727. Bib. Top. Brit. No. VIII. p. 164. Lyons' Mag. Brit. vol. I. p. 73.

have

have treated upon the subject. It was, after duly considering these opinions, resolved to reject the whole of the Legend about *Dun, the Robber*, together with all other explanations of the word Dunstable, in favour of the more easy and rational solution of Dun-Duna, or Down-Staple, the Market upon the Downs; conceiving the origin of this Town to have been a Staple or Market for Wool, held in the earliest times, in the midst of a very extensive range of Sheep-Walks upon the Chiltern-hills.

This Etymology of Dunstable afforded valuable hints as to the original meanings and derivations of the names of some other places in the same neighbourhood, as follows:—CARDINGTON, or the *Carding-Town*, the residence of the Carders or Combers of Wool; TODDINGTON, or *Todding-Town*, the residence of such as were employed in the Packing or Todding of Wool; HARLINGTON, or the *Hurling-Town*, the residence of those who were occupied in Hurling or Spinning of Wool into Thread;—and SHUTTLINGTON*, or the *Shutting-Town*, the residence of the Shuttlers or Weavers of Woollen Cloth. The congregating together in one particular spot or place, of many persons who followed the same trade or calling, is a fact so well known, and has given rise to so many names of streets, lanes, or allies, in large towns, as to afford a corroboration to the above conjectures.

Pursuing these speculations in the same neighbourhood, it was considered to be probable that Hockliffe was indebted for its denomination to its standing at the foot of an abrupt part of the Chiltern-hills, or the *heah, ho, or high cliff*:—that Houghton-nests derives its name from its situation upon the top of the same hill, and was the *heah, ho, or high town*; being also part of the Royal Domain, it received the addition of *regis* as a term of contradistinction to another Houghton, the property of the Conquest, upon the Amphill, and thence called *Houghton Conquest*.

* Mr. Lysons says this was antiently written Sethlingdone, but does not refer his readers to any particular authority; on the contrary, there are antient inscriptions, and particularly one in the Church, in which it is written Schuthingdone.

The Church and present village of the last-mentioned Houghton stand below the hill, but the original site of the Baronal Mansion and village, it is probable, was antiently, as that of the Mansion is at present, upon the hill. From the situation of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, in the flat part of the county, on the banks of the Ouzell, it was supposed that the name might be a corruption of *Leagh, or Low-town*, and Bozard the name of the original proprietor or Lord t. MILTON (called also Milton-Bryen, from its having been in earlier times possessed by the Bryens) was imagined, with reference to the foregoing explanations, and to its central situation, to have been the *Middle-town*;—and lastly, BATTLESDEN, the property of Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart. was, without difficulty, decided to have been the *Battle-down, or down* upon which some battle has been fought in antient times, the record of which it has not yet been our fortune to extract from the earlier chronicles.

MR. URBAN, April 16.

IN the Supplement to your last Volume, p. 631, b. it is said, that a Mermaid had arrived from Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and was then (Dec. 28) on board the *Borneo*, J. C. Ross, master, lying in the Thames. Is this a real fact? and are there any persons who have seen and examined this curiosity, and can attest the truth of the account? In *Gent. Mag.* 1775 (which I have not at hand) there is, at p. 216, a print and description of a Mermaid, which I believe was then

† *Lysons' Mag. Brit.* vol. I. p. 103.

‡ We understand that a fish, belonging to the class of the *Mammalia*, (erroneously called a Mermaid) did arrive at the time specified, and is now deposited in the Museum of Surgeon's Hall. It is this species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories. It is about eight feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common seal. There is also a young female of the same species, in the same place. The fins terminate (internally) in a structure like the human hand. The breasts of the female are very prominent, and, in suckling its young, not only this appearance, but their situation on the body, must cause that extraordinary phenomenon which has led to the popular belief. In other respects the face is far from looking like that of the human race; and the long hair is entirely wanted. ERR.

exhibited

exhibited in the Strand, and is, I suppose, the same that is declared in *Gent. Mag.* 1809, p. 1190. b. to have been an imposition, "altogether unworthy of notice." I now ask of Mr. Urban, is it, or is it not a fact, that such a fish as is described, whether alive or dead, is or was, in December last, to be seen on board the *Borneo*, in the Thames? R. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 19.

IN your Magazine for January last, page 14, the arms of the Lords *Marinion* are there given by your Correspondent, "W. S." Those mentioned in the margin, that they were used by the *Marinion* family, I am perfectly persuaded and know it to be so from several authentic accounts, but it was only as a quartering; their own paternal coat was worn by Robert de *Marinion* Lord of *Fontney*, in Normandy, and his descendants, as quartered by the now existing family of the *Dymokes*, being *Vairée a Fes Gules*; and that those arms which "W. S." has given (though not exactly right) were the arms of *Hugh de Kilpee* (son of John, son of Henry, who assumed the surname of *Kilpee*, from the castle of *Kilpee*, his principal seat, son of *Hugh*, son of *William*, a Norman), who died temp. John, leaving two daughters his heirs, of which *Joane*, the youngest, was the wife of *Philip Marinion*, and *Isabel*, the eldest, marrying *Robert Waleran*, or *Walrond*. He, in her right, became possessed of the Castle of *Kilpee*, but died 1st of *Edw. I.* without issue, leaving *Robert Waleran* (son of *William*, his brother), *ætat.* 17, his next heir; these *Walerans* bore for arms, *Barry Argent and Azure*, over all an *Eagle displayed Gules*.

Wherefore *Joane* married to *Marinion*, and her issue, became ultimately sole heir to the *Kilpees*, whose arms were, *Argent*, a sword in bend *Sable*, and the crest of that family, as now worn by the *Dymokes*, is a sword erect in pale.

Yours, &c. N. Y. W. G.

ORIGIN OF POINTED ARCHITECTURE. No. II.

(Continued from p. 224.)

IN my last I gave a sketch of the origin and perfection of the *Pointed Style* of Architecture, attri-

buted its commencement to our own Country; I shall now proceed to an examination of the Theory of Mr. *Lascelles*.

The Historical System.

Part II. p. 28. "Our first step is, that there has been a peculiar style allotted to Sacred Architecture." But, before I proceed with the Author "to investigate from what pattern that style was taken, and why," it is necessary to ascertain whether this position, the ground work of the Theory, is correct, or not. Mr. *Lascelles* assumes, in p. 27, that "as Military and Royal Crowns followed the pattern of the kindred architecture, so the *Tiara* and *Episcopal Mitre* followed some elementary form in the Ecclesiastical," and instances the Greek Imperial Crown, the Episcopal Mitre, and that of the Jewish High Priest, all which "present the contour of an imperfectly spheric cone, any hyperbolic section of which gives us that arch we meet with at every step, repeated in the windows, &c. of a Gothic Cathedral." P. 28.

As it is clear that no peculiar style was allotted to Sacred Architecture during the Greek Empire; on the contrary, their Churches were built after the same style as the more ancient Temples, it would be unprofitable to enquire whence this crown was derived; its bearing no reference to the Architecture of the Empire, is sufficient for the present purpose. The *Episcopal Mitre*, as represented in the tombs of the ancient Bishops and Abbots, does not in most cases shew a pointed arch, but the fruct is usually formed by angular lines, resembling the acute pediment roof, or gable end of a building, and there is, I believe, no direct testimony of the actual shape of the mitre worn by the Jewish High Priest. That seen on the head of *Aaron*, at this time, is evidently borrowed from the Christian Mitre. Enough, I think, has been already brought forward to shew that Mr. *Lascelles*' hypothesis, that there has been a peculiar style allotted to Sacred Architecture, rests on a very weak foundation, if he relies on these doubtful authorities for its support. But admitting that its correctness is established, greater difficulties arise upon the pursuit of the enquiry, from what pattern the style was taken, and why.

Several

Several pages are occupied with conjectures of the effects which the Deluge probably had upon the world in general in their religious ceremonies, none of which apply immediately to the subject. But the author concludes, that in memory of the same event, the Altar raised by Noah, and the Ark subsequently constructed by Moses, were both in the shape of the Ark, that preserved the family of Noah, and which is presumed to have been in the form of a ship or boat, "any horizontal, parabolic, or perpendicular section of this form gives the Pointed Arch." P. 38. This is in fact, the substance of the Historical System. The pattern from which the style is taken is discovered to be the Ark. It was adopted to perpetuate the memory of the Deluge, and for the same reason continued in buildings for Ecclesiastical purposes, first by Moses, and subsequently by the Israelites, until they perfected a regular system, and that system the same as was afterwards revived by the Christians in the Thirteenth Century. The honour of the invention is therefore given to a nation whose narrow-minded adherence to the words of the second commandment, always did, and does to this moment, prevent their encouraging the elegant art of sculpture, to which the style in question is indebted for half its beauty.

An examination, however, of the evidences adduced in favour of this argument, will at once expose its fallacy. "I have only," adds Mr. Lascelles, (p. 38) "to point the attention of the reader, first to the book of Exodus, chap. xxv. xxvi. xxvii. re-capitulated with the addition of the sacred rites and vestments in chap. xxxvi. xxxvii. xxxviii. xxxix. and next to the sixth chapter of the first book of Kings. The proportions there given are evidently those of the hulk of a ship or boat."

Now when we run over in Exodus these proportions, together with the "carved ornaments, statues," &c.; "the two cherubims, with wings expanded, and looking downwards from the roof;" "the carvings of pomegranates, knops or gourds, of lilies, opening flowers, roses, and palm trees;" "and when in the book of Kings we read of the narrow windows of Solomon's temple;" "and

when we add to these the hanging chambers, the narrow rests without the walls;" "and when we reflect that a form of architecture should be allotted to sacred purposes;" "it seems, I say, to follow, by irresistible analogy, that this also must have been derived from the same common origin." I am at a loss to conceive in what way the author can attribute the ornaments here enumerated to the Pointed Style, or what connexion he can discover between the description of the Tabernacle, the Ark, the Mercy Seat, and the Altar; as made under Divine command, by Moses, and the detail of the antient English Style of Architecture which prevailed from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. The Tabernacle was nothing more than a moveable tent, suitable to the situation of the Israelites at the time the revelation was given. The Ark and the Altar were portable, and borne about by staves, passing through rings at their sides, as shrines were afterwards carried in processions in the Monastic Churches. But when the author says "the proportions there given are evidently those of the hulk of a ship or boat," he labours under as palpable a misconception of Naval as of Pointed Architecture. The dimensions of the Ark (see Exodus, chap. xxv. 10), were two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half in breadth, and the same in height; of the Mercy Seat (ver. 17) two cubits and a half in length, and one and a half in breadth. The table, (ver. 23) two cubits in length, one in breadth, and one and a half in height; and of the Altar of Burnt Offering, (ibid. chap. xxvii. 1) five cubits in length, as many in breadth, and three in height. Now, I would ask, was ever a ship or a boat constructed, whose breadth was three fifths of its whole length, and the same in depth? any one must know that such a vessel would be incapable of making way in its proper element: the Altar was evidently of the pedestal form, and nearly of the same proportions as it would be at this day, if such an appendage to our Churches existed; and as the Scripture expressly says it was to be "four square," it would have made a worse ship than the Ark or the Mercy Seat. The ornaments

ornaments have as little connexion with the style as the proportions. The Cherubims were placed over the ark with expanded wings, but these angelic representations, so far from forming a part of the decoration of our ancient Churches, were a modern introduction of Sir C. Wren and his school; and but *two* of the other ornaments can be met with in the embellishments of our ancient architecture; the opening flowers, which came into use in the Thirteenth Century: and the rose, which was a Tudor introduction, peculiar almost to buildings of the Sixteenth Century, being the well known badge of the united houses, its origin is therefore so very modern, that I think Mr. Lascelles is not likely to advance it as a proof of the validity of the claims of the Jewish nation: and the pillars of the tabernacle were merely posts with hooks, to support the curtains of it. (Exod. xxxvi. v. 37, 38). As to the buildings of Solomon, if they resembled any style now known, it was rather the Grecian or Roman, to which the descriptions will apply without any strained construction. The famous Temple had a porch, or portico, in front, of its whole breadth (1 Kings, ch. vi.) in this resembling the Grecian Temples. Narrow windows may be constructed in any style, according to the fancy of the builder, as to the "narrowed rests." I do not consider enough is said to allow of the appropriation of the term "buttress" to them: and the proportions are as much at variance with a ship or boat as those I have before canvassed. The inner court of the Temple was built with "three rows of paved stones, and a row of cedar beams," i.e. three series or stories of columns of stone, and an upper one of pillars of wood, arranged over each other, in the manner of the Roman Amphitheatres. The Seventh Chapter describes the house of the forest of Lebanon, a palace (which appears in opposition to the Historical System, to have been erected in the same style as the Temple.) This was built upon four rows of cedar pillars, with cedar beams upon the pillars. This description cannot refer to Pointed Architecture, where entablatures supported by pillars are entirely unknown; but it assimilates exactly with the Grecian, in which

the architrave actually supplies the place of such beams, as its name signifies: like the Temple, it had a portico, but of this the description is more explicit, "and he made a porch of pillars," which is so very opposite to what we meet with in the Pointed Style, that the description could never be intended for it. One more remark will close this branch of the enquiry; among the works of Hiram, the brazier, are enumerated chapters for the tops of the pillars of the porch, of lily work; and the pillars Jachin and Boaz, had on their tops lily work, which evidently refers to some order resembling the Corinthian.

Whatever style therefore the architecture of this celebrated temple was, I think I have succeeded in proving it was not of the Pointed: what then becomes of the Historical System; which, if the author applies to that style of architecture, in which our forefathers erected so many noble edifices, he must have greatly misunderstood, or not have attentively studied the subject. But this I think will appear to be fact, upon consideration of the remainder of the volume, which I beg leave to defer to a future opportunity.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 27.

LETTER from America, noticing the first appearance there of our countryman, Mr. Kean, states the belief, that if an American, possessing the full powers of that Tragedian, had attempted the same characters, he would have been condemned by the Critics. Fortunately the great point of failure appears to have been indulgently waived to accommodate the Actor. —Another Letter says: "The English Tragedian has given more satisfaction than on his first appearance. His local pronunciation does him an injury in this Country, where we have the *pure* English."—Surely this subject requires the serious attention of the Directors of our Sunday Schools, or their emigrating scholars may chance to impair the value of this colonial production—*PURE ENGLISH*. However, as some check to this taking effect by emigrating

grating agriculturists, let them consider the following statement from the pen of an intelligent American, residing near Philadelphia, giving a faithful picture of things as late as February last.

"I am surprised at your information as to *** proposing to bring out a supply of horned cattle and sheep. The stock of cows in this country is confessedly excellent; of sheep we have every variety; and except from a few men of enthusiasm, who devote their time and money to the object of improving our stock, he will find but little encouragement. Profit I would not venture to predict, he will gain none; fame, he may, and it may make him some amends for the loss. As for farming in America, as a matter of profit, it is out of the question, and your advice therefore to confine himself to a small tract of cultivated land, and that near the city, was most judicious. I have perhaps before advanced an opinion, that if a first rate Pennsylvania farm, amply stocked, was given to a gentleman, who should be well acquainted with the theory and practice, upon condition he should not labour himself, that he should have a fresh joint of meat daily on his table, a glass of wine for his friends, and a plain carriage to convey his family to a place of worship and to visit his friends, such a one, I am certain, would in a few years be sold out by the sheriffs. So much is expended in labour, and consumed in our long winters, and so little is produced by our agricultural pursuits.—The property I hold, about 200 acres, might as a farm sell for 20,000 dollars; yet I shall feel content if it supports itself, and gradually improves in cultivation under my own management.

"My advice to our late friend * * was, to purchase a snug box, and as much land as he could cultivate with his penknife, and to buy every thing, which his income enabled him to do. That plan he rejected, and upon an 100 acres, he expended upwards of 30,000 dollars, with a vast deal of individual labour. When the estate was confessedly in high condition, it was sold for 19,000 dollars, and if now on sale, I doubt whether it would fetch 9,000 dollars. Such is the depression in every species of

property, and if grain and other produce does not command the expense of cultivation, what then remains the value of the land—nothing!"

Eu. H.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT AGES OF SOCIETY.

(Resumed from p. 227.)

WHILE we view the revolutions of intellect, as recorded by History, and find that the same people, inhabiting the same soil, inhaling the same atmosphere, are, at one epoch, brightening marts, and abounding in genius, at another the slaves of superstition and credulity, we yet find that various nations of the earth exhibit almost respectively in their inhabitants, their peculiar mental dispositions and traits of genius.

This variety is discernible in civilized, but is much more conspicuous in savage life;—indeed so signally does the diversity appear, that it seems, of itself, sufficient to overturn the famous theory which Helvetius has advanced, and upon which he builds so implicitly in all his philosophical enquiries concerning man, his capacities, and his nature,—that men, intellectually considered, are originally in their character, the same,—the inequalities which characterize them, in this respect, are not the effect of different organization, but of education.

Against this hypothesis it may successfully be urged, that various tribes, whose manners and mode of life (which may be understood to constitute the moral causes which Helvetius understands by education) pretty nearly assimilate, yet exhibit to the narrow observer, very different features of genius on capacities of mind.

A salvo indeed is the like diversity observable between certain barbarous tribes; without ascending the extreme latitudes of the frigid zone, where intense frost, and regions of perpetual ice, seem to have "frozen the genial current" which swells the soul, and stimulates the genius of beings of a less inhospitable soil.

The Indians of the Isthmus of Darien, and the white Negroes of Africa and Asia, are reported to be as remarkable for the excessive weakness and stupidity of their mental faculties,

culties, as for their bodily degeneracy and want of vigour;—many other tribes of savages in their state of nature, from the Wigwam of the wandering Esquimaux and the Indian of Terra Firma, to the Craal of the Hottentot, inclusive of the emigratory and gregarious beings which occupy so large a portion of either hemisphere, are characterized by diverse traits of genius, and indicate various capacities of intelligence, where no sufficient grounds appear for ascribing this diversity, either to the physical state of their soil and atmosphere, or their internal moral regulations.

M. Pauw (a philosopher whose ingenious speculation, connected with this subject, commands indeed the respect, although they may not obtain the implicit confidence of the examiner) assumes, that the influences of climate are signally great, no less upon the energies, than upon the laws, civil policy, and manners of a people.—“On comparing,” says he, “the legislative codes of the temperate, with those of the Torrid Zones, all is contrast, nothing analogous.—There are,” he resumes, “people who, it should seem, can never emerge out of infancy, or a state of nature. The Esquimaux, the Greenlanders, will not have towns, or which is the same thing, a cultivated soil, while the present position of the globe remains the same with respect to them. The Negro will never be civilized while he dwells under the Line, exposed to the greatest heat the earth knows.”

M. Pauw, however, here speaks in particular of the extremes of cold and heat, which have been considered by various speculators as unfit for the medium of high intellectual powers.

This research and penetration, which may sometimes excuse his excessive love of theory, appears to have convinced him that the graduated latitudes of our system have an essential influence in calling forth the play of fancy, or the flights of genius,—that the genial, or pernicious properties of atmosphere impart a certain natural cast to the active and intelligent propensities of those who inhale it.

These physical causes, it will be acknowledged, may have their effect

in imparting to the thinking, or to the literary labours of such a people, a certain colour, or complexion,—in giving them some peculiar tinge or native bias, which may not be found in the writings of nations warmed by another sun;—although with some, it may seem scarcely to be reconciled to the present state of our knowledge that they can be instrumental in elevating the undertaking, or inspiring, in any powerful degree, the active faculties of mind. That mind can be invigorated,—that fancy can be brightened,—or strength of genius depend on temerity, or mildness, or warmth of atmosphere, is perhaps difficult to imagine.

That there is an atmosphere a principle of vitality which is often productive of striking results,—that the air which surrounds and supports us has often an essential power and dominion over the animal frame and spirits; as also the moral disposition and temperament, in the relative proportions, as it is congenial or adverse with their organized and elementary principles,—those who have philosophically attended to such subjects, will readily acknowledge.

This, from striking diversities, and propension and habits of various uninstructed nations, may be inferred,—but whether acuteness of understanding, or brightness of imagination, is capable of receiving a similar stimulus, is certainly quite another question.

It has been supposed that the luxuriant and indolent inhabitants of Eastern countries had, nevertheless, a more elevated cast of genius, a greater turn for brilliant expression, and a superior talent for fine imagery, than nations of a Western hemisphere, or people more approximating the poles.

“The voluptuous climates of Asia,” observes the philosophical Dr. Gillies, “produced invention and ingenuity, but softened the tempers of men into a fitness for servitude. The rigorous severity of European skies gave strength and agility to the limbs, and hardy boldness to the mind,—but chilled the fancy, and benumbed the finer feelings of the soul.”—These superior advantages of the East were supposed to be the effects of a mild atmosphere,—of a clear and cloudless sky,—of a fertile soil,

soil, and all the genial accompaniments of such latitudes.

It has, again, on the other hand, been assumed, that all the productions of Eastern climes partake, in a certain degree, of languour, feebleness, and puerility, of conception,—if not in works purely of fiction, yet in all their efforts of a scientific nature, or in literary undertakings which require more application or seriousness of thought,—and that, as we leave the equinoxial regions, and approximate towards the North, the more frequent do we find the signs of boldness and originality of invention and of intellectual vigour. Of these theories, the first stands supported by no inconsiderable proportion of facts. In works of agreeable fiction in particular, those countries bordering on the region from whence the ancestors of mankind first emigrated, may have always, in a greater or less degree excelled.

“The Arabians and Persians,” says an elegant writer, “have always been the greatest Poets of the East, and among them, as amongst other nations, Poetry was the earliest vehicle of all their learning. Arabia also has been long famed for the alluring compositions of fancy, which indicate at least a warmth and exuberance of colouring, and certainly matured about the time of the middle ages, upon her prolific soil, whole swarms of Physicians, Sages, Poets, Orators, and Rhetoricians, who filled their libraries, and transplanted their arts into surrounding, and even distant lands.”

Multiplied examples of the force and original beauty of the Eastern writers have always been selected from the Sacred Writings, especially from the Prophets, as Dr. Lowth and other Divines have so judiciously pointed out. Of such a character is the Book of Job, the Song of Solomon, and many parts of the writings of David, which have long been celebrated as occasionally displaying in their respective authors, force of sentiment, vigour of thought, and a mind well stored with images.

It is reasonable to imagine that countries subject to the fructifying influences of a benign atmosphere, may, by the variety of beautiful objects which variegate their face, by the stores of Nature's gifts, which

adorn her vegetative domain, afford to their respective inhabitants a vast superiority over their neighbours of a more inhospitable climate and soil, in point of descriptive eloquence, and copiousness and capacity of utterance. Their ideas may proportionally expand, and their imagination, having a wider field in which to expatiate, may launch out into happy similitudes and innocent combinations, to which those who live in climates marked with comparative sterility, and struggling under accumulated privations of a physical kind, are strangers.

The luxuriance of soil, and richness of vegetation which distinguishes many of the Islands of the Mediterranean;—their atmosphere,—mild under the perpetual influence of the sun, and wafting the breezes of a thousand aromatic shrubs,—were, doubtless, powerful instruments in assisting the fervid inspirations of some of the ancient Poets of Greece and Rome,—and, we may add, as corroborative of the hypothesis of the influence of climate upon the human genius, the sportive and sprightly Theocritus, in his beautiful *Idyllia*, seems especially, to have profited from the peculiarly fortunate situation in which his muse was unfolded. As a pastoral writer, observes an intelligent commentator of this Poet of rural life, he found every advantage in the delicious climate and luxurious landscapes of Sicily. No country could have presented them with a more beautiful assemblage of rural images. The picturesque scenery of the hills and the vallies diversified beyond,—an almost endless variety of trees and shrubs;—the grottoes, precipices, and fountains, of the most romantic appearance;—and the sweetness and serenity of the skies;—all these, combined with the tranquillity of retirement, in awakening the Muse and inspiring the Pastoral numbers.” If, as is farther remarked, this attractive writer described what he saw and felt; if “his scenes are the immediate transcript of Nature,” it may by no unfair inference be assumed, that the productions of the writer of imagination receives, at once, oftentimes a powerful assistance and a peculiar character.

It was an opinion of that eminent critic, Dr. Blair, that the strong hyperbolical

peribolical manner which we have seen long accustomed to call the Oriental manner of poetry, because some of the earliest poetical productions came to us from the East, — characteristic of the age, rather than of a country; — and belongs, in some measure, to all nations of that period which first gives rise to music and to song."

"Diversity of climate and of manner of living will however," the same author remarks, "occasion some diversity in the strain of the first Poetry of Nations.—Thus," he continues, "we find all the remains of the ancient Gothic Poetry remarkably fierce, and breathing nothing but slaughter and blood;—while the Peruvian and Chinese songs, turn from the earliest times upon milder subjects. The Celtic Poetry, in the days of Ossian, though chiefly of the martial kind, yet had, in consequence of long cultivation, obtained a considerable mixture of tenderness and refinement." There is, likewise, a considerable share of reason, as well as of fact, to be adduced in favour of the latter hypothesis.

It may be said that, throughout Turkey, and indeed all Mahometan countries, an indolence prevails, (which perhaps might be chiefly traced to physical causes,) highly inimical to active intellectual exertions, — to bold sallies of thought, or nervous exhibitions of style and of sentiment.

Montesquieu has somewhere remarked, concerning the natives of America; "Ce qui fait qu'il y a tant de nations sauvages Ameriques? C'est que la terre y produit d'elle-même beaucoup de fruits dont on peut se nourrir."

Although the fallacy of this aphorism, so far as it relates to the Americans, has been properly exposed by a succeeding writer, it serves at least, in the abstract, to show that Montesquieu assumed that a luxuriant soil, spontaneously producing the richest fruits of Nature, — tends to enervate the human character and mind; — an opinion certainly not deserving of support.

It has again been often remarked, that the inhabitants of Northern climes pre-eminently evince, in their habits of thinking, and their com-

positions, originality of idea, and, in whatever of fancy they may be inferior to people inhabiting regions nearer the equator, — they have yet been observed to show a greater depth of reasoning, and a more solid capacity than the more ameliorated writers who inhale breezes of milder latitudes, or languish under the heats of a tropical sun. E. P.

(To be continued.)

A Letter addressed to Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, as President of the Metropolitan Cambrian Institution.

SIR WATKIN,

GREAT exertions have of late been used in the Principality with the view of cultivating the Welsh Language and Literature; and to promote these laudable objects, I observe a Society formed in London, at the head of which is your name.

As a native of the Principality, I feel a lively interest in the views of that Society. No language, in my opinion, is too insignificant to merit neglect, and I am sufficiently acquainted with the Welsh to pronounce it eminently deserving of the attention exhibited towards it by the Cambrian Institution.

Having said thus much by way of preface, lest I should be considered obnoxious to the charge of any disregard to the interest of my country, I come to the point upon which I take the liberty of addressing you.

You are well aware, Sir, that for centuries past, the Welsh Language has been falling gradually into disuse, and the English making rapid advances in the Principality. Such has been the progress of the latter, of late years, that all the respectable part of the inhabitants are more conversant in it, than in the former; and even the lower orders are not without a smattering of it. This being the case, I beg leave to propose the question to the consideration of your Society — whether the plan adopted, to promote the cultivation of the Welsh Language, is not likely to be productive of more evil than good, as regards the real interests of the natives; as it has evidently a strong tendency to check and impede that progress

progress which the English has been making in that part of the country. This, I think, cannot fail to be the result of the zeal evinced for the Welsh Language, unless some method is had recourse to, in order to counteract it.

To estimate aright the evils arising from the cultivation of the Welsh Language, to the detriment of the English, it will be necessary to take a cursory view of the situation of affairs in Wales, connected as it is at present with England, as respects its religion, its laws, its commerce, and the disposition of its inhabitants.

The use of two languages, instead of one, in a religious point of view alone, is productive of no inconsiderable evil. As the languages now stand, the service of the Church is performed partly in Welsh, and partly in English; the prayers in the one and the sermon in the other; and so *vice versa*. Thus one part of the congregation is ever defrauding the other of the benefit of their religion. But the lower orders, on the English Sunday, desert the Church and attend the Conventicle. Having this plea at first for seceding from the establishment, they, by degrees, become professed sectaries; and thus, it must be allowed, religion and morality receive a deep and lasting wound.

The next consideration, which, though it be in reality but a secondary matter, yet, as it is less remote in its consequences, will, no doubt, by many be deemed of primary importance, is the administration of justice. The laws are dispersed, and *all* the written transactions of the Country are carried on in the English Language. On this head the evils are incalculable, and the difficulties often insurmountable. In cases of libel, or defamation, which originated in the Welsh, and are now brought into Court to be tried in the English Language, the parties are frequently foiled, and the ends of justice defeated.

No language will admit of a literal translation, or is always capable of giving every word its full force and meaning in another. The Judges are totally ignorant of the Welsh, the Barristers equally so, and the Attorneys, not uncommonly, without any knowledge of it. The issue of the whole matter then rests on the side-

lity of the Interpreter, who is not, at all times, the most competent for his office. And how, I would ask, can justice and equity be administered in such a case? But the evil does not rest even here. I have myself been present on the Carmarthen Circuit, when, to my personal knowledge, one half of the Jurors were utterly unacquainted with the language in which they were addressed by the Judge; and this too in deciding on the life and death of a fellow creature.

As the English and Welsh are now blended and interwoven, by mutual interest, by laws, by commerce, and by intermarriages, it would be for the advantage of the latter of these, were there no Welsh Language; and I mean no disparagement to my country when I say so. But until England becomes Wales, and Wales England (if I may so express it) I would have no man fill a public office without a knowledge of the Welsh Language. The worthy Bishop of St. David's has wisely laid it down as a rule, that no Clergyman should be ordained, or instituted to a Living in his Diocese, without having first made himself master of the vulgar tongue, in which the service of his Church is generally performed. And, till the desirable end be attained, that the commonalty have but one language for their daily transactions, I would that there were neither Judge nor Magistrate appointed to such an office before he understood the Welsh. Justice business is attended in most instances with much difficulty, and even expense, to the lower orders, arising from the little knowledge which Magistrates generally possess of the Welsh tongue; and the matter, at last, is but indifferently done.

As the Welsh have for a long series of years past been emulous of imitating the English in their dress, language, manners, and customs, I think it much to their advantage, that every possible encouragement should be given to the English tongue in the common transactions of life, that they might more properly become one people, without distinction of languages, under the same government and the same laws.

I cannot therefore but be of opinion, that the attempts now making
by

by the London Institution to revive the ancient spirit of the natives for their mother tongue, will tend greatly to impede their desirable end.

It should therefore be understood, that the views of the Society are meant to be confined to the preservation of the Welsh Language in its native purity, merely as a dead language; and some method adopted on the other hand, to promote the use of the English.

Should any one be disposed to insinuate that the writer, by the above observations, discovers a deficiency in the true spirit of his country; his answer is—that it is his regard for his country alone which has induced him to offer them, and that he deems he consults its best interests by obtruding them on the notice of his brother Welshmen.

D. W.

— Mr. URBAN, May 12.

THE recent discussion in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the Judgment pronounced by the enlightened Judge who presided, in the case of *Iron Coffins*, (see p. 163) has disclosed a subject which well deserves Legislative inquiry. In endeavouring to settle a proper fee for Burials in this new patent mode of preparing bodies for interment, the value of the space of ground in the Church-yard came fairly into consideration, and it appeared that upon application through several of the parishes, the demand differed according to the limited space of the Burial-ground in some, and according to the extent of the parochial population in others; and this had brought forward a chemical question of the durability of iron beyond that of wood. But in all of them, the space for interment has been generally shewn to be too small, even in addition to the vaults under the Churches. Now, if we look back to the 50 new Churches erected in the reign of Queen Anne, we shall travel over the space of 100 years, in which continual burials, crowded together, have taken place in the metropolis and the vicinity, without any step, except the decay of nature acting upon bodies inhumed in damp earth, having been adopted to preserve the immense mass of corruption from one day overpowering the health of the city. In many of the vaults of Churches,

the coffins remain crammed together and piled in heaps on each other, unseen and undistinguishable, except in cases where persons of property have obtained a secluded vault for themselves!—It is well known, that the deeper any grave is dug in the Church-yard, the fees are justly increased in proportion to the labour, and this affords a reason to account for the far greater number of burials being laid too near the surface, especially of those of the poor. The deeper the body is laid, the more secure it is from the chance of disturbance by neighbouring graves being dug, and the more probable it is, that the dampness of the earth would operate to its more speedy decay; for the oak, of which the coffin is generally made, receives or emits a corrosive moisture, which subdues the lead, of which the inward coffin is generally made, and if there be no lead coffin, the decay may be quicker; I believe this is the fact, but the chemists can better explain it. Hence it would be very advantageous for the living, if the lead were inhumed as deeply as possible; and we always find among ancient nations, that where it was not their practice to burn the body of the deceased, the interment was either very deep in the earth, or their tomb was sunk many feet still deeper; as those of Cheops and Cephrenes, below the Pyramids of Memphis, and those of Psammeticus and Necho, now exhibiting by Belzoni, (see p. 417), afford eminent proofs. We cannot think ourselves secure from plague, or any other fatal visitation, which would, if it should ever happen again, necessarily lay open our charnel-houses and our burial places so extensively as to produce an addition to such a fatality. In a populous parish, and where there is any hospital for the relief of poor persons afflicted with any contagious fever, great numbers are consigned to the grave within much too small a space from the surface for the security of passengers; but this danger is most seriously increased when any of the adjoining ground is opened for another interment, over which the mourners, the minister, and the attendants, bend in the last duties of sorrow, incautious of their safety!

This caution of making much deeper graves

graves is attentively observed by the Quakers, and the Jews never close their coffins without scattering Jerusalem earth upon the head or breast of the body, which soon, I believe, reduces it to a powder. In both these instances, we may take useful example; far preferably to the idea which some have suggested of burning all those which are lying in the vaults of the Churches, the exhalations of which might cause inconveniences and consequences as great as the existing evil. But the depth of the graves, with this Jerusalem earth, might be easily obtained by supplying Church-yards with several loads of earth laid upon the surface, which would leave the burials hitherto made there, at so many feet deeper; and the new interments might be laid in more regular order than has been customary, which would afford much more room, and remedy much of the mischief deprecated.

The Jews never suffer the repose of the dead to be disturbed by burying another body in the same grave, even after a long time; but as they are much scattered in different parts of the kingdom, their number of interments do not increase too inconveniently in the burial grounds. But not to extend these cursory hints too far, let me offer them to the serious attention of those whom they most materially concern in the management of our parochial and spiritual affairs, with whom respect for the dead is happily interwoven in the welfare of the living—and as every one awaits with dutiful resignation the awful and certain summons, when this mortal part shall be wrapped in clay, and earth shall reunite with earth from whence it sprung, it behoves us to prepare the silent grave as the last house of all living, so as that the duty and welfare of survivors be regarded and preserved.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March 26.*

THE anecdotes of Queen Elizabeth visiting Westminster School, and of its celebrated Master, Dr. Busby, p. 123, reminds me of an anecdote of that celebrated flagellant, which you may perhaps not object to insert, as a sequel to that just alluded to.

It happened one morning, whilst

the Doctor was at his desk, hearing a class, that a stone came suddenly through the window, and fell very near him; on which, knowing that some of the boys were without, he dispatched two of the larger boys of the class he was hearing, to bring in the culprit, for whom he, in the mean time, took out his instrument of flagellation.

The boys being, however, unwilling to bring in their offending comrade, who was soon discovered, they laid their hands upon a meagre looking Frenchman, who happened to pass by at the time; they brought him in, and accused him of the trespass, upon which, without hearing what he had to say for himself, the Doctor said "Take him up," and gave him just such a flogging as he would one of his own boys. The Frenchman thinking it in vain to shew his resentment for the unexpected chastisement he had received, to a Master surrounded by his scholars, and exposed to their hootings, indignantly retreated; but at the first coffee-house he came to, stopped, wrote the Doctor a challenge, and sent it by a porter. Having read this *billet doux*, he ordered in the messenger, on whose appearance, says the Doctor again, "Take him up," and served him exactly as he had done his employer. It was now the porter's turn to be wrathful, who returned growling and swearing that the Frenchman should make him full amends for the treatment he had exposed him to; from whom, however, all the redress he got, was a shrug of the shoulders, accompanied with the exclamation, "Ah, sure he be de *vipping* man, he *vip* me, vip you, and vip all de world." N.

Mr. URBAN, *Sandwich, April 28.*

HAVING been for some days past rambling about the villages adjacent to my native place, exploring every green lane and unfrequented path,

"Where once my careless Childhood strayed,"

and also visited again that venerable and sacred edifice in which my father ministered, and where his loved and honoured remains have been long deposited, I am led to mention an antient tablet of painted wood, erected to the memory of Capt. Boyman Sampson,

Sampson, on the top of which are placed two hour glasses, which being then familiar implements in common use, attracted my particular notice when a child; the sand of one of them was run out, and the other within about a quarter of an hour, under which there is a moral and impressive distich, not very poetical :

"My glass is run,
And yours will soon be done."

In a former visit to this Church I missed one of these monumental appendages, which had been displaced by the workmen employed in whitewashing the walls, but afterwards found in one of the galleries, and fixed again in its place. Before the removal of the old pulpit and reading desk in 1770, they stood against one of the fine lofty pillars which support the great Saxon tower in the centre of the Church, near the above mentioned monument, and I have often sat gazing at those hour-glasses during what I then thought long and tiresome sermons (though certainly they were not of that description), or stopping my ears and opening them alternately while the congregation was singing. These childish faults were sometimes observed and re-proved; but as they were too trivial to leave any painful impression on the mind, I recollect them, at the distance of more than fifty years, with some degree of interest and pleasure, as marking the simplicity of that happy age, when even our faults and follies were comparatively blameless.

At the early age of fourteen, I lost the Guide and Protector of my Youth, when it stands most in need of paternal care and admonition; when passions gain the ascendancy, and engage in that great encounter with the principles of reason and religion, which commonly determines the tenour of our lives; when those important precepts which have been piously inculcated are freely called in question by some weak and dissolute companions, whose judgment we should despise on any other occasion; and we are too often, for a time at least, seduced to make light of the instructions of our childhood, as fit only to keep children in awe, or at most, the lower orders of the people in a convenient subjection to their superiors. We find ourselves pos-

sessed of many social qualities, and are inclined to think that the Gracious Being by whom they were implanted in our nature, cannot possibly intend we should be singular, and for ever counteracting the prevailing rules and manners of the world in which we are placed; not considering how far they deviate from those he has prescribed, and that every deviation will sooner or later be discovered to have tainted the pure springs of rational enjoyment, and materially injured, if not absolutely destroyed, our capacity for the only solid comforts and permanent pleasures of our existence here, and deprived us of that conscious peace and assurance of a future and happier state, which cannot be regained but by more severe and painful restrictions than those which we have unhappily too often disregarded or contemned; and which would assuredly have saved us from many an hour of anguish and remorse, when, in the forcible language of our great moralist, Johnson (reversing in one point his position), we shall wish, but can never vainly wish, that we had not forsaken the ways of virtue; for, let us remember, that reformation is never hopeless, nor sincere endeavours ever unassisted; but the Wanderer may at last return, after all his errors; and he who implores strength and courage from above, shall find danger and difficulty give way before him. He may securely trust his cause to that powerful Advocate, whose completion of our rescue from a fate infinitely more terrible than temporal death we have so recently commemorated, and who has "opened the gate of everlasting life" to all his penitent and faithful followers. But to return from this digression (which I hope may not be altogether useless) to the subject of my purposed retrospection, the rapid progress of those successive periods which have led me imperceptibly from youth to age, and, after many years employed in the active pursuits and professional concerns of life, have brought me back to the long-remembered scenes of my early days,

"When life was new, and every thought
was bliss."

To seek out, amidst the alterations of more than half a century, every local

local object of which there are any traces to be found, and cherish the fond ideas inseparably attached to them; to improve the moral sentiment conveyed by those two monumental and familiar implements, whereby the regular divisions of the passing day are shewn, and the ultimate extent of human life is measured, which still remain to admonish me that one is emblematic of the fixed and final state of all who are departed to eternity, and the other of our near and incessant approach to the unknown and boundless regions of our future existence.

W. B.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, *West Square.*

(Continued from p. 199.)

THE Roman general, Titus Quintus Flamininus*, having defeated Philip king of Macedonia, caused proclamation to be made at the Isthmic games, where universal Greece was assembled, that all the Greek cities which had been subject to the Macedonian yoke, should thenceforward be free and independent, and exempt from tribute. On the annunciation of such joyous and unexpected tidings, so loud a shout of exultation was raised by the countless multitude around, that some birds (Plutarch says, crows), which happened to be flying over the scene, were stunned with the noise, and fell, stupefied, to the ground.—*Lib. 4, 8, 5.*

Alexander the Great, in one of his marches, was overtaken by a violent snow-storm, and obliged to halt.—While seated near a fire, he chanced to see an aged soldier benumbed with cold, and nearly deprived of animation. At this discovery, he sprang to the sufferer, took him up in his arms, and placed him in his own seat, observing, that what would have been death by the Persian laws, (meaning the act of sitting on the king's throne) should to him be life.—*Lib. 5, 1, ext. 1.*

When Pyrrhus was at Tarentum, whither he had been invited to join in a war against the Romans, he was

informed that some of the inhabitants, in the freedom of convivial merriment, had spoken disrespectfully of him. On receiving this information, he summoned the parties to appear before him, and inquired of them whether it was true that they had used such language: whereupon, one of their number candidly acknowledged the fact, adding, "What has been reported to you, is a mere trifle, compared to what we would further have said, if our wine had not failed us."—The bold naïveté of this reply converted Pyrrhus's frown into a smile; and he dismissed the offenders unpunished.—

Lib. 5, 1, ext. 3.

While Pisistratus exercised despotic power at Athens, his daughter was met in the street by a young man, who forcibly ravished from her a kiss: at which liberty the young lady's mother was so incensed, that she urged the tyrant to punish the offender with death. Pisistratus, however, instead of gratifying her resentment, coolly asked, "If we kill those who *love* us, what shall we do to those who *hate* us?"—*Lib. 5, 1, ext. 2.* [This reply loses, in some measure, its point, not only in my English translation, but also in Valerius's Latin; as the original words of Pisistratus (recorded by Plutarch) contain a *double entendre*, which cannot be rendered in either language; the same word, in the Greek, signifying both to *love* and to *kiss*. And, *à-propos*, this reminds me of a curious enigmatic epigram, which I recollect to have somewhere read, containing a play on the same word. I here quote it, as likely to prove acceptable to some of your readers, who will find no difficulty in solving the enigma, when they advert to its title.

Εἰς Δυσωδίαν.

Εἰ με φίλους, μισοῖς με* καὶ, εἰ μισοῖς με,
Φίλους με*

Καὶν δὲ με μὴ μισῆς, φιλάται, μὴ με
Φιλ.]

(To be continued.)

* * Mr. GRAHAM thanks Mr. Francis of Colchester for rectifying the mistake made at the Anniversary of Goldsmith, respecting the death of Mr. Newell, and is happy to learn that that ingenious Editor of Goldsmith's Poems is in good health. Mr. F. has accounted for the error.

* Flamininus, not Flammius, as he is sometimes erroneously called.—The readers of Roman history know that these are two different names.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

61. *Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XIX. Part. 4to. pp 208.*

WE Antiquaries have been denominated *old women*; but we think the lace and materials of our venerable mob-caps to be full as valuable as the finery of many poetical misses, strumpet Infidel writers, and historical market-women, although their usual appearance in breeches leads to great mistakes concerning their actual sex. Whether, however, we are to rank as blue-stockings only, or males, we care not. We are sufficiently satisfied that our sisters or brothers, or whatever we are to style them, make a very reputable appearance in this Volume; for the articles are more novel and elaborate than many of those which formerly were published, more from respect to the worldly station of the writer, than their real value. We shall enumerate the articles successively.

I. *Of the King's title of Defender of the Faith, by Alexander Luders, Esq.*

Mr. Luders gives a learned account of this title under our Kings, and traces it up to Richard the Second. But we see no inconsistency in Henry's retaining it after his secession from the see of Rome, because the bloody six articles show that he was exceedingly tenacious of particular points of faith. As to the title, it certainly conferred no honour upon our Kings, and was only an antient mode by which Sovereigns expressed their determination to support the established Christian Faith; and the appellation had a peculiar propriety and very beneficial operation, when a great part of Europe consisted of heathens. Thus it was very suitably adopted by Charlemagne, who converted many by the sword, and who styled himself, in 769, "*devotum sanctæ Ecclesiæ defensorem.*" (See Ducange, v. *Advocatus.*) Defender, as here meant, was synonymous with Advocate, as we find by Ducange and Spelman, and the author of the Middle Age, whom they quote. They might have added,

that it is used in the same sense by Cicero, when he says, "*Accusatoris officium est, inferre crimina; Defensoris diluere et propulsare.*" (*Ad Sterenn. l. IV. Opera i. p. 57. Lond. ed. fol.*) Still, however, the term *Defensor* was very hackneyed and undignified, being applicable to police officers, similar to Majors, &c.; as may be seen from the novels of Justinian, Cassiodorus, &c.

II. *A Letter from Q. Elizabeth to James VI. of Scotland.*

In this Letter we see the masculine mind of the Royal Virago, in the classical honourable sense of that word. The Letter itself is a college tutor's *jobation* of James, charging him, as we understand it, with cowardice and story-telling.

III. *An attempt at a Glossary of some words used in Cheshire. By Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A.*

All provincialisms are archaisms. (p. 15.) The use which we should like to see made of such collections, would be that of ascertaining the various stemmata of our ancestors, now classed under the two sweeping terms of Celts and Saxons: though, we apprehend, that Britain was first peopled by ten or twenty different races of men, who, as it is an island, came over occasionally in vessels, and settled in detached spots. We have been at towns in Devonshire, on market days, and observed the round Belgic faces of the peasantry, undistinguishable except in minutiae; and their names (though we know that surnames are not antique), as *Pohjoy*, *Tooze*, &c. are singular and foreign. As to a *Patois* of any kind, it is a misfortune that it exists, for it vulgarizes and degrades numerous respectable people, whose education has been imperfect, and can have no possible good, unless it be to abbreviate expression. Thus we believe the Latin preposition *Clam* to have as much originated in slang or vulgarism, as a *Tandem*, applied to a carriage; for, independently of the wit of the pun, who could otherwise designate a *one-horse chaise*, drawn by *two horses*? The word *Gig* is far worse, on the score of pedigree.

Force

Force of diction is always weakened by circumlocution; and it is never endured, as to things in common use. The following provincialism proves our remark: "*Dihing*, s. a trembling or vibrating motion of the eye." (p. 24.) Notwithstanding, we should prefer borrowing from another language, or professional terms; at any rate, let us have *multum in parvo*; no French *se tenir debout for stand*.

IV. *An Account of a Stone Barrow at Stony Littleton, co. Somerset.* By Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. &c.

The worthy Baronet, to whom Archæology is so deeply indebted, observes, concerning barrows:

"In endeavouring to investigate and develop the history of these great efforts of human art, much time and expense have been lavished, and, I fear, without much profit or information. We have invariably found the sepulchral deposit placed under the East, or most distinguished end of the tumulus, and the interments to consist of skeletons buried in an irregular and promiscuous manner, and unaccompanied by those fine urns, gilt daggers, &c. which have rewarded our labours in the bowl and well-shaped barrows. From these circumstances, we might be led to suppose that they had been raised over the bodies of the lower class of people; but can we suppose, that the British tribes would have raised such immense mounds for this purpose?" P. 44.

Here are two leading points to be considered; the difference between the long and the round barrow, and the magnitude of these monuments. Upon these two points we shall beg to offer to the learned Baronet some elucidations, which, we believe, have never been before exhibited, and are, we hope, as satisfactory as the double meaning of *tumulus* for a barrow or sepulchre will permit.

Whoever sees the plan of the *kistvaens* in this large oblong barrow, (exhibited in Plate I.) will observe a manifest assimilation, though more rude, to the subterranean sepulchral chambers, engraved by Denon. These oblong barrows, we conceive, to have been formerly sepulchres, from the following authority: "At the entrance upon the second or Southern bridge of Lochy in Scotland, a piece of wall, about six feet high, is raised on the left, in which there is a small gate with iron bars, through which is seen a path leading to an enclosure with a mount or hillock in the middle,

thickly covered with pine trees, situate at the lower end of the island, near the point where the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy fall into the lake. This place, which might readily be mistaken for a Druidical grove, is the burial-place of the chiefs of the family or clan of Macnab. It is customary with the great Highland families, to have upon their estates exclusive burial places for themselves and their relations, distinct from the church-yards or common burial-grounds of the parishes."—(*Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands, through Perthshire, Argyleshire, and Invernesshire, in 1818, pp. 101, 102.*)—This passage shows the sagacity of Stukeley, where he says, that "barrows were commonly placed upon the brink of hills, hanging over a valley, where doubtless their dwellings were."—*Itin. I. p. 6.*

As to the magnitude of barrows, there were three distinct causes of this property.

The first is thus stated by Gilpin, who is speaking of Silbury Hill: "As our ancestors could not aim at immortality by a bust, a statue, or a piece of bas relief, they endeavoured to obtain it by works of enormous labour."—(*Tour on the Wye, p. 154.*)—Plutarch and Vitruvius mention an offer of Stasicrates or Dinocrates to carve Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander, holding in his hand a city capable of containing ten thousand men.—(*Alberti de re ædificatoria, fol. 83, 4to, Paris, 1512.*)

The second cause was the celebration of games upon them, in honour of the deceased, every year. This custom is mentioned by Virgil (*Æneid* V. lin. 46, seq.), where Æneas commences the anniversary by a libation made upon the barrow of Anchises. Stukeley says (*Itin. I. 108*), "On the top of the great barrow, called Shipley Hill, are several oblong double trenches, cut in the turf, where the lads and lasses of the adjacent villages meet upon Easter Monday early, to be merry with cakes and ale. A similar custom is still observed, upon a large barrow in Herefordshire, called Caple-Tump, near Ross. At a part of the walls of Agrigentum was a little hillock called *La Metta*, supposed to have been named from the use antiently made of it; for it is asserted, that this spot was appropriated

ated to some gymnastic games, such as horse and chariot races.—(*Denon's Sicily*, p. 223, *Eng. Trans.* See the quotation from Suetonius, further on.)

Before proceeding to the third cause of size in barrows, we shall make another extract from Sir R. C. Hoare :

"A false idea has prevailed respecting the sepulchral mounds, which we see so thickly dispersed over the chalky hills in Wiltshire and Dorset. They have been called *battle barrows*, as if raised over the bodies of the Britons who were slain in battle. The barrow, in my opinion, was a grave of honour, raised over the ashes of the chieftain, not of the vassal, whose remains were deposited in the parent earth, without the distinguishing mark of an elevated mound. I am inclined to form this conjecture, from the frequent discoveries made in our bare downs, of skeletons, *sine tumulo*, and many of our large barrows have been found to contain the bones or ashes of one single corpse." P. 44.

This conjecture, as the Baronet modestly styles his opinion, is, we think, the "*honos tumuli*," which Turnus grants to the body of Pallas.—(*Æn.* X. 493.)—But this *honos tumuli*, or the honour of a barrow, was, in the main at least, confined to military characters; and the size of the barrows denoted the estimation in which the deceased was held. Vopiscus, speaking of the Emperor Probus, says, "Pugnavit et singulari certamine contra quandam Aradionem in Africâ, eundemque prostravit, et quia fortissimum ac pertinacissimum videbat, *sepulchro ingente honoravit*, quod adhuc exstat *tumulo usque ad ducentos pedes lato*, per milites, quos ociosos esse nunquam est passus." As to Probus himself, the same author says, "*Ingens ei sepulchrum elatis aggeribus**, omnes pariter milites fecerunt." *Hist. August. Scriptor.* II. 293, 294. ed. Sylburg.

From these passages we infer, that oblong barrows, with kistvaens, are family sepulchres of the principal Celts; and insulated round barrows, called by Trogus, "*tumuli heroum*," those chiefly† of military men of rank;

* *Aggeres*, according to the use of the word in this age (see *Ammianus Marcellinus*, l. 31.) signified causeways or raised roads: "*Vitis aggeribus publicis*."

† We say chiefly, because illustrious females may have been buried under single barrows. See *Archæologia*, XV. l. 7.

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the size of the barrow denoting the bravery of the person. As to barrows over the dead killed in battle, which barrows occur at Marathon, &c. the bones or skeletons promiscuously heaped up would detect these. But still there is a difficulty. At Trolleck in Monmouthshire, a battle was undoubtedly fought between Harold and the Welsh; for the column mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, and inscribed "*Hic fuit victor Haroldus*," has been but recently destroyed; and in an adjoining field are to be seen large sepulchral cippi, and not far off, an enormous barrow, and some cairns. The former, tradition says, was originally composed, as to the interior, of the bodies of the slain. Suetonius has "*Mutinensi acie intercenturum civium tumulo publicè extracto*."—(*Aug.* 12.)—Here there may be a doubt whether *tumulus* does not rather imply a sepulchre than a barrow or mound of earth; but the latter seems generally to be meant, when the *tumulus* is said to be the work of the soldiers. "*Corpus ejus per municipiorum coloniarumque primores ausipientibus obvis scribarum decuriis, ad urbem devectum, sepulchrumque est in Martio Campo. Ceterum exercitus honorarium ei tumulum excitavit; circa quem deinceps stato die quotannis miles decurrescit, Galliarumque civitates publicè supplicarent.*" Sueton. in Claud. c. 1.—Here we conceive *tumulus* to mean a barrow; as does the Delphin annotator on the passage, who quotes Virgil, *Æn.* III. for an empty barrow being a cenotaph:

" ————— manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad *tumulum*, vividi quem cespitem
Ananem," &c.

And Eutropius records a similar instance of a cenotaph being erected to Gordian: "*Κατεσκευασε δε αυτω, μνημη των πεπραγμενων ηρωων ο στρατος*," i. e. Paravit miles ei memoriâ ejus rerum gestarum *ηρωων* (l. IX.) το σωμα δε εις την Ρωμην ἐκομισε, Exequius Romam revexit. *Ibid.* Lilius Giraldus, De Sepulchris (printed in Boissard, IV. 46), says, "*Artachæ Xerxis Præfecti memorabile fuit monumentum, quod ab universo illo Xerxis exercitu tellure congesta constructum fuit.*" Justin, too, says, (lib. XI. c. 5), "*In illo quoque ad*
Tumulos

Tumulos heroum, qui Trojano bello occiderant, parentavit [Alexander.]

We omit the religious appropriation of Barrows, mentioned by Dr. Clarke, because our intention is, as far as in us lies, to confirm the happy idea of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, that the single barrow was a grave of honour, the honos tumuli of Virgil. *The interment in a barrow was among the Scythians limited to the Kings. Lil. Girald. ub. sup. p. 21.*

(To be continued.)

62. *Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution; including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina. To which are annexed some Observations on the Practicability of opening a Commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, through the Mexican Isthmus, in the Province of Oaxaca, and at the Lake of Nicaragua: and on the vast Importance of such Commerce to the Civilized World. By William Davis Robinson. 2 vols. 8vo. Lackington and Co.*

THE Author of this Work is an American merchant, of respectable connexions, and highly esteemed by his countrymen. He possessed every advantage of becoming acquainted with the transactions of Mexico from long personal observation, and he has thus been enabled to present to the world a most circumstantial relation of the sanguinary proceedings that have existed for years in that portion of the globe. The facts have been collected with the greatest care, and have been the result of more than twenty years observation. His first visit was to Caracas, in the year 1799, where he was occupied in extensive mercantile engagements with the Spanish authorities till the year 1806.

Although Mr. Robinson has produced considerably more information relative to the Mexican Revolution, and South American hostilities, than any writer of the present day, still there is so strong a party feeling manifested throughout against the Spanish authorities, that the Reader should receive his statements with the utmost caution. He was doubtless an injured man, and consequently viewed every transaction of the Spanish Government with a jaundiced eye; though it must be allowed, that the sanguinary myrmidons of his Catholic Majesty have committed fiendlike acts of inhumanity and injustice that would have disgraced the relentless toma-

hawk of an Indian savage; and the author has taken every opportunity of exposing them. He complains bitterly of the "barbarous treatment he received from the Spanish Government, during an imprisonment of two years and a half!" without the least justifiable cause. He states that he visited Vera Cruz, in 1816, for the purpose of having an interview with some of the Mexican authorities, on whom he had drafts for considerable sums, and scarcely obtained the least satisfaction. He lastly visited Tehuacan, and thence accompanied the patriot General Teran, in his expedition against Guasacualco: his being present at the affair of Playa Vicente, was the chief cause of the hardships he experienced.

On the morning of the 8th September, Teran took possession of the village of *Playa Vicente*, situated on a branch of the river Tustepec, which the enemy had abandoned the day previous. The body of the patriot army, encamped on the bank of the river, opposite to the village; intending to cross it in the evening, on rafts to be constructed for the purpose. In the mean time, the general, unapprehensive of danger, passed over to the village, with about fifteen men. The writer had accompanied him, and was regaling himself with eating pine-apples, in a garden at the extremity of the village, when a sudden discharge of musquetry aroused him from his feelings of security. He immediately beheld Teran and his little party defending themselves against a considerable body of the enemy. The conflict was short: Teran, with one or two of his men, escaped to the river, and swam across, amidst a shower of balls: the rest of the party were cut to pieces.

"During this perilous affray, the writer effected his retreat to a small thicket, which afforded him security for the time. He here had ample leisure to reflect upon his situation, and the course which he should adopt to obtain ultimate safety. He conceived it possible that Teran would attack and re-capture the village, in which case he might again have an opportunity of pursuing his route to Guasacualco; and continued to flatter himself with this delusive hope for five days, when he became so exhausted by hunger that he could scarcely move. In this wretched condition, and on the point of perishing in the woods, he determined to deliver up his person to the royalists. Accordingly, on the evening of the 12th September, he crawled from his place of concealment, reached the road to the village, and with great difficulty walked to the headquarters of the royalists. Being almost covered

vered with mud, and fainting under fatigue and hunger, his appearance and situation excited the surprise and sympathy of the Spanish officers, particularly of the commander, *Ortega*, who in a friendly manner took him by the hand, and inquired his name. As soon as it was mentioned, the officers exclaimed, 'Thank God! (*gracias a Dios*) Doctor Robinson has at last fallen into our hands.' They wished to interrogate the writer very particularly; but he declined replying, and requested they would suspend their inquiries until the next morning, for the want of sleep and food had rendered it impossible for him at that moment to gratify their curiosity. They acceded to his wishes, and supplied him with food, a change of clothes, and a hammock in their quarters. The following morning he arose perfectly refreshed, and was prepared to go through the scene which he anticipated. He endeavoured, in the first place, to convince the commander, *Ortega*, that he was a different individual from *Doctor Robinson*; for which purpose he exhibited his passport from the government of the United States: but he found it impossible to remove from the minds of the Spanish officers the fixed impression that he was the Doctor. After some amicable discussion, *Ortega* suddenly assumed a stern aspect, and informed him, that his orders were of the most peremptory nature to put to death all prisoners who fell into his hands; and that he was empowered to deviate from them only when an insurgent voluntarily surrendered his person, and implored the benefit of his Catholic Majesty's pardon (*indulto*). He continued, 'In your case, Doctor Robinson, although your presenting yourself to the Spanish authorities has been the result of necessity, yet I am willing to spare your life, provided you claim the protection of the *indulto*; but otherwise, it becomes my painful duty to put you to death.'

Mr. Robinson, finding remonstrance useless, accepted the royal *indulto*; but it was afterwards violated by the Spanish general, who confined him as a prisoner at Oaxaca. He was subsequently immured in the dungeon of the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, and underwent the most cruel treatment.

"Were the writer to give a detail of his sufferings during a confinement of eleven months in that dreadful Bastile, it would be deemed incredible by his readers, unless any of them should have had the misfortune to have experienced incarceration among the Spaniards. Even in its mildest shape, it is worse than in any other civilized nation; but when we speak of the castles of San Juan de Ulua, and of Omoa, it must be understood, that there are not to be

found such mansions of horror in any other part of the world. They have not only been the sepulchres of thousands, but in their horrid dungeons, cruelties have been practised as dreadful as the most heart-rending scenes of the secret caverns of the Inquisition."

So strong an apprehension had the Viceroy of Mexico of the Author's publishing the important information he possessed relative to the Mexican affairs, that he absolutely determined on sending the unfortunate prisoner to Spain, in order that he might be confined for life. After being imprisoned at Campeachy and Moro Castle for several months respectively, he arrived at Cadiz. He was again confined, and threatened with a rigorous imprisonment at Ceuta; but effected his escape, and arrived at Gibraltar.

The Author's subsequent adventures are detailed at greater length than our limits permit us even to notice; but it does not appear that he obtained the least redress for the cruel treatment he received; or that he was allowed any indemnity for his losses, notwithstanding his repeated remonstrances.

We have been more minute in relating the peculiar circumstances, to which the Author was exposed, than we otherwise might, because of the doubt and uncertainty that have always attended the accounts respecting affairs in the Spanish colonies; for no intelligence could scarcely ever be obtained from Mexico, except through the agency of the Spanish Government. The most dreadful war might be raging for years in that country, and the whole world, with the exception of Spain, be ignorant of its existence. All intercourse with the transatlantic possessions of Spain, without her special permission, is interdicted under the severest penalties. It appears that the principal reason which induced the Spanish authorities to adopt such harsh measures against Mr. Robinson, was the idea that he was too intimately acquainted with the Mexican affairs. His visit to Mexico might also be considered a violation of the Spanish laws, and consequently punishable with imprisonment or death.

A brief account of the conquest of Mexico is introduced at the commencement of the history.

"The

"The conquest of Mexico was undertaken by Cortez, in conformity with a plan which had been prescribed to Columbus by the Spanish Crown; by which it was provided, that the expense attending the discovery and conquest of any unknown countries should be altogether borne by the adventurers, who should, as a compensation, retain the vassalage of the nations, upon the condition of instructing them in the precepts of the Christian religion. The dominion of all such countries as should be discovered was to be vested in the crown of Spain, which, on its part, guaranteed, (*Leyes de las Indias, Ley I. tit. 1. lib. 3.*) that 'on no account should they be separated, wholly or in part, from that monarchy;' and the Emperor Charles V. bound himself and his successors for ever, that 'these settlements should on no account, or in favour of any one, either wholly or in part, be separated;' and that 'if, in violation of this stipulation, any of his successors should make any gift or alienation, either wholly or in part, the same should be void.'

"Cortez, in pursuance of these favourable enactments, proceeded from the island of Cuba, on the 10th of February, 1519, to the work of conquest. After sailing along, and making descents on the coast of Yucatan, he landed, on the 21st of April, on the spot where the castle of San Juan de Ulua now stands; and, after experiencing several vicissitudes of fortune, and displaying the courage and ferocity of the Spaniards of those times, he succeeded, on the 8th of November, in planting the Spanish banners on the capital of the Mexican empire.

The chief of that empire lavished upon Cortez every mark of respect and hospitality; but was soon made to feel the effects of Spanish artifice and treachery. Montezuma was entrapped, and kept a prisoner by Cortez for six months. At length he was shot by an arrow, while endeavouring to quell a tumult among his own subjects. They were anxious to avenge his wrongs, and to revenge the treacherous massacre of their nobles on the 13th of May, 1520. This unfeeling outrage was committed by Alvarado, who had been left in the command of the city during the absence of Cortez, when the latter was marching upon Zempoalla, to attack his rival Narvaez. Montezuma died, frantic with mortification and despair, about the 30th of June, in the quarters of the Spaniards, where he had been kept prisoner by Cortez. This event so much excited the rage of the Mexicans, that Cortez found it impossible to maintain his position in the city; and it became expedient for him to abandon it, and to fall back on his allies the Tlascalas. This movement was accomplished on the night of the 1st

of July, but with severe loss. The friendship of the Tlascalans remained unaltered by the change of Cortez's fortune; and they offered him every assistance he should require, to enable him to continue his operations against their enemies, the Mexicans. Cortez, having incorporated with his Europeans the soldiers of the conquered Narvaez, and reinforcements from the Antilles, returned to and entered Tezcuco, the 31st of December. On the 31st of May, 1521, he laid siege to the city of Mexico, with eighty-seven cavalry, eight hundred and forty-eight Spanish infantry, eighteen pieces of artillery, seventy-five thousand Tlascalans, and thirteen small vessels, which he had built on the lake.

"The Mexicans, under Quauhtemotzin, the successor of the unfortunate Montezuma, defended themselves with desperate valour; but, after a resistance of seventy-five days, during which they had to contend against the ravages of famine and disease, and an enemy who had increased in force to upwards of two hundred thousand men, Mexico was taken by Cortez on the 13th of August, though not until the greater part of that beautiful city had been destroyed.

"The emperor, endeavouring to escape, in a canoe, from the fury of the Spaniards, was taken prisoner. The sanguinary Cortez crowned the dreadful cruelties which had sullied all the steps of his conquest, by torturing the emperor in a manner the most diabolical. With a view of extorting from the unfortunate monarch a confession of the place where his treasures were concealed, his feet were first soaked in oil, and afterwards burnt by a slow fire. Cortez, finding that the torture was borne with firmness by the noble Mexican, ordered him to be released; but he, together with two other kings, were hung, three years afterwards, on the allegation of an intent to revolt.

"The natives of the country continued, for some time, to withstand the progress of the conqueror, but eventually fell victims to their inferiority in arms. A devastation ensued, by fire and sword, that has no parallel in history. The unoffending Aborigines were slaughtered without mercy or distinction. To the Spanish historians of those days we refer the reader, who feels desirous of perusing the accounts of those cruelties in detail: he will there find portrayed only a part of the bloody scenes,—yet sufficient to cover the Spanish name with eternal opprobrium.

After Cortez felt himself firmly established in the empire, the iron reign of tyranny commenced, in all its bitter and dreadful forms;—the Indians perished by thousands, under the scourge of their barbarous and cruel task-masters."

Under

Under the reign of Charles V. many wise regulations were adopted; but these soon gave way to the most unparalleled injustice and oppression that ever disgraced the annals of a Nero or a Caligula. The Aborigines, finding their burdens increase daily, after the elevation of Ferdinand VII. to the Spanish throne, and seeing no hope of redress, but through their own exertions, entered into a plan for emancipating themselves from the despotism of Spain.

"In this conspiracy were engaged many of the most distinguished men in the kingdom, principally ecclesiastics and lawyers. It was conducted with the greatest secrecy, and extended to almost every city in the kingdom. A simultaneous insurrection was intended in the provinces; and the plot had nearly reached maturity, when it was checked by one of those accidents which frequently prevent the accomplishment of great projects; else, it is highly probable that Venegas would have been the last viceroy of the Mexican throne.

"One of the conspirators, in a death-bed confession, revealed not only the plot, but the names of many of his principal accomplices. Venegas was alarmed at the magnitude of the plan, but was in hopes, that by seizing the principals he should be able to check it; and he took the most prompt and active measures to arrest those who were denounced. In the province of Guanajuato, the head of the conspiracy was Dr. Hidalgo, the rector of Dolores; in which town, and the adjacent one of San Miguel el Grande, many of the conspirators resided.

"Venegas dispatched orders for the arrest of Hidalgo and his party; but, as some of their colleagues were in the confidence of the viceroy, and knew the measures he was adopting, they immediately dispatched private couriers to apprise the rector of what was in agitation. The intelligence was received by Captain Don Ignacio Allende, who commanded a small body of the king's troops in San Miguel. He flew to Hidalgo, at Dolores, with the information. They at once agreed that flight was of no avail; they knew that, if taken, death was inevitable, and therefore resolved on making a desperate effort to save themselves and their party. Allende having brought over his men, and the proscribed party being in readiness, the tocsin of revolt was sounded, on the night of the 10th of September, 1810: and thus commenced the civil wars of Mexico, which form the subject of the following sketch."

In the account of Mina's unfortunate expedition to Mexico, Mr. Ro-

binson has chiefly availed himself of the Journal of a gentleman who accompanied General Mina from England, and acted, for some time, as his Commissary General. Mina's correspondence with various persons in Europe and the United States has likewise afforded him considerable information. The romantic achievements of this young and gallant warrior will be perused with deep interest by every class of readers. They will be found as instructive as they are interesting. He was born in Navarre, in 1789, and educated at Pampeluna. He joined the Spanish army at the age of eighteen—the period when the Spaniards commenced their resistance to the French. That system of Guerilla warfare, which was so destructive to the French armies, first originated with him. After the return of Ferdinand to Spain, Mina experienced that ingratitude from his sovereign of which numbers of brave individuals had justly to complain. He afterwards raised the standard of the Cortes, in conjunction with his uncle Expoz. Having been furnished with a ship, and other necessities, he undertook an enterprize against Mexico, in the hope of striking a blow at the tyranny of Ferdinand in that quarter. The events of this undertaking are truly astonishing. A small band, at no time exceeding 308 in number, advanced from Soto la Marina; fought its way into the interior of Mexico, beating on different occasions large bodies of men sent to oppose its advance, and succeeded in forming a junction with one of the revolutionary bands. In his first battle, that of Peotillos, 172 men, with a loss of 56 killed and wounded, beat a force consisting of 680 infantry of the European regiments of Estremadura and America, 1100 cavalry, and a rear-guard of 300. Mr. Robinson maintains—and it is hardly possible to read this narrative without agreeing with him—that if Mina had then had 1000, instead of 150 foreigners, he might have marched at once on the capital of Mexico, and put an end to the authority of Spain;—and that two thousand foreign infantry, under the banners of freedom, led by intelligent and gallant officers, would overturn the Spanish government of Mexico in less than six months from the day of their landing, either on the coast of the

the Pacific Ocean, or on that of the Gulf of Mexico.

The premature and ignominious death of this gallant hero is feelingly stated. He was surprized in the night by a party of cavalry, at El Venadito, and taken prisoner. The Viceroy of Mexico ordered his immediate execution.

"On the 11th of November he was conducted under a military escort to the fatal ground, attended by a file of the Cacadores of the regiment of Zaragoza. In this last scene of his life was the hero of Navarre not unmindful of his character; with a firm step he advanced to the fatal spot, and with his usual serenity told the soldiers to take good aim, '*Y no me hagais sufrir*,' (and don't let me suffer.) The officer commanding gave the accustomed signal; the soldiers fired; and that spirit fled from earth, which, for all the qualities which constitute the hero and the patriot, seemed to have been born for the good of mankind. Thus perished this gallant youth, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. His short but brilliant career entitles him to a distinguished place on the list of those heroes who have shed their blood in bold and generous exertions to break the tyrant's sceptre, and to extend the blessings of freedom among the human race."

A most excellent portrait of the gallant General is prefixed to the work, engraved from a painting taken a few weeks before he left England. A chart of the Mexican territories is also given.

The Author enters into a critical examination of the different routes to the Pacific Ocean, and expatiates, at considerable length, on the importance of a passage through the Isthmus of Darien. For our parts we are firmly persuaded that so desirable an object could be effected during a period of peace, if the governments of Europe and America would co-operate in the undertaking; but we really despair of such an enterprize ever being entertained, whilst the present deplorable system of priestcraft and tyranny pervades the whole extent of the American Isthmus;—"the day that makes man a slave takes half his worth away."

63. Hunter's *History of the Parish of Sheffield*, continued from p. 332.

WE resume with pleasure our report of this truly valuable Work.

In Chapter VIII. underneath the head "Modern History of Sheffield,"

is given a succinct but satisfactory view of its manufactures, population, police, and its various improvements, during the last two centuries.

Chapter IX. embraces Ecclesiastical Affairs; including a particular account of the parish church of St. Peter.

"It is a rectangular building, having neither porch nor chapel protruding beyond the buttresses. Its length from East to West is about 240 feet, and its breadth about 130. A tower and spire rise near the centre of the building. Originally, like most of our churches that were erected for the use of a considerable population, it was in the form of a cross, the tower and spire rising at the intersection of the two limbs. In the original design were included side-aisles both on the North and South, above which rose the nave with a range of clerestory windows. Perhaps the first change in its form was produced by the erection of the Shrewsbury Chapel, which now forms the South-East angle of the building. Since that period there have been many changes and many re-edifications, till nothing remains of the original fabric, except the massy pillars that support the tower, and the whole has assumed a form which never belonged to the antient churches of this country, a parallelogram contained by walls of equal altitude."

A brass plate, since removed, pointed out the burial-place of Dr. Thomas Short*. He was a native of Scotland, but settled at Sheffield early in life, where he soon gained considerable practice, not only in the town, but among the gentlemen of the surrounding country. In 1732, he married Miss Mary Parkin, or Parkins, sister of William Parkins, of Mortemley, esq. by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1762, he lost his wife, and soon after retired to Rotherham, where he died Nov. 28, 1772.

In the chancel is an elegant monument to the Rev. James Wilkinson†, vicar of Sheffield. The bust, which is a striking resemblance, was the work of Francis Leggitt Chantrey, esq. R.A. and F.R.S. whose birth will hereafter give celebrity to Norton his native village, and whose extraordinary powers were first noticed and fostered by gentlemen of the neigh-

* Of whom see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 451.

† The death of this respected Clergyman is recorded in vol. LXXV. p. 93. See also p. 705.

bourhood of the place of his nativity. It was his first work. He had never before this commission offered or attempted to chisel marble: and when he undertook it, had no more certainty of being able to complete it, than that self-confidence with which true genius, though modest as his, never fails to be inspired. It bears the following inscription:

"This monument was erected by a subscription of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others, to the memory of the Reverend James Wilkinson, A.M. Vicar of Sheffield, Prebendary of Ripon, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire, whose life had been pre-eminently distinguished by unassumed piety, inflexible integrity, and unwearied zeal in the service of the public during a period of half a century. He died the 18th of January, 1805, aged 74 years."

A beautiful plate of the monument, drawn and engraved by Blore, accompanies the Volume. We cannot resist extracting at full length the memoir of this amiable divine:

"The death of Mr. Wilkinson was considered as the greatest public loss the town of Sheffield had been known to sustain, and all were inclined to hail him '*Father of the town of Sheffield and its neighbourhood.*' To the influence arising from his office were added the influence which the possession of magistracy gives; the influence of a noble income, and of hereditary respect, for he was the representative of the family of the Jessops of Broomhall, and resided in the house of his forefathers; and the influence of the most gentlemanly address, combined with a tall and graceful person, which could not fail of commanding respect. 'Whether we regard him,' said a contemporary and friend, 'as a divine labouring by his example as well as precept, to inculcate the great and sacred truths of Revealed Religion; or as a Magistrate executing those laws of his country which were framed by the Legislature for the protection of every thing valuable in society, and with a most patient attention to every minute particular from every person, but more particularly from the poor, the ignorant, and unprotected, to enable him to administer justice with the most scrupulous impartiality, but at the same time to blend it with mercy, whenever it was in his power;—whether we consider him as a friend ever ready with his purse, as well as with his advice or interest, to do any good or generous act;—or as a great public character commanding respect by a dignity in person and manners rarely to

be met with, who was ~~dearly~~ looked up to and consulted upon every occurring occasion, whether for the relief of the poor, the defence of his country, the protection of every useful institution, the encouragement of merit in any situation, or of any plan calculated in any way to improve or benefit society in general, but more particularly the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield:—whether we contemplate him in any or all of the above points of view, there will be abundant reason to admire the excellence of his understanding, the integrity of his conduct, and the zeal which he displayed in accomplishing all his purposes.'

"Such was Mr. Wilkinson. The fourth of seven sons of Andrew Wilkinson, of Boroughbridge, esq. many years Member of Parliament for Aldborough, and principal store keeper of the Ordnance; he was early designed for the Church, and received a most excellent classical education under Mr. Clarke of Beverley School. From under his care he was removed to Clare Hall in Cambridge, and was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1752, and M. A. 1754. Sheffield, the family living, becoming vacant in 1753, it was reserved for Mr. Wilkinson, till he was of age to take it. This, and a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon, was all the preferment he enjoyed, nor did he seek or wish for more. At Sheffield he had sufficient scope for the exercise of his benevolence, and of that desire of usefulness which entered so largely into his moral constitution. He undertook very early in life the office of a Magistrate for the West and North Ridings, the duties of which, as he executed them, were most laborious. In the latter part of his life he enjoyed great affluence, all his brothers having gone before him. He then spent a portion of his time at his family mansion at Boroughbridge, but much the largest portion was still passed at his favourite and quiet retreat near Sheffield. At Boroughbridge he died, after a long and painful illness, on Friday the 18th of Jan. 1805, and was buried in the church of that town, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his relative and executor, the late Rev. Marinaduke Lawson, bearing this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Wilkinson, A.M. fourth and last surviving son of Andrew Wilkinson, esq. He held the Vicarage of Sheffield fifty years, and for nearly the same length of time discharged the duties of a Magistrate; for the execution of which important trusts, extensive and accurate knowledge, uncommon discernment, superior talents, and conciliating manners, eminently qualified him. He was candid, modest, unassuming, yet of steady courage:

rage; notwithstanding by selfish views, he ever firmly persevered in the path of duty. His piety was sincere, and without ostentation, his benevolence diffusive, active, unwearied. What wonder that one in whom so many great and amiable qualities were united, whilst living should be revered, and when dead, be regretted as a public loss! He departed this life, Jan. 18, 1805, in the 75th year of his age."

"Mr. Wilkinson published only one Sermon: a plain, unaffected, interesting discourse, delivered in St. Paul's Church, on the day when first the Infirmary, that noble monument of the liberality of the passing generation of inhabitants of Sheffield and its vicinity, was opened for the reception of patients. He entered not into religious controversies; but in theology, he was of the school of Clarke, Balguy, and the rational divines of the former half of the last century."

"The inhabitants of Sheffield, who had benefited so largely by his public and private services, were not unmindful of what was due to the memory of Mr. Wilkinson. There was one day of public mourning: an engraving was executed from the portrait which had been painted some years before by desire of the Company of Cutlers, and hung in their Hall: the hand of Chantry, as we have seen, was called to give his features to marble for a monument to be erected at the public expense in the parish church: and impressed upon a medallion in copper, the features of his countenance will be perused by far distant generations. The good should be had in everlasting remembrance."

The sepulchral chapel of the Talbot family is next described. It was founded by George, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, temp. Hen. VIII. A general view is given of the Chapel.

"The monument of the founder is an altar tomb with spiral columns at the four corners, and upon it cumbent effigies of the Earl and his two Countesses. It stands in a recess beneath the arch, and three of its sides are concealed by the wainscot and the upright shafts which support the arch. The side exposed to view presents three rose compartments, and in the centre of each a shield of arms in brass. That in the centre contained the six principal quarterings of the Earl, viz. Montgomery, Talbot, Nevil, Furnival, Verdon, and Strange. That on the dexter the same, impaling Hastings, and that on the sinister the same, impaling Walden. The tomb has been robbed of the last. The effigies are in marble, and in the best style of the age: the work it is probable of some Italian artist, whose name I once hoped to have recovered from some notice

of him in the Talbot papers. The Earl is represented with his coronet and in the robes of the order of the Garter, his feet resting on a talbot, and his hands joined as in prayer. There is a character given to the countenance which leaves no room to doubt that it is intended to be a portrait. On a close vest beneath his robe are embroidered the six principal quarterings of his house. On the dress of the two ladies who lie beside him are also heraldic devices. Their hands are joined as in prayer, and at their feet are angels supporting plain shields."

An exquisite delicate etching of these elegant figures, by Blore, illustrates this description.

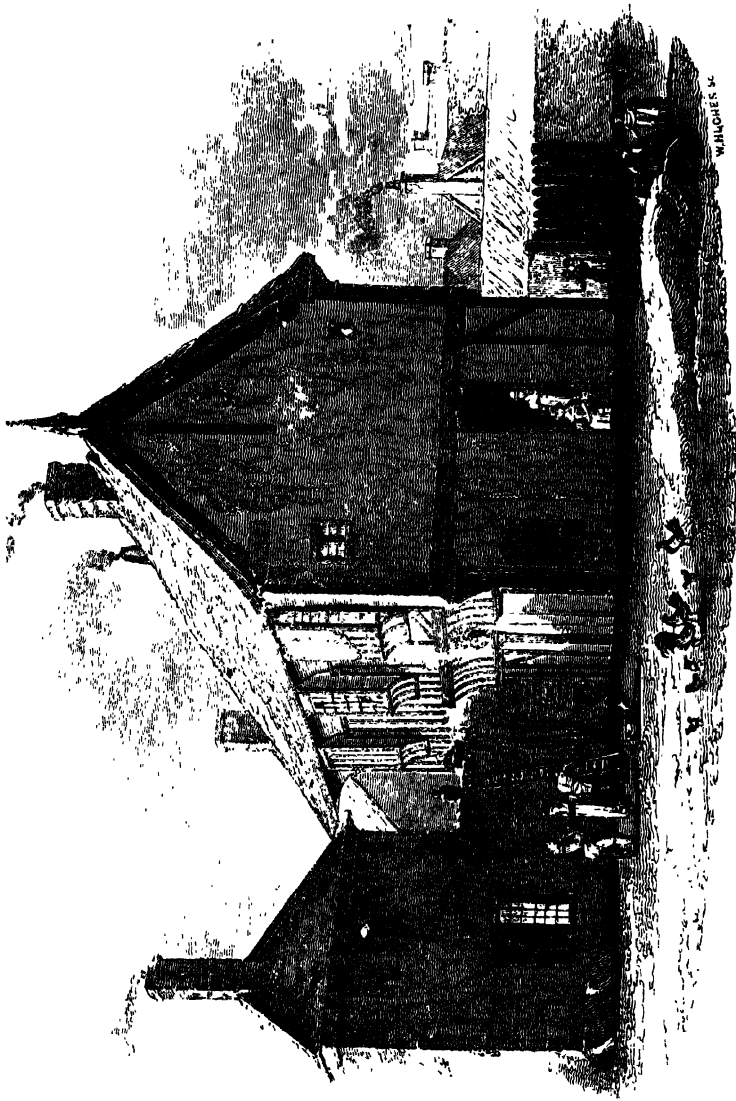
"Between the Shrewsbury chapel and the vestry is the Communion-table, with a painting of the Last Supper, by Nathaniel Tucker, an artist who resided at Sheffield, and left portraits of the principal inhabitants between 1765 and 1780.

The modern churches of St. Paul and St. James are next noticed.

The different societies of Dissenters form the subject of the 10th Chapter. Among the dissenting ministers, Mr. Timothy Jollie is conspicuous, "a man," says Dr. Grosvenor, (who studied under him) "of an excellent spirit, of great spirituality, and sweetness of temper. He kept an academy, from which issued some of the most useful and popular ministers among the Dissenters, in the earlier part of the 18th century. He had also under his care three men who attained eminence of another kind: Sanderson, the blind professor; Bowes, the Irish Chancellor; and Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury. An interesting memoir of the Archbishop is here given; and twelve of his letters written in early life.

Under the head of "The Grammar School," our limits will only permit us to notice that memoirs are to be found of the Rev. John Balguy, father of Dr. T. Balguy, the Archdeacon, and who declined a Bishopric; of the Rev. Charles Daubuz; the Rev. Christopher Robinson; the Rev. Joshua Bayes; John Roebuck, M.D. of Birmingham; the Rev. James Cawthorn, master of Tunbridge Grammar School; and the Rev. Ebenezer Radcliffe.

The 12th and last Chapter contains an account of the Charitable Institutions and Foundations. St. Leonard's Hospital, the old Alms Houses, the Town



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THE HALL IN THE PONDS, AT SHEPHERD

[May, 1821. Pl. II. p. 4.3

WILKINS & C.

Town Trust, the Hospital of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, and Hollis's Hospital and Schools, are all described.

The other charitable institutions which do honour to this populous town, may be thus briefly enumerated: The Boys' Charity School—The Free Writing School, and Birley's Charity—Barlow's Charity—Sitwell's Charity—Parkin's Charity—Kirkby's Charity—Sunday Schools—The Girls' Charity School—The General Infirmary—Hanby's Charity—Hudson's Charity—Sick Clubs, and the Female Benevolent Society—Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor—Society for superseding Climbing Boys—Lancasterian School—National District Society's Schools—Parsons's Charity—and the Humane Society.—All these are fully noticed.

The "Topographical Survey of the Parish of Sheffield" embraces the history of the six following townships, arranged according to the proximity of situation: The township of Sheffield; Ecclesall-Byerlow, Upper-Hallam, Nether-Hallam, Brightside-Byerlow, and Attercliffe-cum-Darnall.

In the township of Sheffield is an account, with two views, of the remains of Sheffield Manor.

"There is nothing in the ruins of Sheffield-manour which, as a single object, presents a fine subject for the pencil, and, as a whole, the ruin is less picturesque than it was fifty years ago, when the twin towers were both standing. Its interest as a building arises not from the beauty of minute portions, but from the extent of the whole. Of the present state and appearance of the ruins the engravings here given from faithful and beautiful drawings will long preserve the memory, when the ruins themselves shall have perished: but no pencil, no pen could do justice to the magnificent panorama of distant scenery which spreads around the site of this edifice. The founder, while he took care to screen it from the winds by close and thick plantations up to its very gates, placed it on the highest point in the park. The fir-crowned heights of Norton, the sweet vale of Beauchief, the purple moor of Topley, and the barren hills of the Peak, the thick woods of Wharfedale and Wentworth, the widening vale of the Don, and the hills of Laughton and Haunsworth, each distinguishable by its spire, are all comprehended within the view from this elevation. The manour itself, its towers and battlements appearing above the thick woods in which it was embosomed, must have once formed a pro-

minent and striking object in the scenery from many points of the surrounding country."

At the manor the principal agent of the Norfolk family resided till 1706.

"An old half-timbered house in the Ponds was undoubtedly an appendage to the Castle. Tradition says it was the Laundry. It is called, in an inventory of the time of Elizabeth, 'The Hawle at the Poandes'." Of this curious old mansion there is a very neat wood-cut by Mr. Hughes, from a drawing by Mr. Blore; which we are thankful to the author for being allowed to lay before our readers. (See *Plate II.*)

The old Gaol (a particular description of which was given in our Magazine for 1801, p. 300), has been lately taken down.

In page 194, the Town Hall and various other public buildings are described; and a List is given of the Master Cutlers.

Under the township of Ecclesall-Byerlow, are accounts of the ancient family of Ecclesall, and the great family of Scrope; as also an account, with a pedigree, of the respectable family of Strelley of Beauchief Abbey, and of their Representatives, the Pegge's of Beauchief.

"We have in this family an instance which by some has been supposed rare, of the direct descendants of the original grantee possessing and residing upon the abbey lands granted to their ancestor. What, indeed, could tempt the family to forsake a residence circumstanced so agreeably in every respect as Beauchief? Not to be last enumerated among the advantages of this choice spot is the preservation of so many records of the monastic establishment in its days of prosperity, and that there has arisen among the family of its modern owners an antiquary who has known how to make a judicious use of the materials for its history. The late Dr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington, was descended of Humphry Pegge of Osmaston, who was cousin-german to Edward Pegge who married the heiress of Beauchief. But through his mother he had a nearer connexion with the house whose history he has so well described. She was a daughter of Francis Stevenson of Unstone by Gertrude his wife, the daughter of Edward Pegge of Beauchief esquire, and Gertrude Strelley.

"The Reader may find a very pleasing description of the sequestered and beautiful scenery around Beauchief in a work entitled 'Peak Scenery,' by Mr. Rhodes of

of Sheffield, a gentleman who in the midst of his commercial pursuits, and an active engagement in any scheme which has for its object the benefit of his place of residence, has found time to cultivate a taste for the beauties of nature and of art, which is combined with powers of description of no ordinary kind. We have had many engravings of the remains of Beauchief, and there is one in the work here referred to which will have a permanent value as being from the pencil of Chantrey."

Broom Hall introduces a full account of the highly respectable family of Jessop; several of whom were of literary eminence; and that spirit still lives in its present representatives.

"The name of Sir William Gell is deservedly held in the highest respect by the lovers of the remains of classical times; and Mr. Marmaduke Lawson, the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Lawson, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he was admitted A.B. in February, 1816, obtained in 1812 one of Sir William Gell's medals for the best Latin ode, and in 1816 one of the Chancellor's medals for the best classical exercises. In 1814 he was elected the first Pitt scholar. At the general election of 1819, Mr. Lawson was returned Member of Parliament for Boroughbridge."

The Out-Parts of Hallamshire consist of the parishes of Ecclesfield, Hansworth, Treton, and Whiston, and the Chapelry of Bradfield. All these places is satisfactorily described; with accounts and pedigrees of the numerous families connected with them.

We trust our full approbation of the able manner in which Mr. Hunter has executed his task, has been already sufficiently evinced by the ample account we have given of his Work.

64. *Account of a Tour in Normandy; undertaken chiefly for the purpose of investigating the Architectural Antiquities of the Duchy, with Observations on its History, on the Country, and on its Inhabitants. Illustrated with numerous Engravings; 2 vols. Royal 8vo, pp. 240, and 314. Arch.*

VERY rarely do we find united in one person the extent of science, the solid learning, and at the same time the extreme diffidence, which appear throughout these entertaining Volumes. Mr. Dawson Turner has long been distinguished as an Amateur Collector; and as a liberal patron of the Polite Arts; but his accurate knowledge of Architectural Antiquity, and

his intimate acquaintance with the principles of Political Economy, are here first publicly developed.

The connexion which for some ages subsisted between Normandy and our own country is well known; and is demonstrated by the similarity of manners which even to this day is visible. An account, therefore, of that extensive Province from so judicious an observer, cannot fail of being a valuable acquisition to English Literature.

Mr. Turner shall introduce himself:

"The observations which form the basis of the following Letters, were collected during three successive tours in Normandy, in the summers of 1815, 1818, and 1819; but chiefly in the second of these years. Where I have not depended upon my own remarks, I have endeavoured, as far as appeared practicable and without tedious minuteness, to quote my authorities for facts; and I believe that I have done so in most instances, except indeed where I have borrowed from the journals of the companions of my tours,—the nearest and dearest of my connections,—or from that of my friend, Mr. Cohen, who, at almost the same time, travelled through a great part of Normandy, pursuing also very similar objects of inquiry. The materials obtained from these sources, it has been impossible to separate from my own; and, interwoven as they are with the rest of the text, it is only in my power to acknowledge, in these general terms, the assistance which I have thus received."

The descriptions given by Mr. Turner of the several Cathedrals and Churches which he visited are not only satisfactory to the professed Artist, but from the elegant simplicity of the language, are equally pleasing to the general Reader.

That our Author can also agreeably descend to ordinary life, may be exemplified by the following extract:

"The first approach to Dieppe is extremely striking. To embark in the evening at Brighton, sleep soundly in the packet, and find yourself, as is commonly the case, early the next morning under the piers of this town, is a transition, which, to a person unused to foreign countries, can scarcely fail to appear otherwise than as a dream; so marked and so entire is the difference between the air of elegance and mutual resemblance in the buildings, of smartness approaching to splendor in the equipages, of fashion in the costume, of the activity of commerce in the movements, and of newness and neatness in every part of the one, contrasted in the other with a strong character of poverty and neglect, with houses as various in their

their structure as in their materials, with dresses equally dissimilar in point of color, substance, and style, with carriages which seem never to have known the spirit of improvement, and with a general listlessness of manner, the result of indolence, apathy, and want of occupation. With all this, however, the novelty which attends the entrance of the harbor at Dieppe, is not only striking, but interesting. It is not thus at Calais, where half the individuals you meet in the streets are of your own country; where English fashions and manufactures are commonly adopted; and where you hear your native tongue, not only in the hotels, but even the very beggars follow you with, 'I say, give me un sou, s'il vous please.' But this is not the only advantage which the road by Dieppe from London to Paris possesses over that by Calais. There is a saving of distance, amounting to twenty miles on the English, and sixty on the French side of the water; the expence is still farther decreased by the yet lower rate of charges at the inns: and, while the ride to the French metropolis by the one route is through a most uninteresting country, with no other objects of curiosity than Amiens, Beauvais, and Abbeville; by the other it passes through a province unrivalled for its fertility and for the beauty of its landscape, and which is allowed by the French themselves to be the garden of the kingdom. Rouen, Vernon, Mantes, and St. Germain, names all more or less connected with English history, successively present themselves to the traveller, and, during the greater part of his journey, his path lies by the side of a noble stream, diversified beyond almost every other by the windings of its channel, and the islands which stud its surface. There is still a third point of passage upon our Southern coast, and one that has of late been considerably frequented, from Southampton to Havre, but this I never tried, and do not know what it has to recommend it, except to those who are proceeding to Caen or to the Western parts of France. The voyage is longer and more uncertain, the distance by land between London and Paris is also greater, nor does it offer equal facilities as to inns and public carriages."

In a Letter "on the Affairs of France," dated in June 1818, Mr. Turner says,

"There is a material improvement at Rouen, since I was last here: nothing could be worse than the inns of the year 1815; but four years of peace have effected a wonderful alteration, and nothing can now be better than the Hôtel de Normandie, where we have fixed our quarters. Objection may, indeed, be made to its situation, as to that of every other hôtel in the city; but this is of little moment in a town, where every house, whatever street

or place it may front, opens into a courtyard, so that its views are confined to what passes within its own quadrangle; and, for excellence of accommodations, elegance of furniture, skill in cookery, civility of attendance, nay, even for what is more rare, neatness, our host, M. Trimollet, may challenge competition with almost any establishment in Europe. For the rent of the house, which one of the most spacious in Rouen, he pays three thousand francs a year; and, as house-rent is one of the main standards of the value of the circulating medium, I will add, that our friend, M. Rondeau, for his, which is not only among the largest but among the most elegant and the best placed for business, pays but five hundred francs more. This, then, may be considered as the *maximum* at Rouen. Yet Rouen is far from being the place which should be selected by an Englishman, who retires to France for the purpose of economizing: living in general is scarcely one-fourth cheaper than in our own country. At Caen it is considerably more reasonable; on the banks of the Loire the expences of a family do not amount to one-half of the English cost; and still farther South a yet more sensible reduction takes place, the necessaries of life being cheaper by half than they are in Normandy, and house-rent by full four fifths."

The whole description of Rouen* and its fine Cathedral, and other public buildings, the Literary Institutions, &c. is highly to the purpose.

Under the head of "Monastic Institutions," we are told that,

"The Laws of France do not recognize monastic vows; but of late years, the clergy have made attempts to re-establish the communities which once characterized the Catholic Church. To a certain degree they have succeeded: the spirit of Religion is stronger than the Law; and the spirit of contradiction, which teaches the subject to do whatever the law forbids, is stronger than either."

"Nuns are increasing and multiplying, but Monks and Friars are looked upon with a more jealous eye; and I have not heard that any such communities have been allowed to re-assemble within the limits of the duchy, once so distinguished for their opulence, and, perhaps, for their piety and learning."

"The libraries of the monasteries were wasted, dispersed, and destroyed, during the Revolution; but the wrecks have since been collected in the principal towns; and

* A good view of Rouen Cathedral is given in vol. LXXXIV. part i.; of Evreux and Lisieux Cathedrals, vol. LIII. pp. 208, 813; four views of Seez Cathedral, vol. LVI. 359; and of the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, in vol. LXXXV. part ii. thus

thus originated the public library of Rouen, which now contains, as it is said, upwards of seventy thousand volumes. As may be anticipated, a great proportion of the works which it includes relate to theology and scholastic divinity; and the Bollandists present their formidable front of fifty-four ponderous folios.

"The manuscripts, of which I understand there are full eight hundred, are of much greater value than the printed books. But they are at present unarranged and uncatalogued, though M. Licquet, the librarian, has been for some time past laboring to bring them into order. Among those pointed out to us, none interested me so much as an original autograph of the *Historia Normannorum*, by William de Junieges, brought from the very abbey to which he belonged."

"The Abbé Saas, who published, in 1746, a catalogue of the manuscripts belonging to the library of the Cathedral of Rouen, calls this Benedictionary, which then belonged to the metropolitan Church, a *Penitential*; and gives it, as his opinion, that it is a production of the eighth century, with which æra he says that the character of the writing wholly accords. Montfaucon, who never saw it, follows the Abbé; but the opinion of these learned men has recently been confuted by M. Gourdin, who has bestowed considerable pains upon the elucidation of the history and contents of this curious relic. He states that a sum of fifteen thousand francs had been offered for it, by a countryman of our own; but I should not hesitate to class this tale among the numberless idle reports which are current upon the continent, respecting the riches and the folly of English travellers. The famous Bedford Missal, at a time when the bibliomania was at its height, could hardly fetch a larger sum; and this of Rouen is in no point of view, except antiquity, to be put in competition with the English manuscript. Its illuminations are certainly beautiful; but they are equalled by many hundreds of similar works; and they are only three in number, the *Resurrection*, the *Descent of the Holy Ghost*, and the *Death of the Virgin*.—The volume appears to have been originally designed for the use of the Cathedral of Canterbury; as it contains the service used at the consecration of our Anglo-Saxon Sovereigns."

In a note on the Bedford Missal, Mr. Turner observes, that

"At the sale of Mr. Edwards' library, in April 1815, it was bought by the present Duke of Marlborough for six hundred and eighty-seven pounds fifteen shillings.—The following anecdote, connected with it, was communicated to me by a literary friend, who had it from one of the parties interested; and I take this opportunity

of inserting it, as worthy of a place some future *Bibliographical Decameron*.—At the time when the Bedford Missal was on sale, with the rest of the Duchess of Portland's collection, the late King sent for his bookseller, and expressed his intention to become the purchaser. The bookseller ventured to submit to his Majesty, that the article in question, as one highly curious, was likely to fetch a high price.—'How high?'—'Probably, two hundred guineas!'—'Two hundred guineas for a Missal!' exclaimed the Queen, who was present, and lifted up her hands with extreme astonishment.—'Well, well,' said his Majesty, 'I'll still have it; but, since the Queen thinks two hundred guineas so enormous a sum for a Missal, I'll go no farther.'—The bidding for the Royal Library did actually stop at that point; and Mr. Edwards carried off the prize by adding three pounds more."

Of the MS. by William of Junieges, a neat transcript is given; and after noticing some other articles of curiosity, Mr. Turner adds,

"The library is open every day, except Sundays and Thursdays, from ten to two, to every body who chooses to enter. It is to the credit of the inhabitants of Rouen, that they avail themselves of the privilege; and the room usually contains a respectable assemblage of persons of all classes. The revenue of the library does not amount to more than three thousand francs *per annum*; but it is also occasionally assisted by government. The French ministers of state consider that it is the interest of the nation to promote the publication of splendid works, either by pecuniary grants to the authors, or, as more commonly happens, by subscribing for a number of copies, which they distribute amongst the public libraries of the kingdom.—I could say a great deal upon the difference in the conduct of the governments of France and England in this respect, but it would be out of place; and I trust that our House of Commons will not be long before they expunge from the statute-books, a law which, under the shameless pretence of 'encouraging learning,' is in fact a disgrace to the country."

To this very just and reasonable suggestion we heartily say, *Amen*; and respectfully recommending it to the attention of those in whom alone the power is vested of alleviating an unequal and oppressive burthen, we for the present take our leave of this intelligent and fascinating Tourist.

The very delicate and beautiful Etchings, fifty in number, are principally, if not all, from the pencil and needle of Mr. Turner's accomplished Lady.

Lady. There are also several neat wood-cuts, from her accurate delineations.

Mr. Turner frequently cites the "Alien Priors" as a work of Mr. Gough's. But as that excellent Topographer has "laurels enough of his own," and as that Work has long been out of print, we shall briefly state that those two neat volumes, and the "History of the Abbey of Bec," were edited, in 1779, by Mr. Nichols. The "Alien Priors" were compiled from the MSS. of Mr. John Warburton; and the "Abbey of Bec" was printed from a MS. communicated by Dr. Ducarel. Both these works were revised, through the press, by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Gough: many valuable notes were added by both, and a Glossary by Mr. Gough*. For some account of these three interesting morsels of Anglo-Norman History, and a beautiful view of Mount St. Michael, see our vol. XLIX. pp. 252, 582. See also the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. pp. 284, 631.

65. *A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picture-que Tour in France and Germany.* By the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin. F.R.S. A. 8vo. 3 vols. imperial 8vo.

SCARCELY had we risen from the treat afforded us by Mr. Dawson Turner's Volumes, embellished as they are by very interesting delineations,—when we were most agreeably surprised by the more splendid and elaborate decorations of the Bibliographical tomes now before us; which, though somewhat similar in design,

are far more comprehensive in extent, and in the variety of articles, which have fallen under the immediate inspection of the most industrious Bibliomaniac of this or any other country.

Mr. Turner's Tour is confined to the Province of Normandy; and the principal object of his attention is directed to Ecclesiastical Architecture.—Mr. Dibdin (like Mr. Turner) begins his Description at Dieppe; and after visiting Rouen, Caen, Bayeux, Vire, Falaise, Paris, &c. &c. with a more especial view to the principal Libraries in each, proceeds to Strasbourg, Stutgard, Augsburg, Munich, and Vienna, enlarging on each with the dignified hand of a Master, enriching his pages with a plentiful harvest of continental Science and Literature, and adorning them with an endless variety of Engravings by the ablest Artists.

Thus much must suffice for the almost momentary glimpse we have taken of these (in every way) highly-finished Volumes; which we hope speedily to have the satisfaction of perusing more at leisure.

66. *A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans, under Generals Ross, Pakenham, and Lambert, in the years 1814 and 1815. With some Account of the Countries visited.* By an Officer who served in the Expedition. 8vo. pp. 577. Murray.

WHY are these pages so extremely interesting, as we have found them? Not, certainly, from the military im-

* That the revision of these learned Antiquaries was highly useful, will not be doubted. That it was somewhat expensive to the Editor, may be judged of from a similar kindness which Mr. Nichols experienced, in the same year, when printing the "Royal and Noble Wills." "The first projector of this curious Work was Dr. Ducarel; and by the joint assistance of that eminent Civilian and Mr. Gough, it was conducted through the press, not without a very considerable inconvenience to the Printer, who paid the whole expence occasioned by the various notes added by his learned Friends; a circumstance thus pleasantly alluded to by one of them:

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree
Between the learn'd Civilian and R. G.?
Revis'd and Sic Orig. the Doctor cries,
Nor Once t' elucidate the puzzle tries.
'Write Notes,' the Director says: 'Again revise,'
And wearies out the Text with grave surmise.
Nichols o'erruns, and finds at last to's cost
The plague is his, and only ours the boast.
While the Compositor's and Pouncy's† fees
Mount high, we scratch and scribble at our ease,
Scrawl crooked lines and words that none can read:
And thus far only are we both agreed. R. G. Nov. 1779."

† The eminent Engraver; who was occasionally Dr. Ducarel's Amanuensis.

portance

portance of those campaigns, of which the first was but moderately successful, the latter deeply, though not disgracefully unfortunate. The reason is, because the narrator is evidently an active partaker in every transaction he relates. Because he takes the reader with him in every part of the Expedition, from the close of the Peninsular war to the final departure from the Mississippi. Because he is pleasingly interested in every thing that presents itself to his observation; the nature of countries, the manners of people, the difficulties or facilities which the various parts of the transaction presented; and because, in describing naturally his own feelings, he compels the reader to partake them. It consists of 25 Letters, but divested of all the superfluous accompaniments of epistolary writings; and we hesitate not to predict, that whoever begins the first Letter, will proceed to the last, with as little interruption as his time will allow.

The first Letter is dated from the Garonne, and describes the situation of the British troops before Bayonne, immediately after the conclusion of the armistice in May 1814. We need not go further to exemplify the author's natural talent for picturesque description:

"Regarded in connection with past events, the scene was indeed most interesting; though to a stranger fresh from England, a man we will suppose of retired and peaceful habits, I can readily imagine that it would have been productive of much pain; and that it would have drawn from him many ejaculations against the barbarities of war, and the cruelties of men towards one another. On each side of the road, in whatever direction we cast our eyes, and as far as our eyes could reach, we beheld cottages unroofed and in ruins, chateaux stripped of their doors and windows, gardens laid waste, the walls demolished, and the fruit-trees cut down; whole plantations levelled, and vineyards trodden under foot. Here and there likewise, a redoubt or breast-work presented itself; while caps, broken fire locks, pieces of clothing and accoutrements scattered about in profusion, marked the spots where the strife had been most determined, and where many a fine fellow had met his fate. Our journey lay, in short, over a field of battle, so that the houses were not only thoroughly gutted (to use a vulgar but most expressive phrase), but for the most part were riddled with cannon shot. Round some of the largest, indeed,

there was not a wall nor a tree, which not present evident proofs of its having been converted into a temporary place of defence, while the deep ruts in what had once been lawns and flower gardens, showed that even their beauty did not protect them from being destroyed by the inde passage of heavy artillery.

"Immediately beyond the village of Bedart, such spectacles were particularly frequent. It was here, you will recollect, that, in the month of December last, there was fighting for four days together; and I do assure you that the number of little hillocks within our view, from most of which legs and arms were peeping up, as well as the other objects which I have attempted to describe, sufficiently attested the obstinacy with which the fighting had been maintained.

"I repeat, that in the bosom of a man of peace, it is very conceivable that all this would have excited feelings exceedingly painful; in ours, however, such feelings were overborne by others much more powerful. If we gazed with peculiar interest upon one novel more than another, it was because some of us had there maintained ourselves; if we endeavoured to count the number of shot-holes in any walls, or the breaks in any hedge, it was because we had stood behind them when 'the iron hail' fell thick and fast around us. Our thoughts, in short, had more of exultation in them than sorrow; for though now and then, when the name of a fallen comrade was mentioned, it was accompanied with a 'poor fellow!' the conversation soon returned again to the exploits and half-breadth escapes of the survivors. On the whole, therefore, our march was one of deep interest and high excitement, feelings which did not entirely evaporate when we halted, about two hours after noon, at the village of Anglet." P. 5.

After depicting the extreme misery of a country which had recently been the seat of war, our soldier concludes with this very just reflection:

"One only remark, however, I beg leave to make, a remark which has been often made by much wiser men, that old England, if she were but properly aware of it, has more cause of sincere thankfulness than any nation of Europe. It is here that our countrymen have suffered, and are still suffering in their purses; and it is unquestionable, that to part with our money, and to deny ourselves luxuries to which we have all our lives been accustomed, are in themselves no slight grievances. But if they who complain so bitterly of taxation, could but experience for a short time the real misery of having a war brought home to their doors, I am mistaken if they would not desire to buy
it

it away again, at double the price of the present burthens." P. 13.

The second Letter contains some account of Bayonne, of its military strength, and of the village of St. Etienne, where the French had attacked our army by night: with the beginnings of their march, and the contrasted aspect of the country where war had not penetrated. The third Letter describes the march through *les Landes*, and the remarkable appearance of the peasants, walking on very high stilts. Of these, we recollect that a coloured wood cut is given in a slight work, entitled 'Travels through Portugal and Spain, by W. Graham, esq.' published in 1820. Our present traveller describes also the mode of getting turpentine from the fir-trees, which supplies the place of oil for their lamps. He then conducts us to Bourdeaux, which is also vividly depicted. The fourth Letter brings us to the embarkation of the troops destined for America, in which division the author was included; and it ends with an account of the pretty island of St. Michael's, much more particular than any we have hitherto seen. The author, with a spirit of enterprize which never seems to fail him, rode through the island on a donkey, from Villa Franca to Ponts del Gada, and represents his excursion as highly agreeable, and peculiarly picturesque. This description is continued also through the chief part of the fifth Letter. They proceeded to Bermuda, which is described in the sixth Letter; and from thence they sailed for the Chesapeake. Here commence the warlike operations; and the invasion and destruction of Washington are related in a most interesting style. The violence exercised against that city is attributed to the attack made by the Americans upon the party carrying a flag of truce, accompanied by General Ross himself, whose horse was killed under him. It seems, however, that after executing their vengeance upon the public buildings of the city, they would have been attacked by the American army posted near it, had not such a hurricane intervened as few Englishmen have ever witnessed. This is thus told:

"Whether or not it was their intention to attack, I cannot pretend to say, because it was noon before they showed

themselves; and soon after, when something like a movement could be discerned in their ranks, the sky grew suddenly dark, and the most tremendous hurricane ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant of the place, came on. Of the prodigious force of the wind, it is impossible for you to form any conception. Roofs of houses were torn off by it, and whisked into the air like sheets of paper; while the rain, which accompanied it, resembled the rushing of a mighty cataract, rather than the dropping of a shower. The darkness was as great as if the sun had long set, and the last remains of twilight had come on, occasionally relieved by flashes of vivid lightning streaming through it, which, together with the noise of the wind and the

falling of the crush of falling buildings, and the tearing of roofs, as they were stripped from the walls, produced the most appalling effect I ever have, or probably ever shall witness. This lasted nearly two hours without intermission; during which time many of the houses spared by us, were blown down; and thirty of our men, besides several of the inhabitants, buried beneath their ruins. Our column was as completely dispersed, as if it had received a total defeat; some of the men flying for shelter behind walls and buildings, and others falling flat upon the ground, to prevent themselves from being carried away by the tempest; nay, such was the violence of the wind, that two pieces of cannon which stood upon the eminence, were fairly lifted from the ground, and borne several yards to the rear." P. 136.

Their return to the shipping, after this Expedition, was not without its difficulties and perils; it was effected, however, without loss, and the army re-embarked for another service. An attempt was made upon Baltimore, but it was found too strong to be attacked, the whole country being now alarmed, and the enemy fully on their guard. These events extend as far as the 15th Letter, and it is but just to say, that the interest is completely kept up in every part of the narrative. The army now sailed for the West Indies; and a good share of lively description is employed upon the island of Jamaica. Here again the author makes inland excursions, the account of which very pleasingly varies and enlivens the Narrative. An account is also given of the Maroon inhabitants.

The last portion of the book, commencing with the 18th Letter, contains the Expedition against New Orleans, for which place they sailed from

from Jamaica. Here also the interest is completely sustained,—but sustained as in a deep tragedy, amidst difficulties, distresses, and every kind of untoward event. The perusal of this part is even painful, yet it is impossible to relinquish it; and when the circumstances are considered, it seems wonderful that even a man should escape to tell the tale. It is evident that, by some means, the Americans had full intelligence of the designed attack, and were prepared in the most ample manner against it. The advance was also to be made through a most impenetrable country, amidst bogs, marshes, and every thing that could harass an invading army. So that finally, after exertions of the most extraordinary resolution and perseverance, and the loss of many brave men and excellent officers, the attempt was obliged to be relinquished; and it is only to be wondered that the remainder of the troops escaped so well. This reverse is feelingly described by the author:

“But our return was far from triumphant. We who only seven weeks ago had set out in the surest confidence of glory, and, I may add, of emolument, were brought back dispirited and dejected. Our ranks were woefully thinned, our chiefs slain, our clothing tattered and filthy, and even our discipline in some degree injured. A gloomy silence reigned throughout the armament, except when it was broken by the lamentation over fallen friends; and the interior of each ship presented a scene well calculated to prove the short-sightedness of human hope, and human prudence.” P. 547.

Peace had now been concluded. But the ships, in their return, made some pause at the Havannah, for victualling and watering. This place the author describes in his usual manner. They did not reach Spithead till the 9th of May, 1815, when the return of Buonaparte into France was just made known; and the troops accordingly learned that, instead of remaining at all at home, they were immediately to proceed upon fresh service.

So ends this very ingenious Narrative; in which, if the author can be said to have made much out of a little, it will be clearly seen that he has done so not by any studied artifice, but by a natural acuteness of observation, catching in every situation all objects of an interesting kind, and

seconded by a talent of expressing clearly and without affectation every thing which he is desirous of communicating.

We could wish that the Expedition, particularly the latter part, had been more fortunate; but we could hardly wish it to be better related.

67. *Barnabæ Itinerarum, or Barnabee's Journal.* By Richard Brathwaite, A.M. *With a Life of the Author, a Bibliographical Introduction to the Itinerary, and a Catalogue of his Works.* Edited from the first Edition by Joseph Haslewood. 2 vols.

• WHEN the facetious author of the Epilogue spoken after the last Westminster Play, announced an edition of Barnabæ (vol. XC. p. 543), we were not aware that another had just issued from the press, and have only obtained use of a copy now from the *Act of Parliament* store of the printer. This has arisen from the circumstance, that however covetable this work has ever been, and extensive as the circulation has proved, the present edition is a *fac simile* impression of only 125 copies, including the gorge of ten for the Universities. Were we at any time inclined to quarrel with the editor for adopting his favourite restrictory plan, it would be in the present instance, where the curiosity and value of the original is restored with such typographical beauty and minuteness. We think the objection to deteriorate the value of antient copies by enlarging the circulation of a *fac simile* impression beyond a small circle, who covet and appreciate the due value of such an undertaking, might have been waived for a work so popular; for we do not like the chilling answer of the bookseller, “It's out of print.”

These little revivals of literary curiosities have been denounced as an idle fashion of the present day; but we doubt whether the time is far distant when such of the reprints as have a just claim of merit, must attain by scarcity a value nearly equal with their originals. The error has been from too many labourers rushing into the vineyard, some of them not able to distinguish crabs from codlings, and without ability to give flavour to the fruit by grafting.

Hearne lauded the antient printers for

for small impressions, whose opinion we shall venture to drag from obscurity, nothing fearing the doughty publishers of the present day, who, for interest, may fancy it were better unknown.

"A small number of copies (he says) they [the early printers] then wrought off, they being not so much at that time addicted to lucie as they were to the advantage of learning; and to make learning the more set by, they thought that their books should bear a good price, which would effectually be brought about by printing a small number; and I wish the same method was more generally practised now, which, however, we must not look for, as long as booksellers monopolize it as it were, and consequently value or depreciate books as they see fit, to the great loss and prejudice of learning."—*MSS Collections in the Bodleian Library*, vol. I., p. 15.

Having already noticed in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 329, a previous Edition of the Itinerary, by Mr. Haslewood, (in which Brathwait's right to it as the author was first convincingly established) we have only to remark upon this edition, that the introductory volume contains a life of Thomas Brathwait, with a variety of new matter as to himself and family.

We select the following character of Brathwait, as forcibly applying to the boon itinerant:

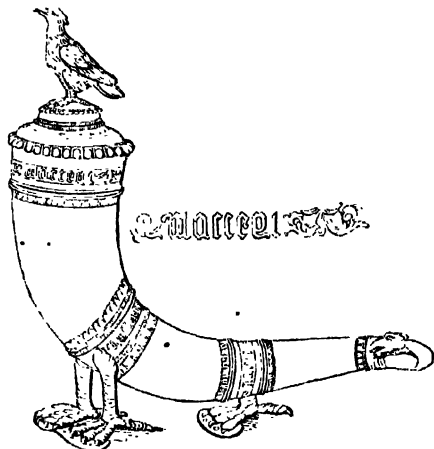
"A description of his person has descended orally, as also of his dress, by which the trim fashion of his green years added comeliness to his grey hairs. Tradition reports him to have been in person below the common stature; well proportioned, and one of the handsomest men of his day; remarkable for ready wit and humour; charitable to the poor in the extreme, so much so, as to have involved himself in difficulties by it. He commonly wore a light grey coat, red waistcoat, and leather breeches. His hat was a high-crowned one, and beyond what was common in those days when such hats were worn. His equals in life bestowed on him the name of *Dapper Dick*, by which he was universally known. In disposition he was as admirable as in person; and always taking, from the gaiety of his heart, a conspicuous part in the neighbourhood in promoting the festivities of Christmas; those good times gone by, long beheld him the darling of that side of the country."

To the notes and collations of the Itinerary is added a valuable bibliographical account of several works by Brathwait.

GENT. MAG. May, 1821.

8

We have been favoured with the use of the annexed wood engraving of an antient drinking horn, "one of the lions" of Queen's College, Oxford.



The following illustration is extracted from the notes to this work:

"*Queen's College Horn*—By the assistance (says the editor) of my valuable friend the Rev. Dr. Bliss, a representation is given of this curious Drinking Horn.

"The substance of the horn itself is semitransparent, like tortoiseshell. It was presented to the College by the foundress Philippa, Queen of Henry III.; and, according to tradition, served to convey a valuable manor in Dorsetshire. It is still used very frequently on gaudies and festivals, and contains two quarts Winchester measure.

"It is richly ornamented with gold. The eagle on the top of the lid is hollow; while the other end, or tip, terminates with the head of a leopard, or some other heraldic animal, curved round (towards the animal's right) to the body of the horn, and appears in the act of snarling. On the circular border surrounding the elevated centre of the cover, on which the bird stands, the legend *Wasscheit* occurs thrice; also repeated as often on the rim of gold nearest the lip; and again upon the rim to which the two fore-feet are attached; but not on that supported by the hind-leg. A semicircle of gold connects the extremities of the talons of each foot to each other; but the hind claw of each of the three legs stands unconnected.

The Horn, from the crest of the bird to the soles of the two claws, is in ft. in. height..... 1 8

Of that height the eagle measures... 0 7

From

From the crest to the extreme curve ft. in.	
of the animal's head is.....	2 4½
From the point of the beak to the animal's mouth, in a straight line.....	1 8
Circumference of the mouth.....	1 3
Longest diameter of the oval mouth	0 5½
Shortest diameter of the oval mouth	0 4½
Height of the two fore-claws.....	0 3½
Height of the hind-claw	0 1½
Circumference of the first legentic band	1 0½
Circumference of the second legentic band	0 9
Breadth of the first band.....	0 2½
Breadth of the second band	0 2½
Breadth of the third band	0 1½
Length of the gold ornament at the extremity terminating in the snarling head.....	0 7

"We have been the more particular in this description, from the uncommon beauty and size of the original, which is probably matchless."

"Of the ancient custom of giving estates in fee and also granting honourable offices by the gift, and the retention by possession, of a drinking horn, the late Dr. Pegge collected several instances in his 'Observations on the Horn, as a Character*.' The present Horn is larger but otherwise most similar to the Borstal Horn, of any described by the learned Antiquary; and that was 'supposed to have belonged to the Bison or Buffalo.' It is remarkable, from the inscription appearing to direct that the gift of the donor should be annually commemorated by a wassail pledge in the Christmas revels. How the Horn was to pass is uncertain. We have heard of long narrow drinking cups, now in use for a single draught, denominated "a Long Conscience" and "a Short Conscience,"—the one holding three pints, and the other a quart; and therefore doubt if this Horn, although for magnitude it might have been borne by the Sanga or Galla Ox†, was not antiently used for a like effort of conviviality, and thereby spoke "pure Athenian." The Wassail Bowl went from lip to lip without replenishing: but the Horn was probably a pledge filled for every guest, and expected to be emptied without breathing or spilling; according to the tipping law for a long or short conscience, and in some places for drinking a yard of ale. Of the Wassail our author says—

"Every day we dranke our Shepherds health [heards, In wassell cups; not caring for our How well or ill they far'd, a figg for wealth, Wee made our chopps wag, and our grised beards †."]

* Archæologia, vol. III.

† See Voyage to Abyssinia, by Henry Salt, esq. 1814, 4to, p. 259.

‡ Hobbinol's dialogue in "Time's Curtaine Drawne," 1621.

68. *Observations on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, relative to the Timber Trade.* By a British Merchant. 8vo. pp. 118. Richardson.

THIS Pamphlet is very ably and documentally written; but we are sorry that such high attention has been paid to timber by our author, or the Legislature. Canada timber, all parties agree, is inferior in quality; and the proper consideration, in our opinion, concerning the Baltic timber is, whether it is paid for in British manufactures, and imported in British ships. If we give a preference, we have a right to an advantage. But we are satisfied that iron ought to be used in eight instances out of ten, where timber is now employed, if we entertained a proper feeling for the state of the home employ. If two-thirds of the timber in the world was extirpated, we believe that mankind would be great gainers, in the superior quantity of provisions. We conceive, that architecture, taste, and beauty, are miserably sacrificed, in numerous forms of building, where cast iron might be substituted for timber, at even less cost; and because moulding cannot be cast in wood, at a grievous expence of style, ornament, and effect.

69 *A Journal of a Voyage of Discovery to the Arctic Regions, in his Majesty's Ship Hecla and Griper, in the years 1819 and 1820.* By Alexander Fisher, Surgeon, R. N. 8vo. pp. 320. Longman and Co.

THE objects of this expedition have been so frequently stated in our former numbers, that it would now be totally superfluous to enter into any speculative disquisitions on the subject. We particularly refer our readers to vol. XC. ii. p. 545, for an account of the Expedition.

This Journal is arranged chronologically, and is a kind of log-book, containing every remarkable circumstance that happened worthy of notice during the Voyage; but prior to giving any extracts, we will notice the ferment that has been excited by the publication of this book, in several quarters.

By the rules of the Admiralty, every person employed in public Expeditions, is bound, on returning home, to give up his Journals and other memoranda at a certain latitude, and not to publish or cause them

them to be made known until Government has sanctioned their publication. Mr. Fisher exactly conformed to these regulations, and gave up his Journal to Capt. Parry, on the 29th of Oct. last, and it was not returned by the Admiralty till the 21st of April. The publication passed through the press with such rapidity, that it made its appearance on the 30th of the same month. Mr. Fisher was therefore unjustly suspected of having kept a duplicate of his Journal, in order to forestal Capt. Parry's promised Work. The Expedition was on the eve of sailing at the time of the publication. The author was immediately telegraphed from Sheerness, to attend the Admiralty, and account for the presumed breach of their rules. When he was questioned by the Admiralty, their Lordships were perfectly satisfied with the explanation given.

From our scanty limits this month, we must confine our extracts to a much more limited space, than we should otherwise wish.

"*Sept. 4th, 1819.*—At seven o'clock this afternoon, we accomplished the first portion of the discovery of the North-west passage, deemed by the British government worthy of reward! for at that hour we crossed the meridian of 110° of longitude, West of Greenwich. The exact time of our crossing it was well ascertained, for we had good sights for the chronometers at six o'clock P.M., the mean of which gave longitude $109^{\circ} 50'$ W., and the patent log shewed when the other ten miles had been accomplished. The only land in sight at this time was that on which we landed two days ago, and it is somewhat remarkable, that, in this very place, there should be a bold cape, which is indeed the first and only high land that we have since seen since we made this coast."

"*Thursday, Sept. 23d.*—We got under weigh this morning, and ran within three-quarters of a mile of the entrance of Copermine Harbour, where we anchored again about noon, in hopes that when the boat which was then away sounding, would return, that we should immediately prepare to get into the harbour. But when they came on board, we learnt that the greatest depth of water at the entrance of it is fourteen feet, which is less than either of the ships draw. Between two and three miles to the Westward of it, however, they found another harbour, or rather a small bay, which is in some measure secured to seaward, by a reef of rocks that runs in a slanting direction, across part of the

entrance of it, in such a manner as to prevent any large floes of ice from being driven into it. It is not, perhaps, a place that we should choose for our winter-quarters, had we time to look about for a better; but under present circumstances we may consider ourselves fortunate, in finding that there is such a good harbour within our power to reach, for the winter is making rapid strides. The ice is, indeed, very little of the surface of the sea now that is not covered with ice, and close in to the land it is already from four to six inches thick, and along the coast, so that we shall have to saw our way into the harbour. The people who were away sounding to day, saw several seals, which are the only animals of any kind that have been seen during these two days past."

"*Friday, 24th.*—We got under weigh early this morning, and ran to the Westward to the mouth of the harbour intended for our winter residence, where we anchored about eight o'clock. Immediately after breakfast the crews of both ships commenced sawing a channel into the harbour, in which operation they were pretty successful, having before six o'clock P.M., sawed a canal thirty-five feet in breadth, and upwards of half a mile long, into which the ships were tracked in the evening. The thickness of the ice through which they sawed to day, was from seven to eight inches."

"*Thursday, Nov. 4th.*—This being the last day that the sun was above our horizon this season, according to its declination taken from the Nautical Almanack, several of us went to the top of one of the adjacent hills to have a parting look at him; but the weather at noon being cloudy, nothing could be seen of the parting luminary but a faint light in the direction he was in."

"*Friday, 5th.*—The officers performed this evening the farce called 'Miss in her Teens,' to the great amusement of the ships' companies; and considering the local difficulties and disadvantages under which the comedians laboured, their first essay did them infinite credit."

"*Sept. 6th, 1820.*—As we were standing in this evening towards the place where the Lee told us the Esquimaux lived, four canoes were observed paddling towards us. While they were yet at a considerable distance off, we could hear them making a great noise, which they continued to do as they approached us. They came alongside without the least hesitation, and one of our boats being there, our people assisted them in getting out of their canoes, which were all hoisted on board, and helped them up the side. On getting on board, they evinced no signs either of fear or astonishment:

nishment: on finding themselves in security, their first act was to turn to, to dance; if turning round, jumping, and other wild gesticulations deserve that appellation. At the same time that they were showing us their accomplishments in the dancing way, they gave us a specimen of their vocal talents also; but to call the two or three monotonous ejaculations that they uttered, a song, would certainly be a misapplication of the word, for the whole of their melody consisted only of these three words, viz. "hey yey yagh," which they repeated with great rapidity, and with vehemence, in proportion to the movements of the body; these were at first very violent, but by degrees became more moderate, from being unable, I imagine, to continue such fatiguing exertions. After due time was allowed them to exhibit all their elegant acquirements, we made signs to them to go below, to which proposal they readily assented, and, in order to entertain them in return for their exhibition on deck, two or three tunes were played on the hand organ. Whether they were cheered by the music, or considered it necessary to continue to amuse us, I cannot say for certain; but they skipped about, and hey yey yagh'd more furiously than ever."

There are many curious and interesting statements in this Volume, which will be read with infinite pleasure; and its cheapness will, doubtless, obtain for it an extensive sale.

70. *Residence. Two Letters in Verse.* 8vo. pp. 47. Rivingtons.

FROM the modest and unassuming title prefixed to this work, little can be gathered to indicate in what manner it should be taken up. The author has appeared anonymously, but his diffidence does not prevent our recognizing an old friend well known from "The Valley of Llanherne," and "Matriculation;" to the latter of which, this Poem (if its brevity forbid not that name) seems to approximate. We remember his first effusion with pleasure, and secretly hoped that this would describe the same situation; but Sonnets have multiplied upon us since that period. Poetical topography is no longer confined to beautiful scenery, and the *Lakes* of the North have effaced the remembrance of the *Valleys* of the West.

This work differs from the present system of Poetry, inasmuch as its element is things, and not words; it approaches much nearer to the old legitimate English Poetry than most

of its contemporary brethren, because its style is free, unwarpt, and unaffected. Under the modest guise of an "Epistle," it is far removed from what Bishop Hall would have termed a "toothless satire;" for it elicits some smart strokes, as occasion offers, against the sectarian abuse of Religion, and the seekers of "The Lord",

"who haply ne'er was found
To dwell in such unconsecrated ground,"
as our modern *Chapels*—of which the Poet says,

"And this they call a Church, with power
to save;

But who the awful delegation gave?
Is it from Peter that they claim the keys
Of Heaven and Hell? how came they then
to these?—

A Church without an altar, rite or vest,
Or blessed Sacrament, or even a Priest,
Or only such as Cobbett might ordain
For all the learning in his addled brain."

P. 10.

Our Readers will be entertained with the description of a day's sport in the country; and the elegy on Don, the *Signior Fido* of a Poet's kennel; but they are of a too formidable length for extracting. We cannot, however, withhold a specimen of the latter.

"So many a biped puppy of good breed,
From strings of Alma Mater newly freed,
Saunters a season idly through the streets,
Then to Sir Tom, or Bellingham retreats,
There gallops off the heyday of his blood,
And learns, by falls and 'scapes, o'er fell
and flood,

The better part of valour; and that man
Was not sent here, like huge Leviathan,
For nought but pastime; then he sobers
down,

Takes to himself, perchance, a wife and
gown,

Follows his call in pulpit or in court,
And snatches, when he may, his hour of
sport." P. 20.

In one particular we differ from the Poet: we cannot exclaim with him,
"Let Folio-mongers wake th' oblivious
dead,

For all such reading as was never read,
Damn'd for demerits to eternal dust,
Like Martin's shield, in venerable rust*."

Without carrying our veneration so far as the shield of *Scriblerus*, we

* The word *oblivious* never occurs, we are afraid, in this sense; and the second line is copied from a notorious one in Pope's *Dunciad*; other instances of plagiarism (we beg pardon, imitation) are to be found in the poem.

love

love an old volume, but not "Statues, Gods, and Coins," like Pembroke: whatever be the Poet's opinion of the black-letter, he cannot expect us to apostatize from the true faith.

We regret that we are obliged to pass from this Work, and so will the Reader when he has finished it. Final condemnation remains to be past—it contains more sensible arguments expressed in sterling verse, than half the ephemeral "Epistles" and "Let-

ters" of the age. Of this species of composition it is an excellent specimen, and a model to the future professors of it. If metrical exactness is occasionally wanting, that defect is more than compensated by the genuine taste and feelings evinced throughout. The domestic sketches are the best; for they are alike true to Nature and the Muse,—a combination but 'seld seen,' as old Marlowe expresses it.

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Preparing for Publication.

Some posthumous Sermons of the Rev. THOS. HARNER, Author of Observations on Scripture, left by him for publication; together with the smaller pieces published by him during his life-time, and some introductory remarks on his Life and Writings. By W. YOUNGMAN of Norwich.

Sermons and Miscellaneous Pieces. By the Rev. ROBERT WYNELL MAYOW, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, and Curate of Ardwick near Manchester. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of his Life.

A Collection of Poems, consisting of Summer; an Invocation to Sleep; Fairy Revels; and Songs and Sonnets. By Mr. CORNETTUS WREN.

The Physician's Guide, being a Popular Dissertation on Fevers, Inflammations, and all diseases connected with them. By ADAM DODS, M.D. &c.

The Second Part of Horæ Entomologica; or, Essays on the Annulose Animals. By W. S. MAC LEAY, Esq. A. M. F. L. S. Being an attempt to ascertain the rank and situation which the celebrated Egyptian insect *Scarabæus Sacer* holds among organized beings. This part contains a summary view and connected plan of all the principal affinities which Naturalists have hitherto discovered in the Animal Kingdom.

Mr. DENNIS's Third part of Views in Savoy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine.

A Treatise of the principles of Bridges by Suspension, with reference to the Catenary, and exemplified by the Cable Bridge now in progress over the Strait of Menai. In it the properties of the Catenary will be fully investigated, and those of arches and piers will be derived from the motion of a projectile.

The Reverend Mr. NOLAN has the German Grammar at Press. The Spanish Grammar will also be finished in the present Month. — The Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Greek, Latin, Italian, and French, are uniformly printed, and the whole forms a Polyglott Grammar, in which the genius of the principal Antient and Modern Languages is explained, upon an uniform plan; and by a new and simple principle of analysis, applied to the improvements of the latest and most approved Grammarians.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The fifty-third Exhibition of this Society opened at Somerset House on the 14th of May. The multitude of pictures is, as usual, very great, there being no fewer than 1083, besides 82 pieces of sculpture; and, as is also usual, there is a mixture of high excellence, mediocrity, and rubbish. In the school of painting, there are some pieces belonging to the highest class. Of these, the first is fifty's classical picture of "Cleopatra's arrival in Cilicia." The Antique Academy, the Library, and the Model Academy, possess the accustomed proportion of miniature, drawings, architecture, design, and bust. Among the latter are some, equal to the most famous of antiquity; and three or four of the larger works in marble deserve to be mentioned with respect and praise.

FINE ARTS.

A Gallery of Paintings has been established at Madrid by the Government, consisting solely of the works of the most eminent Spanish masters. The number of pictures already amounts to 332, and

is to be still further augmented by selections from the various Royal Palaces. The Museum is open to the Public one day in the week. Sweden is not unimpaired of the Fine Arts. Fogelberg is modelling two colossal lions, to be placed at the feet of the statue of Charles XIII.; and Bystrom, another native sculptor, is engaged at Rome upon statues of Charles X., XI., and XII.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

The following document was inclosed in a bottle, and thrown into the sea just twelve months ago. It was taken up on the shores of Martinique, on the 4th of February last. The bottle had thus travelled a distance of 2,500 miles in about ten months, 250 miles per month, or eight miles per day. "The bottle which contains this cald was thrown into the sea in lat. 5 deg. 12 min. South, long. 24 deg. 40 min. West, at noon, on the 28th day of March, 1820, from the ship *Ospray*, Glasgow, which sailed from Greenock on the 26th February, on a trading voyage round the world. Whoever finds this is requested to insert a notice of the time and place in some literary or political publication, with the view of establishing facts relative to the currents of the ocean. — All well."

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

The following simple method of solving this problem has been proposed by Mr. A. C. Luthman, printer, of Hereford:— "Let a sphere be made, likewise a perfect hollow cube, one of the internal sides of which must be equal to the diameter of the sphere; then let the sphere be placed in the hollow cube, and pour water into the vacant space around the sphere, until the water is exactly level with the edge of the cube, and consequently with the top of the sphere; after which, take the sphere carefully out, and measure the proportion which the depth of water left in the cube bears to the vacant space, lately occupied by the sphere; deduct the quantity of space occupied by the water from the entire space contained by the cube, and the remainder will be the solid contents of the sphere. In order to find the proportion between the circle and the superficial square, let a cylinder be made of the same diameter as the sphere above mentioned, and equal in height to one of the internal sides of the cube, place the cylinder in the cube, pour water around it until the water is level with the edge of the cube, then carefully take out the cylinder, find the proportions as previously directed for the sphere—and as the proportion of the cylinder is to the cube, so will the proportion of the circle be to the square."

ANTI-

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MR. BELZONI'S EXHIBITION OF THE EGYPTIAN TOMB.

On Monday, the 1st of May, this interesting exhibition was opened for public inspection. Two chambers, although not immediately contiguous in the Tomb, have been selected for exhibition, on account of their superior beauty, and particularly for the interesting information which the numerous emblematic representations convey. The farthest of these two chambers was that in which Belzoni found himself, after breaking through the small aperture of the painted wall, to be noticed hereafter; this apartment he named the Entrance Hall.

In order to produce a more imposing effect, these two chambers are lighted with lamps, and the visitor, at his first entrance, is deeply impressed with the awful solemnity that surrounds him. The mind naturally reverts to the distant æra of three thousand years, and pictures to itself the "living manners" of a people of whom History has scarcely transmitted a vestige to posterity. Of Egyptian Thebes the ruthless hand of time has scarcely "left a wreck behind;" whilst these monuments of regal grandeur and human vanity have remained perfect and unimpaired through the lapse of successive ages.—The curious and grotesque figures on the walls of these chambers are cast in plaster of Paris, moulded from wax impressions which were taken on the spot. On the day the tomb was opened, the colours were as fresh as they are here represented*. The various figures on the walls are evidently representations emblematic of the religion of the ancient Egyptians. In front of the door of the entrance hall, is the finest painted group of the whole sepulchre. It consists of four figures, representing the reception of some distinguished personage, by Osiris, the great divinity of the Egyptians. The subject of this group has been thus explained by an eminent scholar: "Osiris is seated on his throne of state, supported by pillars, or feet; he holds a hook in each hand, and in the left a flail, King Psammis, with his name on his belt,



* On submitting these colours to chemical analysis, it appears that the red and yellow are produced by oxide of iron; and the green and blue by copper.

is presented to him by the Egyptian Apollo, Arueris, who has the head of a hawk. Behind Osiris is a female figure, probably the goddess Buto, with a cage and a bird over her head: according to the Egyptian mythology, she was the nurse of the children of Osiris and Isis. The dress of Osiris is almost entirely white.—The whole is surmounted by the winged globe, accompanied by the inscription, which is scarcely ever wanting when this tutelary genius is introduced, whose names seem to be indicated by a bent bar, with a hand."



But the most remarkable feature of the whole embellishments of the Catacomb, consists of a procession of captives. Before a hawk-headed divinity are four red men, with white kirtles; then four white men with thick black beards, and with a simple white fillet round their black hair, wearing striped and fringed kirtles; before these are four negroes, with hair of different colours, wearing large circular earrings, having white petticoats, supported by a belt over the shoulder; and, next in order, march four white men, with smaller beards and curled whiskers, bearing double spreading plumes in their heads, tattooed, and wearing robes, or mantles, spotted like the skins of wild beasts. Now Mr. B. is disposed to consider the red men as Egyptians, the black-bearded men as Jews, and the tattooed as Persians; and these conjectures seem to accord remarkably well with the history of the times concerned: for Necho, the father of Psammis, whose tomb this is supposed to be, is known both from sacred history and from Herodotus, to have had wars with the Jews and with the Babylonians; and Herodotus mentions his expedition against the Ethiopians. So that this procession may very naturally be considered as consisting of captives made in his wars.

The chamber adjoining the one just described was named the *Hall of Beauties*, on account of its splendid appearance. There are several groups of figures; but the principal one is King Psammis, represented as sitting on a throne or chair of state. A vulture soaring over the King seems to represent some tutelary genius. An altar before the figure appears loaded with an offering of some substance cut in pieces, and standing in a compact mass.

On the upper floor, the model of the whole

whole sepulchre is given, constructed on a scale of one-sixth of the size of the original. It is certainly a most ingenious representation. The model of the whole tomb is so perfect, that at one view the whole is intelligible, and the chambers in which the original size and colour of the figures on the wall are exactly preserved, present much matter for speculation both to the mythologist and the historian.

Belzoni's own account of the discovery of the Tomb will convey the most just idea of the plan.

"On the 16th of October, 1817, I set a number of *Fellahs*, or labouring Arabs, to work, and caused the earth to be opened at the foot of a steep hill, and under the bed of a torrent which, when it rains, pours a great quantity of water over the spot in which they were digging. No one could imagine that the ancient Egyptians would make the entrance into such an immense and superb excavation just under a torrent of water; but I had strong reasons to suppose, that there was a tomb in that place, from indications I had previously observed in my search of other sepulchres. The Arabs, who were accustomed to dig, were all of opinion that nothing was to be found there; but I persisted in carrying on the work, and on the evening of the following day we perceived the part of the rock that had been hewn and cut away. On the 18th, early in the morning, the task was resumed; and about noon the workmen reached the opening, which was 18 feet below the surface of the ground. When there was room enough for me to creep through a passage that the earth had left under the ceiling of the first corridor, I perceived immediately, by the painting on the roof, and by the hieroglyphics in basso-relievo, that I had at length reached the entrance of a large and magnificent tomb. I hastily passed along this corridor, and came to a staircase 23 feet long; at the foot of which I entered another gallery, 37 feet 3 inches long, where my progress was suddenly arrested by a large pit, 50 feet deep, and 1½ feet by 12 feet 3 inches wide. On the other side, and in front of me, I observed a small aperture, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches high; and at the bottom of the pit a quantity of rubbish. A rope, fastened to a piece of wood that was laid across the passage against the projections, which formed a kind of door-way, appeared to have been used formerly for descending into the pit; and from the small aperture on the opposite side, hung another, which reached the bottom, no doubt for the purpose of ascending. The wood, and rope fastened to it, crumbled to dust on being touched. At the bottom of the pit

were several pieces of wood placed against the side of it, so as to assist the person who was to ascend, by means of the rope, into the aperture. It was not till the following day that we contrived to make a bridge of two beams, and crossed the pit, when we discovered the little aperture to be an opening forced through a wall that had entirely closed what we afterwards found to be the entrance into magnificent halls and corridors beyond. The ancient Egyptians had closely shut it up, plastered the wall over, and painted it like the rest of the sides of the pit, so that but for the aperture it would have been impossible to suppose that there was any further proceeding. Any one would have concluded that the tomb ended with the pit. Besides, the pit served the purpose of receiving the rain-water which might occasionally fall in the mountain, and thus kept out the damp from the inner part of the tomb. We passed through the small aperture, and then made the full discovery of the whole sepulchre.

"An inspection of the model will exhibit the numerous galleries and halls thro' which we wandered; and the vivid colours and extraordinary figures, on the walls and ceilings, which every where met our view, will convey an idea of the astonishment we must have felt at every step. In one apartment we found the carcass of a bull embalmed; and also, scattered in various places, wooden figures of mummies, covered with asphaltum, to preserve them. In some of the rooms were lying about, statues of fine earth, baked, coloured blue, and strongly varnished; in another part were four wooden figures, standing erect, four feet high, with a circular hollow inside, as if intended to contain a roll of papyrus. The sarcophagus of oriental alabaster, was found in the centre of the hall, to which I gave the name of the Saloon, without a cover, which had been removed and broken, and the body that had once occupied this superb coffin had been carried away. We were not, therefore, the first who had profanely entered this mysterious mansion of the dead, though there is no doubt it had remained undisturbed since the time of the invasion of the Persians."

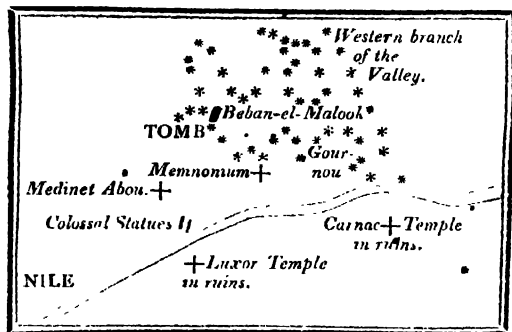
In the same room which contains this interesting model, are exhibited several cases of Egyptian curiosities; particularly a mummy, which was opened in England a short time ago. It is the most perfect of all those unfolded in Egypt during six years research. The body and limbs are quite entire; the ligaments and muscles visible; and the teeth and nails have almost preserved their natural and original perfection. There is also a mummy of an Egyptian priest, with the swathing still around

around the body, and the arms folded over the bosom*. An Egyptian manuscript, or papyrus, which measures 23 feet; it is the largest ever discovered.

As the researches and discoveries of Mr. Belzoni have been a favourite subject in our former Numbers, we will briefly notice the particular spot where this vast artificial sepulchre was penetrated.

About three miles from the Nile, to the

West of the ancient city of Thebes, at the foot of the Libyan chain of mountains, is a tract of rocks called Gournou. These rocks extend in length about two miles. It was here the inhabitants of Thebes interred their dead, and the magnificence of the Tomb will convey some idea of the greatness of this ancient city, whose origin is totally unknown†. We present a rough sketch of its present site.



The most remarkable ruins are the temples at Carnac and at Luxor, on the East side of the Nile. On the opposite side are the sepulchres of the kings in the sacred valley of Beban-el-Malook, which begins at Gournou, and runs towards the West; the Temple of Gournou, partly buried in the sand; the Memnonium, where anciently was the colossal statue of Osymandias, and the two sitting gigantic figures, each fifty two feet high, which remain in their original position. It was from the Memnonium that Mr. Belzoni brought the colossal bust of the young Memnon, now in the British Museum.

The present natives of Gournou live in the entrance of the caves of the sepulchres. Here, having made some partitions with

earthen walls, they form habitations for themselves, as well as for their cows, camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and dogs. They cultivate a small tract of land, extending from the rocks to the Nile; but even this is in part neglected; for they prefer, to the labours of agriculture, the more profitable but disgusting employment of digging for mummies.

The Engraving, in the next page, is the usual entrance of an Egyptian Tomb: It is the representation of one at the bottom of the narrow valley of Beban-el-Malook. The rocks into which they are cut are of calcareous stone, of an extremely white colour. These entrances are generally surmounted with a bass-relief, representing an oval, in which are

* The art of embalming the dead, so as to remain perfect for centuries, has been comparatively unknown to all nations, except the Egyptians. Herodotus and after him Diodorus Siculus, inform us, that bodies were embalmed in three different ways. The most magnificent was bestowed on persons of the most distinguished rank; the expense of which amounted to a talent of silver (about 138*l*.) In this ceremony several hands were employed. Some drew the brain through the nostrils, by an instrument; others emptied the bowels and intestines, by cutting a hole in the side; after which the cavities were filled with aromatics and various odoriferous drugs. After some time, the body was swathed in lawn fillets, which were glued together with a kind of very thin gum, and then crusted over with the most exquisite perfumes. The body thus embalmed, was delivered to the relations, and placed upright in a wooden coffin against the wall, either in sepulchres, or in their private houses.

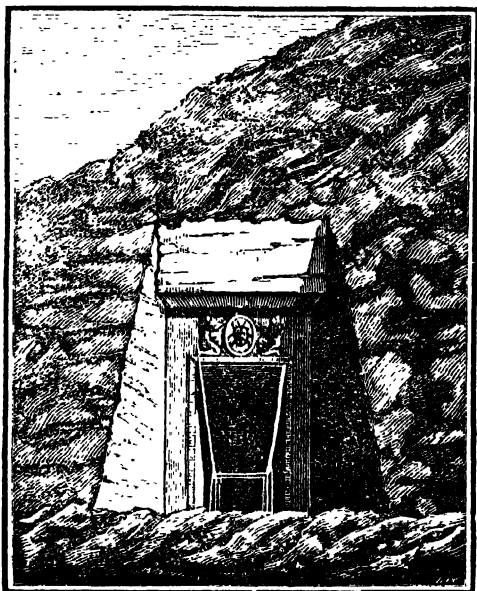
† According to Strabo, the ancient city of Thebes might vie with the noblest cities in the universe. Its hundred gates, celebrated by Homer, are universally known; and acquired it the surname of Hecatompilos, to distinguish it from the other Thebes in Boeotia. Its population was proportionate to its extent, and, according to history, it could send out at once two hundred chariots and ten thousand fighting men at each of its gates. The Greeks and Romans have celebrated its magnificence and grandeur, though they saw it only in its ruins; so august were the remains of this city.

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sculptured

sculptured a scarabæus, or beetle, and the figure of a man, with the head of a hawk. On each side of this emblem, are two figures in the act of adoration. Forty-

seven such openings are said to have existed in the time of Strabo, which were considered as so many entrances to the tombs of the Egyptian Kings.



It is scarcely possible by description to convey an adequate idea of these subterranean abodes, or of the strange and horrible figures with which they are filled. Most travellers are satisfied with entering the large hall, the gallery, and staircase; in fact, as far as they can conveniently proceed, but Mr. Belzoni frequently explored the inmost recesses of these extraordinary excavations. Of some of these tombs many persons could not withstand the suffocating air, which often occasions fainting. "On entering the narrow passage," says Mr. Belzoni, "which is roughly cut in the rock, and nearly filled up with sand and rubbish, a vast quantity of dust rises, so fine that it fills the throat and nostrils, and, together with the strong smell of the mummies, threatens suffocation. In some places there is not more than the vacancy of a foot left, which you must contrive to pass through in a creeping posture, on pointed and keen stones, that cut like fragments of glass. After getting through these passages, some of them 200 or 300 yards long, you generally find a more commodious spot, perhaps high enough to allow a sitting posture. But what a place of rest! surrounded by bodies, by heaps of mummies on every side, which, previous to my being accustomed to the sight, impressed me with horror. The blackness of the walls, the faint light given

by the candles or torches for want of air, the different objects that surrounded me, looking at, and seeming to converse with each other, and the Arab guides, naked and covered with dust, themselves resembling living mummies, absolutely formed a scene that cannot be described. In such a situation I found myself several times, and when exhausted, fainting, and nearly overcome, I sought a resting-place, and found one; my weight bore on the body of an Egyptian, and it crushed like a band-box. I naturally had recourse to my hands to sustain my weight, but they found no better support: so that I sunk altogether among the broken mummies, with a crash of bones, rags, and wooden cases, which raised such a dust as kept me motionless for a quarter of an hour, waiting till it subsided again.

"Thus I proceeded from one cave to another, all full of mummies, piled up in various ways, some standing, some lying, and some on their heads. The purpose of my researches was to rob the Egyptians of their *papyri*, of which I found a few hidden in their breasts, under their arms, in the space above the knees, or on the legs, and covered by the numerous folds of cloth, that envelope the mummy."

Such were the arduous exertions of Mr. Belzoni, and we sincerely hope his meritorious pursuits will receive an ample reward.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

ADAM GORDON¹.*A Ballad.*

WHOE'ER the Chronicles hath read
Of *Puris* or of *Fordun*²,

Can speak of heroes long since dead,
Who bore the name of *Gordon*.

In field, in closet, and in hall,

They equally were noted ;

But one who ' takes the shine ' from all
Is for example quoted :

No hall had he, where blythe to be,

No closet for devotion ;

The open fields were all his own,

As sailors claim the ocean.

His trade was arms, like Robin Hood's,

But yet we can't be sure ;

That while he took the rich man's goods

He gave them to the poor.

On Dunstable's³ bleak down he kept

A predatory station ;

O'er hills he rode, ' midst snow he slept,

The terror of the nation.

On what could cause this ceaseless ill

The neighbours us'd to ponder,

Some said the ghost of Norman Will

Was there compell'd to wander.

Some talk'd of compacts strange between

Hugh Bolebec⁴ and the Devil,

Some said that ghosts by night were seen,

And all denounc'd it evil.

'Mongst such as held this latter faith

Appear'd a champion stubborn ;

*Will Woston*⁵ was his name, a Monk

And Cellarer of Woburn.

For such, he said, must be the case,

The first was naught and shabby ;—

How could Lord Bolebec be so base ?

He founded Woburn Abbey !

Like others, for his creed he'd fight ;

But facts that char.c'd ere long

Prov'd, though 'twas not exactly right,

'Twas not completely wrong

One night, upon his palfrey's back,

Returning from the town,

He pac'd along a beaten track

Across the dreary Down :

And for some secret charge alarm'd,

—Indulgences or pelf,—

He join'd a stranger who was arm'd

And mounted like himself.

Arm'd with a sword and gun, you'll say,

Which dang'rs had prevented.—

No monk wore weapons in that day,

And gun- were not invented.

This happen'd in third Henry's reign,

When none at points would stickle,

But thieves and outlaws scour'd the plain

From Dunstable to Brickhill⁶.

Our heroes each a cudgel bore

Made of an old crab tree,

Which oft had done them good before,

In fearful jeopardy.

" Sir Priest," the stranger cried, " let's on,

Nor 'cross this desert linger,

For I must sup, ere day be done,

With Nicholas de Tingre⁷ :

¹ It is well known to the readers of Matthew Paris, the *Annals* of Waverlie, T. Wykes, *Chronicon* of Dunstable, &c. that Prince Edward (afterwards the first King of that name) engaged in a single combat with Adam Gordon; astonished at his bravery, he persuaded him to forsake the course of an outlaw, and follow him. Historians add, that he served the Prince with the utmost fidelity. See Hume and Henry. When he died is unknown.

² Matthew Paris, compiler of an elaborate History of England, to the reign of Henry III.—Forden, author of the "*Scotichronicon*."

³ Erroneously called Dunstable, from the supposition that a robber named *Dun*, kept his *table* there. The real etymology is,—*Dunum*, a hill, and *Staple*, an established mart, which Dunstable antiently was, and called *Forum Dianæ*.

⁴ Hugh Lord Bolebec founded Woburn Abbey in 1145; as his father had been one of the Norman invaders, Saxon *charity* would, no doubt, feel no scruples in assigning him such a station after death.—For some particulars concerning him, see the History of Woburn.

⁵ Of this person, William Woston, little can be traced beyond his mere existence; he was buried in the Chapel of Ease to Birchmore, now forming the town church of Woburn.

⁶ That neighbourhood was so remarkable for plunderers, that Leofstan, abbot of St. Alban's, was obliged, a short time before the Conquest, to clear the Chiltern hills of their forests, which afforded a retreat to banditti.

⁷ Nicholas de Tingre, Tingrei, or Tingryth, resided at Flitwick, and was a valuable benefactor to the monks of Dunstable; he sold them, in 1247, a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum, for 9 marks sterling; and in the following year gave them all his lands in Husbourn-Crawley, excepting one mill, which they afterwards obtained from him. At the

"A Franklyn he, who loves good cheer,
His bounty is no fable;
King Henry when he winters here,
Can boast no better table.

"But since these parts are new to me,
Pray give some information,
Who dwells in the vicinity,
And who in distant station?

"For I've been told a robber dwells
No distance from this place,
And should we meet him on the hills,
'Twould prove an awkward case."

"I've heard of him," the Friar replies,
"They say his name is *Dun*;
For aught I know, those tales are lies,
To find the gossips fun:

"But should his Dunship stop us here,
Our purses for to pick,
He'll find Will Weston does not fear
A bout at singletick.

"For, ere I enter'd Woburn's wall,
My fame spread far and wide;
And few there were without a fall
Who once my cudgel tried.

"But *Hockliffe* soon will be in sight,
And so no more palaver,
For then we part—there lives a knight
Hard by, cycled *Peyvre*⁸.

"Some say he sprang from lowly race,
But Fortune, he ne'er miss'd her,
For, trusting to a shameless face,
He courted Bidun's sister.

"How he for such a stake could play,
I'm sure I cannot tell;
But now at court he makes his way,
And Henry likes him well.

"Then *Conquest*⁹, *Houghton*'s lord, a name
By which he's not belied;
He scours the land for gold and fame,
With horsemen at his side;

"He hangs his pris'ners on a tree,
Nor leads them to a judge;
And if you stand on equity,
You'll find his law a fudge.

"*De Salford*¹⁰ is a swordsman bold,
I care not who may know it;
Though if the truth perhaps were told,
My back and sides might show it.

"*John Lathbury*'s¹¹ a gallant knight,
But doth with prowess bore us;
No trumpet blows, but forth he goes,
And still returns victorious.

"Now wish'd I but to rest my bark
Within a safe and true port,
I'd seek his roof in light or dark,
Nor fear embattled Newport.

"*John Mansel*¹² is the pride of Wales,
He fears no noble's sole beck,
Nor cares what foe across may go,
A Beauchamp or a Bolebec.

"Four thousand marks he owns per day,
I rate it at the least;—
Two Sovereigns and their Queens, they say,
Have grac'd him at a feast.

"E'en in adversity he's great,
Tho' fall'n from wealth and power;
A victim to the Barons' hate,
He pines within the Tower.

"Enough of him, for why should I
Become a base detractor
To him, whose race to Woburn's house
Is still a benefactor?

"But Night proclaims declining Day,
So part we at this cramped hill,
For yonder lies your nearest way
To Stepingley and Amphill."

"Thanks for your news," the stranger said,
"But largess, Friar, largess;
I feel the want of ale and bread,
And coin to bear the charges.

"Come, Priest, no words, produce thy purse,
Or I'll produce a bludgeon
Shall meet thee with a weighty curse,
And put thy life in dudgeon.

"Hadst thou but sought thy comrade's aid,
Nor talk'd in strain so bold,
In peace thou hadst thy journey made,
Inviolate thy gold.

"But thou must prate of early feats,
And deeds in cudgel-war done;
For this the braggadocio meets
His thrall in Adam Gordon.

"Down with thy gold, 'tis ready told,
By tenants' hands 'twas counted;
No speed can help thee to escape,
For I'm much better mounted."

the same time he feasted them on St. Thomas's Day, and the Prior with his friends lay at his house, giving him, for all these good things, his fealty and homage.

⁸ Paulinus Peyvre, the subject of this and the following stanzas, was originally a child of Fortune; from beggary he rose to riches, and built a splendid mansion at Todington, of which now not one vestige remains. He married —, sister of Sir John Bidun, of Lavendon, Bucks, which led to the making of him.

⁹ Sir John Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest; he accompanied Edward I. into Scotland, and held a command in his army.

¹⁰ Nigel de Salford, of Salford, Knight of the shire for Beds.

¹¹ John Lathbury, of Lathbury, ancestor (it seems) to the Abbot of Lavendon, elected in 1312.

¹² John Mansel, Clerk, Chancellor to Henry III. in whose cause he lived in affluence and died in exile.—The Chartulary of *Snelshalt* Abbey records several benefactions to the Monks of Woburn by his family; probably part of the wealth so profusely bestowed by Henry III.

To this the Priest rejoined straight,
'Since bick'ring is begun,
I raise my crab, beware thy pate,
And so have at thee, *Dun*."

With courage stout to sticks they went,
Not sparing of their ire,
While every blow the Outlaw sent
Was answer'd by the Friar.

Till Adam, seeing he should gain
By this nor com nor glory,
And that th' occurrence of the night
Would sound but ill in story,
Collecting all his vigour, aim'd
Its essence at the Priest,
Who stagger'd, fell, or dead or maim'd,
And tumbled from his beast.

But just as Gordon turn'd his horse,
To quit the scene of fray,
He found him stopp'd by countless force,
That gave no choice but stay.

"Where is the wretch," said one—he knew
That voice was *Conquest's* own;
"By Wardon's ¹³ Cross, for every loss
Thou dearly shalt atone;

Go, take him to the nearest tree!"
But other was decreed;

For not a bough could any see,
To serve them at their need.

Now many measur'd miles around
Was nothing seen but chalk ¹⁴;
What pity that rebellious ground
Fair Justice's dues should baulk!

But so it was—towards Hockliffe's town
They rode in proud array,
There in some cell to bind him down,
Until the peep of day.

He knew himself "as good as dead,"
And seeing that his fate
Depended on a single thread,
He cast within his pate

How some release from durance vile
Dame Fortune's aid might plan;
For, from the veriest wretch her smile
Can make a happy man.

Luck was his own—"neath Night's dark shade
The horsemen trotted straight on,
He spurr'd his courser 'midst the crowd,
And dash'd along to *Leighton*.

They found him gone, as well they might,
And heard his horse's clatter;
But constant chace at dead of night
Is no such easy matter.

"Farewell," he cried,—“to seek for rest,
My very wits must muse hard;
The fairest falcon quits her nest,
For refuge with a *Buzzard* ¹⁵."

To Leighton's town he came at last,
And fearing every din
(Though foes and rope by speed were past),
Alighted at an inn.

He jeer'd mune host, and quaff'd his ale,
Of timely cheer no scorner;
And chuckling o'er the even 's tale,
Sat in the chimney-corner.

The bowl was fill'd—the glass went round,
And jests and gibes went with it;
The hostess drew her embers forth,
And o'er them plac'd a tivet;
On which she set a luscious hoard
Of what she could prepare,
And Adam own'd *De Tingle's* board
Display'd no better fare.

For hunger, the Sicilian ¹⁶ knew,
Is sauce to homely meat;
And when we're safe and hungry too,
E'en vinegar is sweet.

While thus they sat, Love's gentle ray
The outlaw's bosom cheer'd;
He thought on her, who, far away,
For Adam's safety fear'd;

Mary of Faruham ¹⁷! 'twas thy charms
Could mitigate his grief,
Could soothe him 'midst the din of arms,
And give his woes relief.

As, bending o'er the rising fume,
He chaf'd him at the fire,
Who sought that hospitable room
But *Conquest* and the Friar?

For they were hungry, cold, and vex'd,
With inward perturbation,
As other folks might be, perplex'd,
In such a situation.

He rais'd his head, and round he look'd,
But lower'd it no more—
No time to see his victuals cook'd,
No way to reach the door!

But Fortune was his friend again—
As others touch'd with sin do,
He dash'd thro' each resounding pane,
And clear'd the kitchen window.

"A fault!" the critic cries, "no glass
Was known in Henry's reign."
Yet, brought to such a ticklish pass,
You'll own he 'scap'd a *pane*.

¹³ Wardon Abbey, near Bedford.

¹⁴ Travellers are well acquainted with this chalk; it is the pride, and a barren one, of the district of Chiltern.

¹⁵ The origin of the *cognomen* of Leighton is obscure; it is usually supposed to emanate from the word *Beau-desert*; but, strictly speaking, it should have been *Mal-desert*; in which case, *Cacophony* would have brought it to *Mazzard*. It is more probable, as Mr. Lysons shows, that the name came from its lords, the family of *Bossard*. The discoverer of this fact can only be sufficiently rewarded by the application of a line in the Poem of *Hudibras* :—

"He'll prove a Buzzard is no fowl."

¹⁶ Dionysius the first, who observed that hunger could recommend even the "black broth" of the Spartans.

¹⁷ Who Mary of Faruham was, is still open to conjecture.

Thro' streets & fields, o'er ditch & moat,
He pass'd with matchless speed,
To Ouse's banks, where lo! a boat
Was ready at his need.

'Twixt hope and fear, his hands unbound
The rope by which 'twas moor'd on;
Then push'd his vessel from the ground,
And off went Adam Gordon.

"Farewell, my bonnie knight," he cried;
"Go make a stir and long quest,
But Fortune will not leave his side
Who thus hath baffled Conquest."

Now should the reader wish to know
What afterwards befel him,
The records of CHRON. DUNST.¹⁸ will show
Much more than I can tell him.

Suffice it—by Prince Edward's hand
A prisoner he was made,
Who gave his life, and sought the band
Of friendship's generous aid.

The Prince he follow'd to the wars,
In which he long did shine;
And show'd in after years the scars
He got in Palestine.

To fortune and to fame he rose,
A Knight with belted sword on;
While maids and children cried, "there goes
The bold Sir Adam Gordon."

Cheer'd by the love of her whose smile
Had every toil repaid,
He sat him down, afar from town,
Beneath his laurels' shade.

May every future Mountaineer,
Restrain'd by sword or beauty,
Like him forsake such courses here,
Like him return to duty. J. M.

LINES

*Addressed to an only Son, at the age of 15,
on his departure to India, in April 1802,
at the Tomb of his paternal Ancestors, in
the Parish Church of St. Clement, Sand-
wich, in Kent.*

ERE you embark upon the stormy sea,
And leave this land for many a distant
year,

Oh! let me once more hold you to my heart,
Draw the deep sigh, and shed the tender
tear!

The lov'd remains of those who gave me
life

Beneath this holy altar sleep in dust, &
Who taught me to adore His sacred name,
In whom alone successive ages trust;

Who, if you faithful serve, will bless your
days

Through all the changes of this varied
state,

'Tis *HIS* to cloud your fortune's fairest
scenes,

HIS to dispel the gloom of adverse fate;

HIS to compose the agitated breast,
When Nature's tender ties are rent apart,
HIS to support in this distressful hour,
To soothe the sorrows of the wounded
heart.

Go then, my boy, pursue your destin'd way,
His potent word shall bid "the storm to
cease,"

Over the raging billows *He* presides,
Ever confide in *Him*, and be at peace.

*Sequel to the foregoing Lines, on visiting a
Cenotaph recently erected to the Son's
Memory, on the same spot.*

Though bereft of thy endearments,
Shall I mourn the blest decree,
Which for Earth's eventful changes,
Gave celestial scenes to thee.

That the form still held so dear,
Buried in its youthful bloom,
Shall be rais'd to bliss and glory,
And immortal life assume.

Truth divine proclaims the Gospel
Of the great Messiah sent;
Man rejoicing hails the import
Of this sacred day's event.

Sandwich, Easter Day, 1821. W. B.

TO A LADY,

*With a Japan Rose in Bloom, on the 80th
Anniversary of her Birth.*

GO, little Plant, and happy in thy doom
To dwell with MATTER in perennial
bloom.

There all thy variegated tints display,
To gratulate the Matron's natal day;
And, shelter'd from the Eastern blast, to
share

The taste which ornaments a neat parterre.
There all thy aromatic sweets disclose.
Celeste the violet, and excel the rose.

Highbury, March 3. J. N.

Lines written in Retirement.

HERE let me sit at even-tide,
And watch the Sun's decline
Adown the space ethereal wide,
Till yonder tower her splendours hide,
Yon Western hills enshrine.

My humble Muse the only guest
That on me let attend;

Let no intruder dare molest,
Or destroy the halcyon's nest,
Nor pseudo-friendship lend!

Let Virtue be my votary;
Content—let ever reign;
Safe from keen Envy's greedy eye;
Nor let me e'er for greatness sigh,
Nor of my lot complain!

Let pure Religion be my guide,
Till Time shall find an end,
For ev'ry ill it will provide,
And to eternity abide
Mankind's best hope and friend. T. N.

¹⁸ "Chronicon de Dunstaple," being the records of Prior Moryns, edited by Hearne.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 30.

The House resumed its sitting this day pursuant to adjournment. The Marquis of Londonderry took the oath and his seat.

On the question for the House going into a Committee of Supply for the further consideration of the Army Estimates, Mr. Creevey opposed the Speaker leaving the Chair; and, alluding to the report that Government were about to reduce the salaries of subordinate Clerks in Office, proposed a Resolution, pledging the House to reconsider the salaries of the principal Clerks. This Resolution was, however, negatived on a division by 55 to 22, and the House went into a Committee.

May 1. On the motion of Mr. Fanshawe, the House proceeded to take into consideration the Resolution relating to the Officers' Half-pay. Colonel Davies objected to the Resolution, and proceeded to condemn the present system of half-pay altogether. The number of Officers receiving half-pay at present was 8761, and the expence to the country was 760,000*l*. Now he complained, that as occasion offered, the army was not filled up by Officers from the half-pay, and the half-pay list thus lightened to the country. Lord Palmerston said, the Commander in Chief filled up vacancies from the half-pay list as far as was consistent with the good of the service. To fill up appointments from the half-pay only would shut out persons in civil life, the leaving the army open to which, was necessary to connect the interests of the army with the property of the country. Any one who had viewed the transactions of Europe for the last twelve months would see how necessary that was. Mr. Hume went into a calculation to shew that, by filling up vacancies from the half-pay, a saving might be effected of 353,568*l*. He concluded with moving an amendment, founded on his calculations. General Gascoyne observed, that since 1816, from 250 to 300 officers *per annum* had voluntarily retired on half-pay, and it was not likely that they would again wish to be put on active service. After some further conversation, the amendment was negatived, and the resolution was agreed to.

May 4. On the motion for the House going into a Committee of Supply, to take into consideration the Navy Estimates, Mr. Hutchinson entered into a detailed review of the conduct of Austria and Russia towards Spain and Naples; and moved,

as an amendment, that the House should go into a Committee, to inquire into the present state of the country, as connected with events passing on the Continent.

The House afterwards went into the Committee of Supply; when a discussion of some length took place on the motion for 71,000*l*. for the expences of the Board of Admiralty. A deduction of 5,000*l*. moved by Mr. Bernal, was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 115 to 77.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 7.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills; amongst which were those authorising the resumption of Cash Payments by the Banks of England and Ireland.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the remaining Navy Estimates were agreed to in a Committee of Supply.

Mr. M. A. Taylor's Bill for regulating Steam engines went through a Committee, after a division on an amendment proposed by Mr. Buxton, that the Committee should be postponed for six months; the numbers being, for the Committee 83—For the Amendment 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 8.

Mr. Henry Grey Bennet called the attention of the House to a Breach of Privilege, contained in certain observations in a Sunday Paper, called *John Bull*, relative to an explanation given by him on Friday last, of what had been represented in the public Prints to have been said by him in the course of debate on a former night relative to the Lord President of the Court of Session, in Scotland. The House voted the publication a gross and scandalous Libel; and the Printer of the Paper was ordered to attend at the Bar of the House the next day.

Mr. Lennard afterwards submitted to the House, pursuant to his notice given some nights ago, a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Acts of the 60th of the late King, relative to Seditious Meetings, Political Labels, &c. Two divisions took place on the motions for the repeal of the Acts relative to Seditious Meetings and Seditious and Blasphemous Publications. The former was negatived on a division by a majority of 89 to 58, and the latter by a majority of 88 to 66.

Mr. Scarlett obtained leave, and brought in a Bill, to amend the Poor Laws; and Mr. J. Smith brought in a Bill to explain and amend the Bankrupt Laws.

May

May 9. Mr. Weaver, the Printer of the Weekly Paper entitled *John Bull*, attended at the Bar of the House, and was examined by several Members. After his examination was concluded, Mr. Weaver was ordered to retire from the Bar, but not to leave the precincts of the House.—On the motion of Mr. Bennet, four other individuals, connected with the Paper, Mr. Arrowsmith, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Duckworth, and Mr. Shackle, were ordered to attend forthwith.

Lord J. Russell brought forward his motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The proposition of the Noble Lord was met by the previous question proposed by Mr. Bathurst. Upon this amendment a division took place; and the numbers were, for the original motion 124, for the previous question 155.

May 10. The case of Breach of Privilege, as connected with the *John Bull*, came under consideration. Messrs. Shackle, Arrowsmith, and Cooper, were examined at the Bar; and a variety of questions were put by different Members to ascertain in whom the Proprietorship and controul of that Publication rested. Mr. Cooper, in his examination, avowed himself the Editor of the Paper, and the author of the paragraph which had proved so obnoxious to Mr. Bennet and his friends. After this avowal, Mr. Bennet moved, that the Attorney-General be ordered to prosecute Messrs. Shackle, Arrowsmith, Weaver, and Cooper, for a malicious libel, reflecting on the Hon. Hen. Grey Bennet, a Member of the House. This motion was objected to by the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Mr. C. Wynn, and others, as unjust, after the House had, by its inquisitorial powers, possessed itself of a great portion of the defendant's case. The Marquis of Londonderry, for the purpose of affording time for the House to give cool, deliberate consideration to the subject, proposed that the debate on the question should be adjourned till next day. This amendment, after some discussion, was adopted, and an order for the attendance of the parties was made out.

Lord A. Hamilton then brought forward his motion relative to the representation of Counties in Scotland. But the thin attendance in the House induced the Noble Lord to compress his speech into a very small compass. Several Resolutions were negatived without a division. On one, that had for its object to pledge the House to take the subject into consideration next Session of Parliament, a division took place; when the Resolution was negatived by a majority of 57 to 41.

May 11. A warm discussion took place on the course to be adopted on the ques-

tion of a breach of privilege, committed by the Newspaper called *John Bull*. Mr. Bennet withdrew his motion for prosecution by the Attorney General. Mr. Baring moved, that Mr. Cooper, the Editor, and Mr. Weaver, the Printer of the Paper in question, should be committed to Newgate. To this motion an amendment was proposed by Lord Nugent; namely, that Mr. Cooper, having acknowledged himself the author of the paragraph, should be called to the bar, and reprimanded by Mr. Speaker. The Marquis of Londonderry, however, suggested, that this was too lenient a course, as the party ought, at least, to be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Subsequently, both the Marquis of Londonderry and Lord Nugent withdrew their amendments, and the House decided that Mr. Cooper should be sent to Newgate, by a majority of 169 to 23. A discussion then took place on the subject of the prevarication of the other witnesses. R. T. Weaver was also ordered to be committed to Newgate, on a division of 34 to 27.

The House then went into a Committee on the Ordnance Estimates; in which Mr. Waid moved the sum of 43,070*l.* for paying the salaries of the Master General, Clerks, &c.; when Mr. P. Moore moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

May 14. The Ordnance Estimates were discussed. Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that the salaries should be reduced 25 per cent. The Committee divided on this amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 134 to 72. A second division subsequently took place, on a similar motion, on the salaries at the Out Ports; but this was also negatived, on a division, the numbers being—For the amendment 53—Against it 110. The original Resolutions were, of course, adopted.

May 15. Sir Francis Burdett rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819. After the number of Petitions that had been presented, and the statements they contained, he was at a loss to know whether the blame was to be imputed to Ministers, to the Magistrates, to the Yeomanry, or to all together. If the House would do its duty, it would go into an inquiry as to the conduct of an Administration, which, he contended, was stained by the blood of the People. He called upon Ministers, if they wished to stand fair with the country and the world, to grant this inquiry; to let the world know who their spies were; and to tell us at least who was intended by A. B. and C. in the Correspondence respecting the Manchester business. He then moved, that a Committee of the whole House should be appointed, to inquire

quire into the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819. Mr. Hobhouse simply seconded the motion.

Mr. B. Wilbraham defended the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates, and blamed the Hon. Barquet for having suffered this motion to sleep for one whole twelve-month after he had given notice of his first motion on this subject. After considerable discussion the debate was adjourned.

May 16. The adjourned debate on the Manchester business was resumed. Mr. R. Wilson, said, it was but natural for the Solicitor General to defend the conduct of Ministers and the Manchester Magistrates, at the expense of the People, but he did not think that the Learned Gentleman had done enough to prove to the House that the People were in the wrong, and that Government and the Magistrates were in the right. The debate occupied the House till two o'clock in the morning, when the Motion was negatived on a division; the numbers being, Ayes 111, Noes, 285—Majority 184.

May 17 Previous to Sir James Mackintosh bringing forward his motion for the second reading of his three Bills on the subject of capital punishment for forgery, &c. a number of Petitions were presented from all parts of the country by different Members on this important subject, all strongly urging an amelioration of our Criminal Code generally, and particularly urging the abolition, as far as possible, of capital punishment—as operating rather to familiarize the mind of the offender with death, than to deter him from the commission of crime.—On account of the thinness of the House, the Bills were read a second time *sub silentio*, and the debate

on them agreed to be postponed to a future stage.

May 18. The question respecting the Newington Select Vestry Bill came before the House. The parties, however, appeared to have cooled since the last discussion on this subject; and they now readily adopted the advice of a mediator, who appeared in the person of Mr. Spokes. The Hon. Member suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion for discharging the present Committee, and adopting in its stead a motion for the revival of the Committee. Mr. H. B. Spencer agreed to accede to this proposition, & his Hon. Colleague, Mr. Denison, and his friends, would pledge themselves to suspend the wordy warfare which has, up to this period, existed in the Committee, and go at once to the merits of the Bill. Mr. Denison assured his Hon. Colleague that himself and his friends had no other object but to go at once to the merits of the Bill. With this understanding the motion for reviving the Committee was agreed to.

Upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, an amendment was moved by Mr. Chetwynd, that it be an instruction to the Committee to enforce the most rigid economy consistent with the public service. The amendment was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as unnecessary, and was negatived, upon a division, by a majority of 65 to 40.

The House afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, and some other items of the Ordinance Estimates were discussed, two divisions took place on motions for reduction. One proposed by Mr. Hume, the other by Mr. Gipps, both of which were negatived by considerable majorities.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE

The Queen's Courier was lately stopped at Lyons, on his way to Rome, and had all his dispatches seized by the French Police, his person was searched, and his letters taken from him; a seal was put upon his bag, which was sent to Paris. The Courier was desirous of carrying the dispatches to Paris, but was prevented, he returned to England, and arrived at Brandenburgh House, on Saturday night. Lord Hood wrote immediately to Lord Castlereagh, who replied, that an instant communication should be made to the British Ambassador at Paris. Her Majesty has sent a person to Paris with the Courier, with instructions that every letter should be opened.

ITALY, ROMANIA, &c.

In Naples and Piedmont all continues perfectly tranquil, but several of the

promoters of the late revolts have been arrested in both countries. The leaders of the Carbonari appear to have taken up their residence for the present in Switzerland.

Accounts relating to Naples state that the Austrian Army of occupation is to be reduced to 12,000 men, who will be distributed among the fortresses. Two flying columns of Austrians had been scouring the country of the bands of brigands who infested it. One De Negris, who had been appointed Captain of Legionaries, had assembled some fugitives at San Bartholomeo, in the Capitanate, and there boasted the standard of the Carbonari, but at the approach of the Austrians this band dispersed. Two of them were made prisoners, and immediately delivered over to the Military Commission.

Measures

Measures of severity continue to be pursued in Piedmont. General Giffenga, who accompanied Prince Carignano to Novara, and had at first only received orders to retire to his estates, has been arrested. There was found in the carriage of St. Marsan and Levi (who were taken, after the affair at Novara, with 10,000 francs and some papers) a correspondence between Giffenga and St. Marsan, the son, which compromises the former deeply. Some of the parties arrested, and, among others, Colonel Palma, are said to have gone mad.

The latest French papers state, that the Sardinian Minister presented to Louis XVIII. a letter from Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, announcing his accession to the throne. The Prince of Cisterna, and other members of the Piedmontese Junta, have been compelled to quit the territory of Geneva. Col. Palma, who figured so conspicuously at Alexandria, has been arrested at Monaco. A ship, having on board Count de St. Marson (the son) and Santa Rosa, bound to Spain, put into Antibes. They were not permitted to leave the town, and a courier was dispatched to Paris, for authority to send them away.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The report of the flight of Ferdinand VII. from Madrid, in consequence of outrages offered to himself and the rest of the Royal Family by the populace, is contradicted. It is asserted, however, on the authority of a traveller arrived at Bayonne, that after the assassination of Vinuesa, the mob proceeded to the King's palace, and sent forth the most horrible vociferations against his Majesty, and his brother Don Carlos; but the Authorities, with the aid of the troops and the militia, succeeded in re-establishing order. The Cortes, it is said, repaired in a body to the palace, for the protection of the Royal Family. The Empecinado has dispersed Merino's band, and made the greatest part of them prisoners. Merino himself escaped, with 19 horse. All the Monks and Canons of Burgos have been arrested; and Military Commissions have been formed at Salvatierra and at Vitoria to try the Chiefs of the insurrection at Alava.

In private letters from Lisbon, it is stated that the determination of the King to return to Europe was communicated to the Portuguese nation in an official note from Sylvestra Pinhera, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs at Rio Janeiro, addressed to the Governors of the kingdom of Portugal, in which he states, that his Majesty has for some

months contemplated such a plan, which would have been carried into execution sooner, but for the confinement of his august consort. It is affirmed that the *Liffey*, British frigate, which sailed from the Tagus last month, proceeded to the Brazils, for the purpose of affording protection to the Royal Family on their voyage to Portugal.

Much activity prevailed at Lisbon on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of this month, to expedite the departure of arms and troops for Bahia, for the purpose of assisting the revolutionists. The accounts vary as to the number of troops who were to sail. Some of them mention that they would amount to 5000 men; others, that the force would be much more considerable.

• GERMANY.

The Saxon Government has established a very rigorous censorship of all works printed in that kingdom. Letters from Prussia again hold forth an expectation, that the long-promised Representative Constitution will speedily be introduced. It will, it is said, be first submitted to a Commission composed of persons among all classes of society. A strong opposition is expected from the Nobility in what relates to the abolition of feudal rights. The reports of the intended resignation of Prince Hardenberg are declared to be unfounded.

TURKEY.

A letter of the 31st of March from Constantinople says, "The Government, by the command of the Grand Seignior, are inflicting the most rigorous and summary punishment upon all the Greeks who have any connection with the insurgents in Wallachia and Moldavia. The individuals on whom this vengeance has already been exercised are three Bishops, one of whom, the Bishop of Ephesus, expired on the rack, obstinately refusing to make any confession. From the expiring agonies of the other two, some very important secrets have been elicited, which will throw considerable light upon the proceedings of the traitors. Two individuals of slight importance, acknowledged spies, have this morning been strangled."

Advices from Constantinople to the 11th of April, state that great alarm existed among a part of the population in consequence of the circulation of a Manifesto by Ypsilanti, asserting that the forces of a neighbouring power, to the amount of 80,000 men, had been placed at his disposal. As popular credulity was wrought upon by this statement, the Baron De Strogonoff thought proper

proper publicly to disavow it, as far as regarded his Sovereign, the Emperor of Russia. Still the old jealousy of Russian hostility and intrigue operated powerfully on the minds of many of the Turks. Warlike preparations against the Greeks were carried on, however, with great activity. The Janizaries were armed and assembled; and the fleet which was busily preparing for sea, would be ready to sail, it was expected, in a few days. Great strictness was exercised towards all who were suspected of any intercourse with the Greeks: several arrests had been made, and two more Greek Bishops beleheaded. The undisciplined Turkish recruits had committed so many depredations on private property, that the English Minister had found it necessary to expostulate personally with the Porte: his remonstrances were listened to; proper arrangements were made by the police: and the English merchants felt satisfied that the former irregularities would not again take place.

ASIA.

By dispatches from Bombay we have the satisfaction to learn a brilliant and successful achievement by Lieut.-col. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope. It is announced in the Bombay Gazette in the following general order:—"The Hon. the Governor in Council has had the gratification of receiving a report from Lieut.-col. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope to the address of the Adjutant General, of the first operation of the forces under his command, in the province of Okamandel, in the reduction of the fortress of Dwarka. The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in noticing the judicious and prompt decision of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding, and his considerate humanity in the hour of victory, as well as the skill, discipline, and gallantry, evinced by the officers and troops of every rank and description." He also expresses his regret at the severe wounds of Capt. Soillieux and Lieut. Marriott. The fortress was "carried by escalade. The garrison, consisting of about 550 men, endeavoured to effect a retreat in the adjoining jungles, but were met by the different piquets posted by Col. Stanhope, and, hemmed in as they were, a dreadful scene of carnage ensued. One party of them were driven into a back water, deep and muddy, through which they passed, and they made a stand on the bank, and here Capt. Soillieux received two wounds, one of which deprived him of his right hand. From this the enemy again threw themselves into the water. After great numbers had been killed, Lieut.-col.

Stanhope caused his troops to cease firing, and, after long persuasion, the few that remained were induced to surrender. Endeavours were made to save the other party in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not until two six-pounders had been brought against them with grape, that they could be induced to give in. Almo: every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole found alive amounted only to 50 or 60. The women, children, and peaceable inhabitants, had gone off into the jungles, and the Brahmins had retired, with Colonel Stanhope's approbation, to a pagoda outside the town; so that retribution had fallen alone on that class which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive quarter. The Lieut.-col. bears the most honourable testimony to the conduct of all the officers and men under him. The return is, killed, 4—wounded, 29; including three officers, Captain Soillieux, Lieut. Marriott, and Lieut. Cassan.

A Letter from Capt. Thompson, the political agent at Kishma, dated Muscat, Nov. 18, 1820, confirms the intelligence which had previously been received of the failure of the expedition against the Arabs of Alashkarah, in the Gulf of Persia. The object of the expedition was to co-operate with the Imaum of Muscat against those Arabs, who were of the tribe of Beni Ben Ali. The dispatch is of considerable length, and not uninteresting. The ill success of the expedition seems to have been occasioned by the cowardice of the native troops (Sepoys), who, when in front of the enemy, turned round and fled from the scene of action. The Imaum, who behaved most gallantly, was wounded by a musket-ball, which passed through his wrist. He had endeavoured to rescue an European, who was cut down, and one of the enemy fired at him so close that the powder entered the wound. Two of the officers, also, whose names are not mentioned, appear to have acted with a gross disregard of military discipline. Instead of obeying the orders given to them by Capt. Thompson, to defend a particular position, they marched away, carrying with them every person belonging to the artillery. The loss of the detachment engaged was necessarily most severe, "as must always be the case," says Capt. Thompson, "when troops wait to be attacked with the sword, and then give way." Lieut. Roswell, 1st batt. 2d regiment, and Capt. Thompson himself, were the only ones known to have survived, at the time of writing the dispatch.

AMERICA

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

New York Papers have arrived to the 15th ult. The loan for the year, for the service of the United States, has been negotiated. Its amount is four millions of dollars, and the whole has been contracted for by the Bank of the United States, on terms considered so favourable to that establishment, that the shares in its stock immediately experienced a considerable improvement in value. Bank Stock, by the latest accounts, was at 115.

The following is an extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated 10th March:

"You will, no doubt, have been informed of the disturbances that have broken out at Gonaïves. The insurrection was to have been general through the North at the same time. The vigilance of General Magny (the Governor of the Cape), and General Marc, at St. Marc's, prevented it from taking place, by arresting all the chief conspirators. General Richard and 23 others, who have arrived at Port-au-Prince, are under trial, and will be shot. To form an idea of the barbarous atrocities of the most bloody monster (Christophe) that ever disgraced the human form, you should visit the North as I did; see the miserable victims that escaped from his cells, hear their tales of woe, and view their emaciated and mutilated bodies. I went through his famous citadel and palace of Sans Souci. In the former, on the highest bastion, I saw the body of the monster; it was slightly covered with lime and earth, which I caused to be partially removed; he had been dead then six weeks. His cells were improvements on the celebrated black hole of Calcutta. Men of the best constitutions lost the use of their limbs in 24 hr and it was a miracle if they survived the fourth day. It would take a ream of

paper, and more time than I can afford, to give you a faint idea of what the unfortunate people suffered who were under his iron yoke. The waste of human lives was incredible; and I hear, from the first authority, that Ferrier alone cost fifty thousand lives, and at least thirty thousand more annually died of hunger and fatigue at the public works, besides the many thousands sacrificed in cold blood, to gratify the thirst which the ruffian had for human blood."

BRAZILS.

On the 17th of February the Manchester packet arrived at Rio de Janeiro with the news of the revolution at Bahia, which excited much alarm, and gave rise to such vague rumours as commonly obtain currency in moments of popular agitation. This state of uncertainty continued for several days. On the 22d the Icarus arrived, with the Conde de Palma on board; and on the 24th a Royal Decree appeared, dated the 18th, in which his Majesty announced, that, influenced by a view of the circumstances in which the monarchy was placed, and by anxiety for the welfare of his people, he had resolved to send his own son, Don Petro, to Portugal, to determine on and execute the measures necessary for the restoration of tranquillity, to hear complaints, to reform abuses, and to consolidate the Constitution. And, considering that the Laws and Institutions of Portugal might not be equally adapted to the kingdom of Brazil, and his other ultra-marine territories, his Majesty ordered the convocation at Rio de Janeiro of Attornies (*Procuradores*), elected by the municipalities of the Azores, Madeira, Brazil, &c. for the purpose of deliberating on such alterations and improvements as might be necessary in the Constitution agreed to by the Cortes at Lisbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

CAUTION TO PARISHES.—An interesting Case to Parishes came on to be tried at the *Warwickshire* Sessions. It was an appeal against the removal of a Pauper, upon the ground that an Indenture of Apprenticeship was illegal when signed by the Churchwarden of a Parish in which an immemorial custom to elect only *one* Churchwarden could not be supported. Mr. Stockdale Hardy, from the Ecclesiastical Court, produced a number of ancient documents to prove, that at former periods *two* Churchwardens had been elected, and acted for the Parish which now had only

one Churchwarden; and the Court, upon the authority of the King and Barsby, and some others, quashed the order for removal. We insert the Case as a caution to Parishes in general, to elect *two* Churchwardens in future, unless an immemorial custom to elect only *one* can be established. An Act has been introduced into Parliament to cure the defect; but as it will probably only have a retrospective effect, the caution as to the election of *two* Churchwardens is necessary, in order to prevent future inconvenience.

A beautiful and perfect Roman pavement has been discovered by Mr. Artis, house-steward to Earl Fitzwilliam, situated

in front of the manor-house at *Castor*, near *Peterborough*: it has since been removed.

A turkey, the property of Mr. Fraser, King's Arms, *Dumfries*, having picked up an acquaintance with a very fine Newfoundland dog chained in the yard, has at last established her head-quarters in the lower end of his narrow kennel; where, so far from being disturbed by her canine friend, she is watched and protected with the most affectionate care. Although frequently removed from this situation, the turkey always returned to it the first opportunity; and being now placed on the eggs she formerly laid, bids fair to grace the kennel with a brood of young turkeys, to which the dog will no doubt act as guardian. When any boys or other intruders happen to take a peep at this singular pair, the dog appears irritated, and immediately prepares for a stern resistance.

At the late *Dorset Assizes*, the Clergyman of *Chardstock* was indicted for an assault on one of the bell ringers of the parish. The ringers (on the abandonment of the proceedings against the Queen) determined to ring, in opposition to the will of the Clergyman, who, going to the belfry to stay their proceedings, attempted to stop the first bell-ringer—this was the assault.—The Counsel urged that the Minister was authorized not only to prevent the ringing of the bells, but to remove the wrong doers, and to stop any of them for the purpose of ascertaining their persons, provided no unnecessary force was used. The Chairman adopted the law as thus stated, and the Jury acquitted the Clergyman.

Leamington is improving, and is filling with company very fast. Mr. Elliston's New Rooms will be very superb. Bisset's Paragon is splendid and attractive. There are also new Promenades made round the Royal Pump-room.

April 18. SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A phenomenon occurred at *Bishop Monkton*, near *Ripon*, on the estate belonging to Mr. Charnock. About two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the attention of a person in the service of that gentleman was suddenly attracted by a kind of rumbling noise, which apparently proceeded from the stack-yard, distant not more than thirty yards from Mr. Charnock's house. He at first supposed the noise to proceed from some children playing and throwing stones against the doors and walls; but on going into the yard, he was surprised to find no one there. On looking, however, up the avenue, formed by a row of stacks, and leading to the house, he observed a small portion of the ground in motion, which, after remaining in a state of considerable agitation for a few minutes, suddenly presented an opening of about a foot square, from whence issued

a great body of water, which soon returning with the same violence and rapidity that marked its first appearance, carried down with it a portion of the surrounding earth, several feet in extent, which was instantly buried in the abyss below. The water, however, continued to ebb and flow, more or less, at intervals, during the whole of that day. Mr. Charnock and another gentleman plumbed this subterraneous pit in the evening at the same day, when it was found to be 58 feet in depth; the water has now subsided to remain settled within two yards of the top. Two large stacks were immediately removed, which, had it happened in the night, would have been swallowed up.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.—An affray lately took place between a party of smugglers and the Preventive Service, immediately in front of the Ship public house, at *Heine Bay*. A large party of smugglers, in number reported from 100 to 150, came down from the interior of the country, and forming themselves into three divisions, one proceeded to unload a boat on the beach, while the others posted themselves to the right and left, and kept up continued volleys from fire arms, so as to prevent the approach of the parties of the coast blockade stationed in that vicinity, till the cargo of the boat, consisting, it is conjectured, of contraband articles, packed in half-anchors, was conveyed away in carts, which had been brought in readiness for the purpose, and guarded by those who had accompanied them. At this moment, while the boat remained on the beach with her crew, consisting of five or six men, Mr. Snow, a midshipman of the *Severn*, and belonging to the coast blockade, rushed forward, and alone attempted to seize it, when, being resisted, he pointed his pistol, which misfired, and he was fired at in consequence by the persons in the boat, and fell on the beach dangerously wounded, one ball having passed through his thigh, and another through his shoulder, and lodged under the blade-bone. He was conveyed, after lying some time on the beach, to the Ship public-house, with but little expectation of recovery; but subsequently the ball in the shoulder having been found, there are hopes of a more favourable issue.

Another affair, between about two hundred smugglers, the majority of whom were armed, and a small party of the officers and seamen employed on the coast blockade service, took place on the same morning near *Hylthe*. The smugglers, it is conjectured, had loaded some parcels of contraband goods from two galleys; when, on the alarm being given, they were attacked by about a dozen of the blockade people: a running fight was maintained with great intrepidity by the seamen, supported every instant by in-

ceased

creased numbers, but the smugglers got their goods clear off, pursued, however, nearly three miles by their gallant assailants. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Turner received several wounds in the affair, from buck shot; but it is believed they are not dangerous. One seaman was dangerously wounded. It is thought that many of the smugglers are severely wounded. The same day the Badger cutter sent a galley into Dover harbour, with 120 tubs of contraband spirits on board; and next day, the Lively cutter sent another galley into the same harbour with 125 tubs, having captured them off that coast. These are supposed to be the boats which attempted to land their cargoes near Hythe.

As some labourers were lately digging for gravel in the open fields of *Lillington*, co. Cambridge, they discovered the foundation of a wall, within which were deposited some human bones. Upon investigation it was ascertained, that the foundation of the wall enclosed a quadrangular area of 34 yards by 24, running parallel to, and at the distance of about ten yards from an ancient Roman road, called the Ashwell-street, which was the line of communication between the Roman station at Ashwell and that at Chesterford. Within this area are found a number of Roman urns, quite perfect, of various sizes and forms, containing bones and ashes; also a variety of pateræ, patellæ, simpula, some with one handle, some with two; ampullæ and lacrymatories of different sizes and shapes. The urns are composed of a red and others of a black argillaceous earth: those of the red are much the hardest and most durable; many of the black being in a state of great decay, and when disturbed by the spade of the labourer, have fallen to pieces. There has hitherto been only one coin found, and that is a coin of Trajan, with the head of a Trajan on one side, and on the reverse Britannia leaning upon a shield, with "MTR." underneath; but as labourers are employed in making researches, it is hoped that further discoveries may still be made. There have been already at least 80 bodies found, some of which apparently have been buried in coffins of wood, as a number of iron nails greatly corroded, have been dug out of the graves. The spot of ground upon which this discovery has been made, is called in ancient deeds "Heaven's Walls," and lies at the bottom of a hill, on the summit of which is a tumulus, called "Limbury," and sometimes "Limber-hill."

An Act has recently passed for allowing persons who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Law, in the Universities, to be admitted as Attorneys, after a clerkship of three years.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

IRON COFFINS.

Gilbert v. Ruzard and Boyer. May 4.

In this singular case, reports of which will be found in vol. XC. ii. 174. 419, the Consistory Court had directed affidavits to be filed, as to the comparative durability of iron and wood; and these had accordingly been obtained from Professor Brande, Messrs. Aikin, Parkes, &c.; and Counsel had been heard at length thereon.

Sir William Scott, in giving his judgment on the Table of Fees, observed, that in this case he was now called upon to determine the amount of fee fairly due to the parish for the interment of Iron coffins. In delivering his former opinion, he had come to the conclusion, that if these Iron Coffins were more durable than those constructed of the usual materials, adequate compensation ought to be made to the parish for their longer duration, and a larger fee paid for their admission. Their proportionate duration, however, still seemed a controverted point; and in a case like this, where there was no experience to guide him, and where no experiments could have been made, to reach any thing like exactness in fixing their comparative durability, was an expectation not to be indulged. The fact itself of their duration, was influenced by so many various circumstances, as to make any general result, even when founded on experiment, in some degree doubtful. The only illustration the case had received, was derived from persons skilled in chemistry, but they could only give their opinions on a subject, where no experiments had been made, from analogy. And in looking at this evidence, he saw, as was usually the case in matters of opinion, the most conflicting testimony; nor could the Court presume to give a decisive judgment, when those most conversant with the subject had left it in a state of doubt; the judicial aphorism—*peritus in arte sua credendum*, could in this question have no application; and the only alternative was to look at the opposing evidence, and endeavour to ascertain on which side the balance rested: looking at it in this point of view, he could not but express his conviction, that the balance was on the side of the greater durability of iron; and altho' it might be thought that he was in some measure influenced by his own prepossessions, he was bound to say, that on referring to the affidavits, he thought the weight of the argument rested with Messrs. Brande and Aikin, who fixed the proportionate durability of iron and wood, as three to one. A test had been suggested to him, by a person of much various and accurate information, founded on the results of the casual discovery of these substances:

stances: both wood and iron have frequently been found together deposited in the soil, where they had been laid either accidentally, or in pursuance of the ancient usage of the country, and discovered afterwards at very distant periods of time. Three different states of the soil in which these substances had been found, might be presumed; one where the ground had remained dry throughout the whole period; in such a soil both substances might be supposed entitled to a sound longevity; rust would not corrode the one, nor rottenness decay the other, where moisture and the external air were excluded. In this state Egyptian mummies, ascertained to be of 2000 years standing, had been discovered, composed, as it was said, of the sycamore of the country; which might hence be aptly termed, as Pliny had characterized the larch, the "*immortale lignum*." In the very interesting account given by Sir Henry Hilford, of the disinterment of Charles I. at Windsor, it is observed, that the wooden coffin was found to be very much decayed, though it had been protected from external injury by being inclosed in lead, carefully soldered, and internally secured from those gaseous vapours proceeding from dead bodies, by sarecloths and spices. Another state in which these substances had been found in contact with the soil, was where they were entirely or partially covered with water, either salt or fresh; frequent instances had occurred of old anchors, bolts, and chains, having been fished up, after having remained under water for an unknown length of time; and the keys of Lochleven Castle were recovered from the sea 250 years after they had been thrown in upon the flight of Mary from that Castle. It must, however, be allowed, that the piers of Trajan's Bridge over the Danube, and the Cowey stakes in the Thames, supposed to have supported the bridge over which the army of Cæsar passed, are striking instances of the durability of wood under certain circumstances. The third state of the soil is that in which these substances are subjected to alternations of moisture and dryness; here both decay, but at different periods: and it is a well-known fact, that of the various weapons that are frequently discovered in the ancient tumuli or barrows, the metallic heads of spears, and the blades of swords and daggers, are found in a condition from which they might easily be restored to their ancient or any other metallic use; whilst the wood that formed the handle, the haft, and the connecting parts, were entirely decomposed and associated with the soil, so that no traces could be found of them. Numerous instances of this are mentioned in the English Archæologia.

It appears in an affidavit made by three persons on behalf of the patentee, that on taking up a child's coffin which had been deposited for only a short time in the soil, it was discovered to be greatly covered with rust; but the Court could not infer any thing from this one instance; various accidental circumstances might have concurred to produce this effect; the covering of rust, besides, would, he imagined, have tended to protect the metal from further decomposition. It was upon these species of evidence, his own impressions, imperfect as they were, upon the subject, the common apprehensions of men, and the result of various experiments by scientific persons, that he was now called upon to act, such being the only evidence that he had been able, by great industry of his own, and the valuable assistance of those much more competent on the subject, to collect; and should the conclusions he had come to, hereafter, appear to be erroneous, it was for the justice of the parish to correct any error; and if they failed in their duty, it was for the Court to enforce it. The mode of fixing the increased taxation was now the remaining question to be considered; and here he apprehended that no general measure of quantum could be established, as it depended upon so many various circumstances, acting differently in different parishes; the size of the burial ground, with reference to the population, the possibility of enlarging their ground, the facility of purchasing new ground, these, and many other circumstances, rendered the fee to be established for one, no rule for other parishes. Amongst the fees that had been laid before him, as agreed upon by various parishes, there were demands which he confessed startled him. That of St. Dunstan in the West had been proposed to be 25*l*. but then it was to be considered that this parish was extremely populous, in the heart of the Metropolis, closely surrounded by buildings, with churchyards extremely circumscribed, and at a great distance from the environs of the city. The fee of 2*l*. for the parish of St. Mary, Islington, appeared exorbitant, as ground there, though highly valuable, was much more attainable; he was, however, not prepared to say that it might not be justified. An objection had been made to the application of the fee and the proportion allotted to the incumbent; but the present party had no right to look into this; if the fee were a proper one, that was enough for him; and it would be foreign to the present question, to show that the freehold was in the incumbent, although in many instances in London, parishes have acquired by time a concurrent right. In the Table of Fees before the Court, the sum charged is, for a *metallic Coffin*; and

he thought, without impropriety; for it appears, under the Patent, that the patentee has secured to himself a right to offer brass, tin, or any other metals or composition of metals. This Court cannot limit human art, nor is it possible to say, looking at the discoveries of our own days, whether other metals may not be brought within attainable compass. It is worthy of observation also, that Coffins were, from their construction, out of the reach of internal examination, and there was no means to prevent their being varnished, painted, or tinned, without fear of discovery; while parishes would still be under the necessity of receiving them, on the *bonâ fide* of the maker; for he was not excluded, under the Patent, from introducing more durable metals. It appeared too much to say that the Coffins would be always of the exact quality of those specified in the articles; parishes, therefore, have a right to guard themselves against other disguises. The parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, the subject of the present dispute, was in the most crowded part of the town, with a dense population, both of living and dead: both populations were rapidly increasing, and in the four cemeteries belonging to it, the bodies were closely packed as decency would admit of. And he would ask, was a parish thus circumstanced fit for an experiment like this, for such it must be deemed by its most favourable advocates? When he weighed the serious inconvenience to the parish, against the individual profit of the patentee, he could not hesitate on such an alternative. The patentee must be contented to await the issue of further experiment and observation, before he could reap that abundant harvest which would hereafter accrue to him, if it should turn out that his premises were well founded; let experience show that the apprehensions of the Court were groundless, and it was to be hoped that parishes would be then ready to do their duty; but the Court must know much more than it at present did, before it could overthrow its present opinion. The sum proposed to be charged in the Table of Fees for Iron Coffins, was 10*l.* extra; and what made it of more weight was, that the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, a parish peculiarly well governed, had adopted the same. Had it fallen to the Court to fix the quantum, it would probably have fixed a lower fee, and in other parishes he observed that to be the case; St. Saviour, Southwark, had proposed 5*l.*; and St. George in the East, 6*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; doubtless the matter had been well considered by them, and that there were good grounds for the fees proposed; and it was not for the Court to disturb what had been done, founded, as he concluded it to be, on local

circumstances. The Court could not in the face of evidence, where the preponderance was considered to be in favour of the durability of iron, come to any other decision. The only point upon which he hesitated was the condition in the Table of Fees, that the depth of the graves in which metallic Coffins were to be deposited, should be 15 feet; and he must confess that he could see neither the justice nor prudence of this proposition; if the parish demand and receive a larger fee for Iron Coffins, they were entitled to the same ground as those of wood, the additional fee being a compensation for their longer duration; he still more objected to it on the ground of the increased expense to which parties would be subjected for a grave of that depth; besides, if such a measure were adopted, parishes would have no means of observing the decay of these Coffins by occasional observation, so as hereafter to come to a practical conclusion on the subject. The learned Judge concluded by expressing a wish that this point should be re-considered, and when they had so done, and the Table of Fees were again laid before him, amended in that respect, he should be prepared to confirm it accordingly.

The Parish having since complied with the recommendation, by making no restriction as to depth, the Table of Fees has been confirmed in the usual manner.

Doctors' Commons.

J. S.

Sunday, April 29.

At the Parish Church of St. Paul, Covent garden, a converted Jew was ordained by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the presence of a very large congregation.

We observe, from an account lately laid before the House of Commons, "shewing the sums received and paid monthly by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Bank for Savings, in England, from the 6th of August, 1817, to the 5th of April, 1821," that the deposits in these banks have amounted to no less than 3,726,792*l.*; while only 219,672*l.* have been paid back.

Tuesday, May 8.

ISSUE OF SOVEREIGNS. — This morning the Bank commenced exchanging Sovereigns for Bank notes; but few applications were made. A little form is necessary to receive them. The parties have to write their names and place of abode on the upper note, then present them to the Cashier for signature, at the same time saying they are to be exchanged for Sovereigns: afterwards they are to be taken to the Dividend Warrant Office, in the Bank-yard, which place is appropriated expressly for the purpose. The Tellers

lers in the Hall of the Bank are the persons appointed to pay 5*l.* notes and upwards. The Bankers, instead of the usual supply of small notes, received sovereigns only; and their introduction, therefore, into general circulation, was almost instantaneous. No notes of the denomination of 1*l.* are now to be procured at the different bankers in the City; and the same difficulty exists at the Bank itself, the Directors intending, as we are assured, not to issue any more of that description at present; reserving the power, which they possess under the Act, of doing so, for any emergency that may arise, affecting either their own supply of specie, or the demands of the country circulation. Inspectors have been sent to the principal towns to detect the forged notes that will probably on this occasion be presented.

The following is the official statement of the number of Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation, made up to Friday, April 6:

£.1 and £2.....	6,481,233
5	2,865,641
10	3,249,670
15	138,407
20	1,417,353
25	176,382
30	370,854
40	302,290
50	1,257,179
100	1,172,271
200	453,191
300	442,596
500	429,291
1000	2,561,018
Bank Post Bills	1,627,06

Average of the whole.....£22,976,475.

Wednesday, May 9.

A Court of Common Council was held; when the refusal of Mr. Brown, keeper of Newgate, to admit the Grand Jury of London, as a matter of right, into the gaol, being taken into consideration, the Court resolved to recommend to the Board of Aldermen to issue their order to the keeper to admit the Grand Jury in future.

Thursday, May 10.

The Incorporated Society for the Management of the Literary Fund held their Anniversary at the Freemason's Tavern. It is an Institution of such a character, that while none can have a stronger claim upon the support of every friend to Learning and to Humanity, it has this peculiarity, that it cannot impress the public with a deep sense of its merits by a display of the objects to whom it has restored life and hope. The stream of its beneficence must be silent, or cease to flow. The man of education and talent, although of all men the most afflicted by the pressure of want, is yet too sensitive and too high-spirited to stand forth to the world as the dependant on charitable aid.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1821.

In spite of this obstacle, for it is one as far as the bringing together a numerous body is an object, this Institution is rapidly gaining ground; and we have much pleasure in announcing, that the attendance at the Anniversary this day was not only respectable in the highest degree, but so numerous as to afford a proof that the Society had made a large addition to its friends. The Earl of Chichester was in the Chair, supported by Lord Pomfret, Lord Blessington, Sir J. C. Hippisley, J. Fuller, esq. Sir T. Lawrence, &c. &c. Mr. Fitzgerald recited an Anniversary Address*. It was delivered with spirit and feeling, and was warmly applauded.

THE CORONATION.—Within the last few days the works in Westminster Hall have been resumed, positive and distinct orders to that effect having been forwarded to the Board of Works. Various alterations are making in the costume of persons attendant on his Majesty. The dress of the pages is to be altered: it is to be blue and gold, richly ornamented, so as to accord with what is termed the King's (formerly the Prince Regent's) uniform. Proclamations respecting the Coronation and the re-assembling of the Court of Claims, it is expected, will be published in a few days. It is usual, we understand, to give at least six weeks' notice in the Gazette of a Coronation, for the information of foreign Ministers and Courts; and the time cannot be positively fixed till the probable period for the prorogation of Parliament may be ascertained.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

April 24. Mother and Son, a Drama in three Acts; we believe, by Mr. Moncrief. Favourably received; but laid aside for the present, after two performances, on account of Lord Byron's Tragedy, which was first produced on the following night. (See p. 370.)

May 8. The Kind Impostor, called an Operatic Drama, founded upon Cibber's Comedy of *She Would and She Would Not*. It has been several times performed; but we cannot say that we approve of the present rage for turning sterling comedies into sing-song. Will the next experiment be made on *The Provoked Husband*, *The Jealous Wife*, *The clandestine Marriage*, or *The School for Scandal*?

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 23. Undine; or, *The Spirit of the Water*, a Romantic Drama (we believe, of German origin). The plot is interesting, and the scenery exquisite. It has had a great run.

* This Poem shall be given in our next. PRO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

April 21. 16th Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone, from the 33d Foot, to be Lieut. Colonel, *vice* Pelly, who exchanges.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Torrens, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the King's troops in the East Indies.

April 23. This Gazette notifies his Majesty's permission to Capt. R. Saumarez, R.N. to accept and wear the Cross of a Knight of the Austrian Order of Leopold.

May 2. 6th Dragoon Guards—General the Hon. Robt. Taylor to be Colonel, *vice* Lord Carhampton, deceased.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. John Bell to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Carleton House, May 4.—The following is a copy of an order from his Majesty to the Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole; which, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, has been communicated by his Lordship to the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber:—

"The honour of Knighthood having, in two recent instances*, been surreptitiously obtained at the Levee, his Majesty, for the purpose of effectually guarding against all such disgraceful practices in future, has been pleased to direct, that henceforth no person shall be presented to his Majesty at the Levee by the Lord in Waiting, to receive the honour of Knighthood, unless his Majesty's pleasure has been previously signified, in writing, to the Lord in Waiting, by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State."

May 12. This Gazette notifies, that on the 5th inst. Sir E. Paget took the oaths, as Governor and Commander in Chief of Ceylon.

33d Foot—Lieut. Col. Moffatt, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieut. Col.

41st Ditto—Brevet Major Chambers, to Major.

1st Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. Col. Sullivan, to be Lieut. Colonel.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

May 8. *Ludgershall*—The Earl of Brecknock, *v.* Earl of Carhampton, dec.

May 15. *County of Down*—M. Forde, esq. *v.* Marquis of Londonderry, now a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Orford—Marquis of Londonderry, *vice* Douglas, Chiltern Hundreds.

Andover—Thos. Asheton Smith, esq. *v.* his father, Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Evans, M. A. Wymore V. Herefordshire.

* Allusive, we believe, to Sir Columbine Daniell, and Sir Charles Aldis.

Rev. J. S. Clarke, LL.D. (domestic Chaplain to the King), to a Prebend of the Chapel of St. George, Windsor.

Rev. Robert Williams, to the Living of Ulaudyrdog, Anglesey.

Rev. J. Smyth, Keyingham Perpetual Curacy, Yorkshire.

Rev. E. M. Willan, Oving R. Bucks.

Rev. T. Lawes, Halberton V. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Proctor Thomas, LL.B. Holcombe Prebend in Cathedral of Wells.

Rev. Mark Aitkins, to the Church of the united parishes of Dyke and Moy, in the Presbytery of Forres and county of Moray.

Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, Minister of Shotts, to the Church and Parish of Avendale, Presbytery of Hamilton.

Rev. J. J. Drewe, Alstonefield V. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Roberts, Quarnford Perpetual Curacy, Staffordshire.

Rev. John Jones, Llanvyrnach and Penrith RR. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. R. Chester, M.A. Elstead R. Sussex.

Rev. Wm. Wyvill, B. A. Spenithorne R. York.

Rev. Wm. Ewin Girdlestone, Kelling with Salthouse annexed R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thos. Mills (Chaplain in Ordinary to the King), Little Henny R. Essex.

Rev. Thos. Holmes, M.A. Holbrooke R. Suffolk.

Rev. P. A. French, Thorp Falcon R. Somersetshire.

Rev. R. T. Whalley, M. A. (Prebendary of Wells), Ilchester and Yeovilton RR. Somersetshire.

Rev. John Turner, Corston V. Somersetshire.

Rev. T. Beckwith, East Retford V. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. R. H. Birham (Rector of Snargate), to be a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Bromby (Vicar of Hull), Cheswainde V. Salop.

Rev. R. M. Mant, Mountsea V. and Killodiernan R. in the diocese of Killaloe, Ireland.

Rev. W. L. Rickard, Rufforth Perpetual Curacy, near York.

Rev. Lowther Grisdale, Walmsley Perpetual Curacy, Lancashire.

Rev. R. Hobson (Rector of All Saints, Colchester), St. Lawrence Newland R., in Essex.

Rev. Edw. Addison, B.D. Landbeach R. Cambridgeshire.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. G. Proctor, M.A. of Worcester College, to be Head Master of Lewes School, Sussex.

Rev. R. Garvey, to be Head Master of Lincoln Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

April 25. At Vienna, Lady Vane Stewart (the lady of the British Ambassador) a son, who is heir to the large estates in the county of Durham.

Lately. At Tamworth, Staffordshire, the wife of Thomas Hirper, esq. of Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, a son.

May 5. At Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of John E. Eardley Wilmot, esq. a dau.—13. At Devonshire-street, Lady Frederica Stanhope, a son and heir—14. At Bourne Grove, Southgate, the wife of Quarles Harris, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. 1820. At Arcot, in the East Indies, Lieut. H. White, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Herbert Jeffreys, of Ilford.

Feb. 26. 1821. At Florence, Viscount Tullamore, only son of the Earl of Charleville, to Miss Beaujolois Campbell, dau. of the late Col. Campbell, of Shawfield, and niece to the Duke of Argyll.

March 3. At Lund, in Westmoreland, Jamaica, Lyndon Howard Evelyn, esq. Collector of Customs at Savanna-le-Mer, to Alice, dau. of Benj. Samuda, esq. formerly of that island.

April 19. Newman Hatley, esq. of Langley Lodge, Herts, to Elizabeth, relict of late Mr. J. G. Jones, of Kingsland-road.

21. Geo. Rose, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Robert Ponney, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Capt. Baghott, of the 80th regiment, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. Sloper, of Fetbury, formerly of Horse Guards Blue.

23. Right Hon. Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, to Lady Augusta Sophia Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick.

24. The Rev. James Hitchings, of Sunning Hill, to Harriet, daughter of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Bracknall House, East Hampstead.

25. The Rev. H. B. Lennard, son of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Bell House, Essex, to Hebe-Dorothy, daughter of E. Prideaux, esq. late of Haseworthy, Cornwall.

Rev. Charles Bridges, to Harriet, dau. of the late J. Torlesse, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

26. At Upton-upon-Severn, Wm. Hall Buckle, esq. of Chaceley, Worcestershire, to Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Martin.

C. J. Monkhouse, esq. of Craven street, Solicitor, son of the Rev. J. Monkhouse, rector of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, to Amelia-Maria, daughter of the late Rev. R. M. Delafosse, of Richmond, Surrey.

Joshua Hart, esq. of Islington, to the widow of Jos. Meymott, esq. and dau. of the late J. F. Rigaud, esq. R. A.

Sir Wm. Dick, bart. to Caroline, relict of Lieut.-col. Fraser, late of 76th reg.

The Rev. Thos. Millingham Davies, A. B. to Mary, only child of the late Alderman Bedward, esq. of Chester.

20. At Dublin, the Hon. G. W. Massey (brother to Lord Massey), to Narcissa, second daughter of the late James-Hugh-Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury Hall, Cheshire, and Foly (Cork).

Sir Chas. Gray, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Clark Jervoise, bart. of Tasworth Park, Hampshire.

Lately. David A. Dewar, esq. of Doles, Hampshire, to Anne, dau. of Richard Magenis, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

May 1. Lieut.-col. Cooper (Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence) to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Sir George Baker, bart.

The Rev. Owen Marden, of Earnley, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lucas, of Pulborough, Sussex.

3. The Rev. John Gale Dobree, A. B. of East Bargholt, to Emily Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Jos. Tweed, A. M., rector of Capel St. Mary, Suffolk.

5. Capt. John Drummond, Coldstream Guards, to Miss Georgiana Augusta Finch.

Louis-Henry Desanges, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dakins, Chaplain to the Commander-in-Chief, of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

7. The Rev. Dr. Geldart, rector of Kirk Deighton, to Eliza, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Wm. Cutfield, esq. of Bayly's Court, Sussex.

12. At Braintree, co. Warwick, by the Rev. Cornwall Smalley, vicar, Geo. Smalley, esq. A. B. of Trinity-college, Oxford, to the eldest daughter of Captain Hay.

19. At Kent House, Knightsbridge, by special licence, Capt. Frederick Fitzclarence, of his Majesty's 11th reg. to Lady Augusta Boyle.—The bridegroom is the gallant young Officer who distinguished himself in the seizure and dispersion of the Cato-street Conspirators. The bride is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moore, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, his Grace the Duke of Montrose, Lord Melville, &c. &c.

At Prattiewell, Essex, William Heygate, esq. M. P. and Alderman, to Isabella, fourth daughter; and on the same day, Thomas Pares, esq. M. P. to Octavia, fifth daughter of the late Edward Longdon Mackmurdo, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

24. Robert Downes, esq. son of the late Rev. Andrew Downes, of Witham, Essex, to Charlotte-Dorothy, eldest dau. of John Suard, esq. late of Wickham-place, in the same county.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF CARHAMPTON.

April 25. At his house in Bruton-street, at two o'clock in the morning, in his 78th year, Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, Viscount Carhampton of Castlehaven, Baron Ingham of Luttrellstown, Governor of Dublin, Patent Customer at Bristol, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of Dragoon Guards; born August 7, 1743; married, June 25, 1776, Jane, daughter of George Boyd, of Dublin, Esq. one of the most beautiful women of her day, as well as the most amiable. Her Ladyship survives him. He was brother to the beautiful Miss Luttrell, the late Duchess of Cumberland. His Lordship succeeded to his titles on the death of his father, in 1787.—Creations of the first Nobleman, the father of the deceased: Baron, 1768; Viscount, 1781; Earl, 1785.—His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the Hon. John Luttrell Olmuis, now Earl of Carhampton, &c. who assumed the name of Olmuis on succeeding to the estates of Lord Waltham. His Lordship's death also makes a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Ludgershall, for which he was returned to the House of Commons. He stood third on the list of Generals—those preceding him being the Marquis of Drogheda and Earl Harcourt. Lord Carhampton, when Colonel Luttrell, opposed the late John Wilkes, Esq. at the memorable election for Middlesex. Some years since he purchased the beautiful and well-known estate, Pains Hill, at Cobham, Surrey, which had been rendered a delightful promenade by the late Mr. Hamilton, and his successor, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The park and grounds were continued in the same stile and neatness by his Lordship; in doing which his philanthropy was, among other traits of generosity, eminently conspicuous, by constantly employing a number of old and impotent labourers (who must now evidently be maintained by their respective parishes) in regularly keeping the walks and grounds peculiarly clean and neat. His charities were extensive, but without ostentation, and his loss will be deeply regretted in the neighbourhood of his residence.

The family of Luttrell is of Norman origin, and flourished from a very early period in Lincolnshire and Somersetshire. The late Earl sold the estate of Luttrellstown, co. Dublin, which was

granted by King John to Sir Geoffry Luttrell his ancestor, to Mr. Luke White. The first of the Luttrell family, who resided on the Luttrellstown estate, was Robert Luttrell, younger son of Sir Hugh Luttrell of Dunster Castle, co. Somerset, by Jane Beaumont; he died 15 Hen. VI. seized of the Castle and lands of Luttrellstown.

MARCHIONESS OF WORCESTER.

May 11. At the Duke of Wellington's, in Piccadilly, the Marchioness of Worcester.—Her Ladyship was Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles, first Lord Southampton, brother of the Duke of Grafton, by Lady Anne Wellesley, sister of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley; and was married to the Marquis of Worcester on the 25th of July 1814. Her Ladyship was one of the most intimate and favourite friends of the late Princess Charlotte. She was present at the King's Drawing-room, and also at the Ball, on the night of the same day, given by his Majesty, to celebrate his birth-day, at which the Marchioness danced. On the following day (Friday) she found herself unwell, and in consequence went into a cold bath, which had an effect contrary to what was expected. The Marchioness was on a visit to her Noble Relatives the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, at whose house in Piccadilly she was confined. On Friday morning her case became extremely alarming, and at ten minutes before five o'clock she breathed her last.

SIR RICHARD RODNEY BIGH, G. C. B.

April 30. At Belle Vue, near Southampton, Sir Richard Rodney Bigh, G. C. B., Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, &c. &c.—Sir Richard was born in Cornwall, in 1737, of an ancient and noble family of that county, and was godson of the late Lord Rodney. He entered the naval service of his country at a very early period of life; but it was not until 1777 that he attained the rank of Post Captain; in which situation, in the command of the *Alexander*, of 74 guns, in November 1794, he exhibited in a most unequal combat with a French squadron, consisting of five ships of 74 guns, three large frigates, and a brig, such courage and abilities, as, to use the words of a modern

modern biographer, "have never been surpassed in the annals of the British Navy."—Sir Richard was the eighth oldest Admiral on the list, having got his flag at the main in April 1804; when he resigned the command on the Leith Station. He was twice married; but has left only one son, besides several daughters, all married; viz. Capt. George Miller Bligh, R. N. who was severely wounded by a musket shot through the breast in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, when Lieutenant of the Victory, to which ship he was appointed, at the desire of Lord Nelson, out of regard to his father's distinguished conduct in the service.

REV. DR. EDMUND OUTRAM.

The Rev. Edmund Outram, D. D. (whose death has been briefly recorded in p. 184) was of a respectable family settled at Alfreton, in Derbyshire; and early distinguished himself as a scholar in the University of Cambridge, of which he became Public Orator. There also he formed a congenial matrimonial connexion with a daughter of the learned Dr. Postlethwaite, by whom he had two sons, who promise to emulate the merit of their father.

The different preferments which were rapidly conferred upon him, need not be recapitulated. Of these, on account of its more general influence, the Rectory of St. Philip's in Birmingham may, perhaps, be regarded as the most important.

Dr. Outram commenced his residence in that town at a period when a benign interposition was peculiarly requisite to heal the festering wounds occasioned by party spirit and religious animosity. For promoting good-will among mankind, few were so well qualified as this worthy Divine. He was, indeed, the Minister of Peace; and his unwearied endeavours to cherish conciliation, and a more Christian temper, were one continued and successful labour of love.

In himself was strikingly exemplified a steadfast adherence to his own principles, combined with a due respect for those of others.

In the midst of this beneficent career, his feeling mind was but too severely tried by the loss of his beloved Beatrix; whose virtues he has embalmed in an epitaph, which thus affectingly concludes:

"A tender plant, borne from the fost'ring
gales [droop'd, and died.
That breathe on Can's fair margin,
But time will be, sweet plant! a gale
divine [bloom,
Shall thee revive, and then, in vernal

By the pure streams of peace thou'lt
ever live,

And flourish in the Paradise of God."—

Long did the bereaved husband struggle against the depression incident to this overwhelming affliction;—the powerful advocate of each laudable institution;—the friend of misery, in whatever form it might appear;—till impaired health and spirits gradually contracted the sphere of his public utility, but never quenched the low of philanthropy.

No one more sensibly regretted this unavoidable retirement from active life than himself:—a mortification which he had acutely expressed but a short time previous to his awefully sudden dissolution. After having taken part in the service of the Church, he felt dissatisfied with a performance which could not but be correct and impressive, deploring the diminution of those energies which he once possessed; and praying to be released from a state of existence, which his diffidence figured as comparatively useless.

But, in truth, his last acts were fully consistent with the uniform tenour of his benevolent exertions. From him the most abject sons of misfortune were sure to receive comfort and consideration. Having inadvertently passed one who, unobtrusively, would have attracted his attention, a gentleman who observed the circumstance, well knowing that such could not be the Doctor's intention, acquainted him that he had neglected to notice a humble petitioner deserving of regard: when, striking his sympathizing breast, he exclaimed, "Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner!—Pray, Sir, give this note to the poor man!"

And how was he engaged when, in a few hours after, the stroke of death instantaneously called him away from the cares and sorrows of this world?—He was found pouring the balm of consolation into the wounded spirit of a poor pensioner.

Such having been the daily habits of Dr. Outram, it is not surprising that his decease should be universally lamented, or that his remains should have been entombed amidst a vast assemblage of deeply-affected mourners.

In the days of health it may be truly affirmed, that, as in the Church he appealed to the hearts and understandings of his auditors with the dignity and persuasive eloquence of an apostle; so, in the varied duties of private life, for humanity, for charity, in the most extended sense, and for a bosom overflowing with the milk of human kindness, we shall rarely find his equal.

Neither the high ecclesiastical offices
which

which he held, nor the unquestionably great intellectual attainments which he possessed, ever, for a moment, superseded an innate humility peculiar to himself: whilst as a Magistrate, his highest praise will be,—a tenderness which almost unnerved the steady arm of Justice.

But further encomium were unnecessary. Enough has been stated to evince that the character of Dr. Outram was such as to command our admiration, respect, and esteem:—such as, even from the grave, forcibly to exhort us to “go and do likewise.” W. W.

THOMAS BATEMAN, M. D.

April 9. At Whitby, Yorkshire, in his 43d year, Thomas Bateman, M. D. late of Bloomsbury square.—The health of this lamented Physician had long been in a declining state, and there had for some time been unhappily little prospect of any favourable result. The failure of his bodily powers did not, however, impair the vigour of his mind; and his wonted cheerfulness continued unabated to the last, his religious principles supporting him under the expectation and approach of death. In private life he was most exemplary, and in the exercise of his profession upheld its dignity and usefulness by independent feeling, integrity of conduct, active benevolence, and extensive learning. Dr. Bateman was indeed highly gifted for administering to the sick, being acute and accurate in his observations of disease, and prompt and judicious in the treatment of it. His contributions to the medical literature of his country have been no less various than important; whilst the zeal and ability with which, for many years, he performed the arduous services of the public Dispensary, as well as the House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, were highly beneficial to those Institutions, and to the community.

MRS. HESTHER LYNCH PIOZZI.

May 2. At Clifton, aged 82, Mrs. Piozzi. This Lady long held a high station in the literary and fashionable circles, of which she was a distinguished ornament. An author herself, and the admirer of learned men, her friendship with Dr. Johnson were alike honourable to both. An independent fortune, a mind richly stored, a lively wit, and pleasing manners, rendered her a most desirable friend and companion. Her fine flow of spirits did not forsake her until the last. She was the daughter of John Salusbury, Esq. of Bodvel, in Caernarvonshire, where she was born in 1739. Early in life she was distinguished in the fashionable

world as the beautiful Miss Salusbury. In 1763 she married Henry Thrale, Esq. an eminent brewer in Southwark, and M. P. for that borough.—This excellent man, in the year following his marriage, was introduced, by Mr. Murphy, to the acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson. The intimacy of that celebrated character with this family daily increased, and he soon became an almost constant inmate of their country residence at Streatham. The conduct of Mr. Thrale to Dr. Johnson, was indeed truly praiseworthy. His family contributed, for fifteen years, to the prolongation and comfort of a most valuable life, and when the benevolent Master sunk into the grave, the memory of his kindness was acknowledged by the loving object of his regard, with the confession that with him were buried many of his hopes and pleasures; that the face upon which he had looked for the last time, had never been turned upon him but with respect and benignity; that he obtained from him many opportunities of amusement, and turned his thoughts to him as to a refuge from misfortunes. Upon the death of Mr. Thrale in 1781, his widow finding it (as she asserted) extremely perplexing and difficult to live in the same house with the Doctor, took advantage of a lost law-suit to plead inability of purse for remaining longer in London or its vicinity, and retired to Bath, where she knew he would not follow her. She continued, however, to correspond with Dr. Johnson, till near the time (July 1784) of her marriage to her second husband, Signior Piozzi, a native of Florence, and a music-master of the City of Bath; when a very warm expostulation, on the part of the Doctor, against this step, dissolved their friendship. Soon after her union with Mr. Piozzi, she travelled with him to the place of his birth, and they visited several parts of Europe before their return to England.

During her residence in Florence, in 1785, chance having brought together, at that place, a few English of both sexes, particularly Mr. Merry, Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Gresham, they wrote, in association, “The Florence Miscellany,” a collection of pieces in prose and verse, of which a few copies have been printed, but it has not been published. Some specimens of this flighty production appeared in a newspaper of the day, called the “World,” as well as in several of the magazines: the preface was written by Mrs. Piozzi, to whom, we believe, the conduct of the work had been committed. Several other fugitive poetical pieces by Mrs. Piozzi, as, the

Three Warnings, a tale imitated from La Fontaine; a Translation of Boileau's Epistle to his Gardener (first printed in Mrs. Williams's Miscellanies); and a Prologue to the Royal Suppliants, have reached the public eye. Among these, the first is to be particularly distinguished as a very masterly production, and it was strongly suspected that Dr. Johnson either wrote it, or assisted in the composition of it; but it has been since ascertained, that this Tale was written before her acquaintance with Dr. Johnson.

The first regular exploit of Mrs. Piozzi in authorship, was made in the year 1786; when she produced her crown-octavo volume of *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson*. Two years after this, she published a Collection of Letters to and from Dr. Johnson, from 1765 to 1784, in two octavo volumes. Her "*Anecdotes*," as coming from the pen of a writer who had long shared the society and friendship of that illustrious character, were perused at the time with great avidity. The late ingenious Joseph Barretti was very severe in his animadversions on this work; and Dr. Wolcot published a poem, in which he satirized Mr. Boswell and this literary lady under the titles of "*Bozzy and Piozzi*."

Her other separate works are:

"*Observations and Reflections made in the Course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1789; "*The Florence Miscellany*," 8vo.; "*British Synonymy, or an Attempt at regulating the Choice of Words in Familiar Conversation*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1794; "*Retrospection, or a Review of the most striking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Consequences, which the last 1800 Years have presented to the View of Mankind*," 2 vols. 4to. 1801.

REV. T. M. LYSER.

April 14. Suddenly, in the 69th year of his age, in the act of retiring to rest, at the Rectory-house at Oldbury near Bridgnorth, co. Salop, the Rev. Thomas Moses Lyster, Rector of Neinton, Billingsley, and Oldbury, in that county, to which latter he was presented by the crown in 1793. At this favourite spot, with the consent of his diocesan, he at a very considerable expence added, embellished, and improved the old lowly habitation of the rectors of Oldbury; which he made a most desirable residence, without laying any part of the charge upon the future incumbent. He was a younger son of the ancient Shropshire family of Lyster, of Rowton Castle, and of that county, which his father had represented in parliament till his death.

He was a scholar of great reading, very generally attended the examination of the exhibitioners from Bridgnorth Free-school, to Christ-church; he possessed very acute discernment and penetration, and his information upon general subjects was of a superior kind. He had performed the important duties of a Magistrate for the above county during the last 30 years of the reign of our late most revered Sovereign George III.; upon whose demise, and the accession of his present Majesty, this divine receded from office, and those duties which he had previously acquitted himself with so much ability, integrity, and impartiality, being then far advanced in years, and the infirmities of age approaching fast upon him. Always accessible to the complaints of the injured and distressed, he gave up much of his valuable time to redress their grievances, by which means the cause of justice triumphed in his hands. The inhabitants of the surrounding vicinity of the borough of Bridgnorth, where he so constantly and faithfully attended in his official capacity as a Magistrate, at the regular Sessions, as well as upon special occasions, will long lament his final farewell to all public concerns, and venerate his excellent name so long as memory shall hold a seat in this distracted globe. His widow, with an only daughter, and an extensive circle of acquaintance, have also to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a sincere and valuable friend.

JOHN BONNYCASTLE, ESQ.

May 15. On Woolwich Common, John Bonnycastle, esq. Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, well known to, and much respected by all the Officers of the Royal Artillery, most of whom had been principally under his tuition, and equally esteemed by the chief nobility of the three kingdoms, the sons and grandsons of whom had been entrusted to his care, and derived advantage from his instructions.

He was born at Whitechurch in the county of Buckingham; his parents, though not in affluent circumstances, were yet enabled to bestow upon their son a respectable education. At an early age, the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, induced him to seek his fortune in London. In that great metropolis his growing taste for Mathematics became strongly fixed from an association with friends of congenial habits and pursuits. Many of those friends have since attained considerable eminence in various departments of Literature.

Were we to write his Memoirs in detail,
we

we should give the names of the eminent friends above alluded to, with some interesting anecdotes of their early association; but this we shall leave to other hands, and pursue our sketch. At the early age of 19 he married a Miss Rolt, a lady whose liberal and cultivated mind gave fair promise of many happy domestic hours, the hopes he cherished were speedily blighted by her untimely death.

Soon after this event the Earl of Pomfret engaged him as a private tutor to his sons (the present Earl, and the Hon. General Fermor). That he was perfectly qualified for the task, every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance will readily admit, when they recall to their memory the almost universal knowledge which he possessed, although he was nearly self-taught, not having in his early youth received the advantages of a classical education. And yet from our intimacy with him, we can assure our readers that no one, even amongst those who had received an University education, could be better acquainted with Homer, Virgil, Horace, the Grecian tragedians, and the Classics in general, than the worthy subject of this memoir. With the French, Italian, and German literature he was intimately acquainted. It is true, he could not speak those languages, but he read and knew the best of their authors. In a knowledge of the English language, no one could surpass him in appreciating the merits of our best authors in every class of composition. Like his friend Fuseli, he was a great admirer of Shakspeare, and so strongly was his immortal lines fixed upon his memory, that on the mention of a single word in the works of that incomparable poet, he would finish the sentence and give the proper emphasis.

Mr. Bonycastle remained about two years at Easton, in the county of Northampton; the situation he then filled, he left in consequence of being appointed one of the Mathematical Masters at Woolwich, where for more than forty years he devoted a considerable portion of his time in discharging the duties of his profession, the remainder was employed in writing elementary works on the most useful branches of the Mathematics. How competent he was, has been demonstrated by the numerous editions which have been printed of those works. His first was, "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic," the 13th edition of which is now selling. Those upon Algebra and Mensuration have long ranked as standard school-books. His "Treatise upon Astronomy" is the most popular of all works upon that sublime science; chiefly arising from the perspicuous manner in which the subject is treated, and its lucid style of composition, it has become a general library book, and

will long remain as a testimony of the religious sentiments, benevolence, and great attainments of its author. Yet this very book was written by Mr. Bonycastle, at Bath, under circumstances of peculiar depression, arising from a nervous complaint, to which he was very subject, in the early part of his life.

The success of his former works induced him to publish "The Elements of Geometry," 8vo.; "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 8vo.; and an octavo edition of "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic," and a "Treatise on Algebra," in 2 vols. 8vo. The last mentioned work was dedicated, by permission, to his present Majesty. These have also been frequently re-printed. A translation of "L'Histoire des Mathématiques," by Boussant, was also by him, as well as various articles in the early parts of the "Cyclopædia" by Dr. Rices; and several miscellaneous papers.

So far we have considered Mr. Bonycastle as a man possessing talents of a varied, universal description, and as an author of elementary works in various branches of Mathematics; but it now remains to add a few words respecting his private character, from an intimate acquaintance with him for the last twenty years of his life. He was a good husband, a good father, and a sincere friend. In company, no man could be more attractive; he was so rich in anecdote upon all subjects, especially of literature, that his presence and conversation were productive of endless amusement as well as instruction to his auditor. His widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him, all of whom, by the most unremitting attention during his long and tedious illness, proved how much he was endeared to them by his domestic virtues.

Mr. Bonycastle was interred at Charlton, in a vault, expressly built for him. His funeral obsequies were attended by the Mathematical Masters of the Royal Academy, and several Officers of the Royal Artillery. General Ford, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy, bestowed a marked tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased: all the Cadets were drawn out, in two double lines, before the door, thus testifying their regard for the excellent man whose funeral procession was to pass before them.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esq.

May 13. At his house in Surrey-street, Norwich, after eight months severe affliction, in his 72d year, William Stevenson, Esq. F.S.A. upwards of 35 years Proprietor of the Norfolk Chronicle.—He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Seth Ellis Stevenson of East Retford, in Nottinghamshire.

shire, rector of Treswell in that county. He served the office of Sheriff of Norwich in 1799.—Happy in his family and connexions, this truly amiable and good man was as thoroughly beloved by them as he is deeply lamented. The circle of his friends and correspondents was large and respectable; by whom he will be much missed and sincerely regretted. Mr. Stevenson was an able and industrious Antiquary, and at all times desirous of promoting the objects of that Society, which had done him the honour of electing him one of its members.

In 1812, Mr. Stevenson superintended through his own press a new Edition of Mr. Bentham's History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral; to which he added an Account and Portrait of the Author,—a few additions from his "Notitia,"—and other interesting particulars. This Republication having been favourably received by the public, induced its respectable Editor to enlarge his researches, and redouble his exertions; the fruits of which he published in 1817, in another handsome 4to. volume, intitled, "A Supplement to the Second Edition of Mr. Bentham's History and Antiquities of the Cathedral and Conventual Church of Ely; comprising enlarged Accounts of the Monastery, Lady Chapel, Prior Crawden's Chapel, the Palaces and other buildings connected with the See, and the Church;—with Lists of the Chancellors, Vicars General, Officials, Commissaries, Chief Justices of the Isle of Ely, &c.;—also Notes, architectural, biographical, historical, and explanatory."

In a modest preface to this work, he trusts, "that a patient investigation of the materials left by Mr. Bentham, and a due care in the arrangement of them, would qualify him to render some little service to our national topography, especially to the History of this fine Cathedral." The embellishments to this elegant volume reflected credit on the artists employed. It embraces two fine Plates from drawings by Mr. J. Buckler, F.S.A.; seven Plates from drawings by his son, Mr. J. C. Buckler; and one Plate from a drawing by Mr. F. MacKenzie.

Mr. Stevenson was ever happy to befriend indigent merit; and it was through his patronage that Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley, an extraordinary self-educated poetess in the City of Norwich, was first known to the public. Another selection from her genuine poetical compositions, printed under his superintendence, has just made its appearance, dedicated by permission to Lord Wodehouse, and published *GENT. MAG. May, 1821.*

tronized by a numerous and most respectable list of subscribers.

Mr. Stevenson was a valuable correspondent of Mr. Nichols, whilst compiling his "Literary Anecdotes;" in the 9th volume of which work is a very interesting letter from Mr. Stevenson, communicating anecdotes of his friend the late Ignatius Sancho, which cannot fail of being perused with a peculiar degree of satisfaction.—He was also a valuable correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine.

JAMES SYMONDS, Esq.

May 2. At his ancestral seat at Great Ormsby, Norfolk, in the 66th year of his age, James Symonds, esq. He was the only child of Nathaniel Symonds, esq. of the same place, by Anne, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Symonds, of Browston Hall, Suffolk, a branch of his own family. His ancestors for ages had been seated at Coleby Samfield (by the sea) and Great Ormsby, and they have matched with the best families in their own and other counties, as the Theobalds, Rugges, Calthorpes of Cackthorpes, Saundersons, Mundfords, Plumsted of Plumsted, Beddingfelds, Cobbes of Sandringham, Tanfields of Oxfordshire, the Baronet family of Cotton of Comington, Hunts, and of Cotton Hall, Cheshire, see "Collinson's Barts. vol. I. p. 138." The great Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cotton Library now in the British Museum, was the first Baronet of this race.

He left issue by Hannah, his wife, second daughter of John Spurgeon, Esq. of Great Yarmouth in the same county, Hetty, wife of the Rev. John Houlray, B. A. F. A. S. of Great Yarmouth, and of Merton College, Oxford, by whom she has 3 sons and 5 daughters; James Symonds, M. A. of Caius College, Cambridge, and now of Great Ormsby, who married Janet, sole child of the late John Fish, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, by whom he has 4 sons and 1 daughter; Anne who died unmarried in 1799; and Charles Symonds, Esq. now of Runham Hall, in the same county, who by his wife, Miss Price, has two sons and two daughters.

EDWARD STONE, Esq.

(From a Correspondent)

March 27. At Wisbich, in the Isle of Ely, aged 65, Edward Stone, Esq. Of this Gentleman, it is difficult to speak in the words of truth and soberness; without uttering what Friendship would wish to conceal, and Affection will perhaps be grieved to hear.

The subject of our present memoir

was

was a man unhappily of strong unsubdued temper, which, usurping upon reason, too frequently disturbed the serenity of those hours that had otherwise been enjoyed amid the cordialties of friendship. Life, with Mr. Stone's ungovernable propensities, passed like a Winter's day, stormy, sullen and sad. He drove away his friends by the impetuosity of his temper, and then wondered how they became estranged. But while his defects went with a trumpet before them, and were blazoned far and wide; while it was well known what he lost and what he suffered by a temper thus unhappily constituted, it is not, perhaps, so equitably ascertained what society lost in him. Though not, strictly speaking, a well educated man, he had yet that about him, the want of which no education can supply. He had powers of conception, and command of language, and felicity of expression, which, in the current of colloquial intercourse, were, in his private walk of life, rarely perhaps exceeded. The compass and stretch of many of his observations were astonishing, and he gave to them, almost at will, that *contour* and delightful colouring he pleased. He was not, indeed, uniformly energetic. His mind, absorbed in its own melancholy meditations, was, at times, dead and drowsy; but when aroused, be the subject what it might, there was never anything mean or grovelling in his ideas. All were of the same full mould; all carried with them the traces of a daring, dignified cast of soul. There was no lack of spirit, no poverty of expression, in any part of his conversation. It was often a useful, always an interesting field of description throughout, where, though weeds sprang up plentifully with flowers, the genuine Attic raciness of the soil remained. It was not to be got rid of; it defied eradication. When under such restraints as decorum dictated, no man was better calculated to spread before his guests "the feast of reason;" no man more effectually poured contempt on the scorners, or closed up in silence "the tongue that speaks th proud things." Those idle declaimers against established Government and Religion; those free thinkers upon every sacred subject, with the requisite degree of information upon none, he invariably endeavoured to keep in check. He considered them as dull, heavy clouds upon Christianity and Common Sense, and gave them no quarter.

But if there were moments when this Gentleman approached the confines of a great mind, there were also seasons when he evinced the possession of a good mind. He had no cautious, temporiz-

ing, half passions in his nature. That he was warm in his resentments admits, we think, of a doubt; but it admits of no doubt that he was an enthusiast in his affections. The chord that touched his heart—and there were many beloved avenues to it—brought the tear into his eye. He clung to the remembrance of departed times. He wept over earlier and happier days; and while he contrasted them with present afflictions, he felt, deeply felt, that those who would have been his comfort were, alas! gone down to the dust! There is no calculating the power of such recollections upon such a mind. They more than distressed—they overcame—they broke it up.

Mr. Stone seems to have laid his scale of excellence too high for his enjoyments. He did not well appreciate the condition of our common nature. Every person, every thing, considered in the general, fell short of what he desired and expected to find them. All, therefore, was beheld in an unfavourable point of view; all was unfavourably judged of. But the penetration which exposed the infirmities of others, was rarely commensurate to the detection of his own. What his neighbours were, no man perhaps better knew. What he was himself, certainly no man knew so little.

Poor, unfortunate, and heart-broken man! he who respected thee living, has feebly attempted this delineation of thy portrait now that thou art no more. He has laid his lowly gift upon thy grave, and must soon prepare to follow thee into "the land where all things are forgotten." Thine infirmities he has passed over like a dark and hurried vision of the night, lamenting to disclose, though, with the respect due to the sanctity of truth, not at liberty to conceal them. But with a kindlier feeling, with a warmer gratulation, with a steadier composure, has he dwelt upon and delighted in the recordance of thy virtues; virtues which he has witnessed, and will therefore confide in; which he has experienced, and will therefore be grateful for; which he has known thee in the silent exercise of, when no eye was upon thee but the eye of Heaven, and will, therefore, pledge himself to their perfect sincerity. X. X.

MR. JOSEPH TONGUE.

March 24. At the advanced age of 74, Joseph Tongue, of Hallon, in Worfield, co. Salop, Gent. His long life had passed away in agricultural pursuits, by which he had increased his worldly wealth to considerable advantage. Born

in Britain's happier days, his mind was swayed by good old English manners and hospitality, innocent local anecdote, and a kind-hearted readiness to serve the best of purposes; broils and squabbles he detested, and jarring interests he was at all times anxious to reconcile in amity, so that the vicinity in which he lived, has to lament the loss of a dear friend. He married the widow of a near neighbour, and the daughter of a very ancient and respectable family of the name of Billingsley, of the Lea, in Claverley, co. Salop, which at a very remote period resided at Hallon, but aforesaid at Billingsley in that county. Of this family was Colonel Francis Billingsley, lord of the manor of Astley Abbots, slain in St. Leonard's Church-yard, in Bridgnorth, on behalf of King Charles the First, in March 1646, during the heat of the Civil Wars. His wife died several years ago, leaving by him an only child, now the wife of the Rev. E. S. Davenport, vicar of Worfield, to wear the habit of sorrow in mournful remembrance of so good a parent.

DEATHS.

1820. **A**T Calcutta, George Ewan Law, Oct. 6. esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, third son of Ewan Law, esq. of Horsted Place Sussex.

Nov. 4. At sea, on board the *Minerva*, on his passage from Sourabaya to Singapore, John Syne, esq.

Nov. 15. At Calcutta, Alexander, son of the late Chas. Thelluson, esq.

Dec. 4. At Clarendon, Jamaica, aged 21, George Forrester Foot, esq. His personal and mental endowments were of the highest order. He met his death in the very air which he breathed.

Dec. 16. At Calcutta John Dyer, esq. Superintending Surgeon on that Establishment.

Dec. 20. Between Culnagh and Hooghley, in his 27th year, J. Ives Bosanquet, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of the late W. Bosanquet, esq. of Harley-street.

1821. *Jan. 17.* On-board the General Hewitt East Indianman, on her passage from China, in his twentieth year, Mr. John Noble Raincock, 6th Mate.

Feb. 4. At Margate, aged 66, Mrs. Anne Dalton, relict of the late Wm. Edw. Dalton, of London, esq.

Feb. 27. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, John, eldest son of the late Alexander Abernethie, esq. M. D. of Banff, North Britain.

Feb. 28. At Ipswich, in her 72d year, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Leath, surgeon, of Ayle, in Norfolk, and daughter of the Rev. John Gogill, formerly Rector of

Brundall, and Vicar of Ranworth in that county.

March 6. At Mildenhall, Suffolk, John Swale, gent. in his 77th year.

March 7. At Lisbon, of an apoplectic fit, his Excellency Francisco de Mellosa Cunha Mendouça e Menezes, Marquis of Olhao, &c. &c. Lieut. General, Governor of the Town of Balem, Governor and Captain General of Algarve, &c.

March 18. Aged 65, at Clapton, deeply regretted by his family and friends, T. Chisman, esq.

March 19. In Keppel-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Wm. Malton, eldest daughter of John le Grice, gent. of Bury St. Edmund.

March 20. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Harry Wilson, esq. many years resident in the island, and formerly of Lloyd's Coffee House.

March 21. At Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 16, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Clarke, gent.

March 29. At Wheat Hill, co. Derby, Richard Batman, esq. only brother of Sir Hugh Batman, and many years a Magistrate for that County. He was brought up at Lincoln's Inn, and called to the Bar; and served the office of High Sheriff in 1812. He has left a widow, one daughter, and five sons. It may with great truth be said of him, that his conduct in every situation of life was exemplary, being in the constant practice of every amiable domestic virtue.

March 31. At her house at Camp Hill, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire, sincerely lamented and respected, Frances, fourth daughter of the late John Ludford of Ansley Hall, co. Warrick, esq., by Juliana, third and youngest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury, Warwickshire, and Harefield, Middlesex, bart., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, of Fradbourne in Kent. She was born in Essex-street, London, Jan. 30, 1747, and was sister to the present John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D.C.L. of Ansley Hall.

April. At Midsomer Norton, Somerset, William Kelson, esq. Though on the verge of nearly 70 years, there was no visible abatement of that ardour and intrepidity of character which distinguished him in the first period of his life; and the warmth of his friendship glowed to his latest moments with undiminished cordiality. The habitual firmness and decision that marked Mr. Kelson's conduct, were often beneficially felt in the neighbourhood where he resided, of which a striking instance occurred not very long before his last illness. He had for several years been engaged in an extensive and lucrative branch of the coal trade. During one of those effervescences which occasionally

occasionally break out in mining districts, a numerous party of the discontented had retired to a chosen spot with the view of maturing some compulsory measures against their employers. Mr. Kelson lost no time in repairing to the scene of their deliberations; and though it was too dark to distinguish his person, the well-known sound of his voice awed the assembly into silence, and induced an almost instant dispersion.

April 3. At Drimn House, Argyleshire, John Maclean, esq. of Boveray.

April 7. At Woodbridge, in his 21st year, Davy, son of Rev. Wm. Walford, Rector of Long Stratton, Norfolk.

April 12. At Shaldon, Devon, in childhood, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lempriere. She was the youngest daughter of the late John Deane, esq. of Reading, and has left a son and a daughter behind her. In solidity of judgment, in purity of principles, and in all the amiable qualities of the heart, none surpassed this excellent woman.

At the house of her brother, Charles B. Robinson, esq. Hill-Ridware, Staffordshire, Mrs. Bowles, relict of the Rev. St. George Bowles, late Vicar of Caverswall in that county, and Chaplain to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, blue. (See vol. LXXIV. p. 884.)

At Gibraltar, Lieut. H. M. Buckeridge, of the Royal Engineers, son of the late Col. Buckeridge, of Benfield, Berks.

Sir John Charles Richardson, bart. Commander in the Royal Navy.

At Greenburn, the relict of late William Bogue, esq. of Auchincraw, Berwickshire.

At sea, on board the Hon. Company's extra ship George the Fourth, aged 18, Charlotte Anne, daughter of the late R. v. Thomas Bracken, of Tottenham, Middlesex, and St. James's, Westminster.

At Berlin, Miss Frances Jennings, dau. of the late Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, bart. of Foxlease, Hants.

At Belstead, near Ipswich, Robert Pretyman, gent.

April 13. At Bealing; Magna, Suffolk, Charlotte, third daughter of the late Mr. B. Costerton of Yarmouth.

In her 71st year, the relict of S. Dawson, gent. of Edwardston Hall, Suffolk.

At Windsor Castle, in his 85th year, Edmund Taylor, esq. one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor, formerly Surgeon to the 15th Dragoons, 41 years in the service of his late Majesty.

April 15. At Rougham Place, Suffolk, in his 57th year, Mr. S. Craske, an eminent lamp grower.

April 16. At Melton, Suffolk, in his 51st year, Charles-Thomas Sharpe, esq.

April 18. At Broxbourn, Herts, in his 87th year, Peter White, esq. a man of

unblemished character, and universally respected.

April 19. In Park-place, Leeds, in her 69th year, Mary, widow of the late Joshua Walker, M. D. and daughter of the late J. Arthington, esq. one of the founders of the Leeds Old Bank.

April 20. At Rome, Lieut.-Gen. Read, of Crowood, Wiltshire, late of his Majesty's first regiment of Life Guards. His death was occasioned by poison, administered by a Venetian servant, whom he had hired at Paris, and who was afterwards found to have been seven years in the galleys.

April 21. At Prince's Place, Lambeth, Mary, widow of the late Mr. William Rubins, of Fleet-street.

April 22. At Pentonville, Chas. Price, esq. Registrar of the Legacy Duties, Stamp Office.

The Rev. John Graham, vicar of Windsor, and one of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Domestic Chaplains.

April 23. In his 66th year, the Rev. T. C. Burroughes, M. A. rector of Landbeach (formerly of Camus College, Cambridge), and many years an active Magistrate for Cambridge-shire.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, H. Edridge, esq. Associate of the Royal Academy; of whom an account in our next.

April 24. At South Lambeth, in his 56th year, Mr. John Willey, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

In Bennett street, St. James's, John Wood, esq. late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Marquis of Wellington.

In London, in his 29th year, George Ede, esq. of Merry Oak, Southampton.

At Osley, Herts, the widow of the late Richard Parry, esq.

In Sloane-street, Nath. Wright, esq. of Godstone, Surrey, many years a Magistrate of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

At Hallow-park, co. Worcester, of the croup, aged 4 years, Alfred Ellis, second son of Samuel Wall, esq.; and on *May 7*, of the same disorder, aged 5, Frances Millicent, second and youngest daughter of the same gentleman.

April 25. At Langharne, Owen Lewis, esq. of Clynderwen, both in Carmarthenshire; and at Gleanrhyn, Pembroke-shire.

April 26. Miss Noble, sister of Mr. J. Noble, maltster, of Weston, near Bath.—She was seized with an apoplectic fit at the Theatre the preceding Tuesday, and had since remained in a state of total insensibility.

At Ambleside, Westmorland, David Erskine Dewar, esq. of Gelston House, Fifeshire, son of the late Major General Dewar, of that place.

April 28. At the Glebe House, Wivenham, Suffolk, the relict of the Rev. John

John Sharpe, vicar of Eglwysilan cum Llamabon, Wales, Perpetual Curate of Kes-graoc and Brightwell, Suffolk, and Ordinary of the County Gaol.

April 29. In Upper Brook-street, in her 86th year, the Right Hon. Lady Juliana Dawkins.

Aged 60, Major-gen. Thomas Sanders Bateman, of the Hon. East India Company's service in Bengal.

At Mill Mead, near Guildford, the residence of Admiral Montagu, Miss Elizabeth Mills.

In Montagu-place, Russell-square, aged 79, Thomas White, esq. Clerk of the Inner and Upper Treasury of the Court of King's Bench.

At Highbury-place, aged 69, James Stuart, esq.

Lately. In New Norfolk-street, in his 78th year, the Hon. Charles Stuart.

At Belgrave Terrace, Chelsea, in his 69th year, Hen. Guest, esq.

Bucks.—At Aston Sandford, the Rev. Thomas Scott, rector of that parish, and many years Chaplain to the Lock Hospital. He was author of several religious publications; and his excellent Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures has passed through several editions.

Dorsetshire.—Aged 65, Mr. William Towers, brother of the late Rev. Joseph Towers, LL.D. and more than forty years editor of the "Sherborne Mercury."

Lincolnshire.—At Oakham, of an absence in his head, the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, Curate, aged 33. He had enjoyed the Curacy of Oakham for four months only.

Norfolk.—At Cawston, near Aylsham, of hydrophobia, Mr. Wm. Pyc, many years a respectable surgeon at the above place.

At Scole Inn, after a series of sufferings, which he endured with astonishing patience, fortitude, and resignation, Mr. Frederick Butterfield, agent to the Low Moor Ironworks, near Leeds: this melancholy event originated in the overturning of the Morning Star coach, from Yarmouth to London.

Notts.—At Hickling, of which place he was rector, the Rev. John Thomas Jordan, B. D. late fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was a man of a most liberal mind, and polished manners; an affectionate husband, and a kind and generous friend.

Oxfordshire.—Aged 60, James Griffiths, D. D. Master of University College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Gloucester.

At Thame, aged 41, Mr. Walker Dorrington, son of Theophilus Dorrington, esq. late of Thame.

Wiltshire.—At Broad Hinton, the Rev. W. Andrews, M. A. Chaplain to Lord Blayney, formerly of Reading, and sometime Assistant Lecturer of High Wycombe.

May 1. At Gosport, Lavinia Emily, the only daughter of Luke Nichols, esq.

At Chester, Mrs. Potts, relict of Josiah Potts, esq. of Ollerton, near Knutsford in Cheshire; she was also a sister of Charles B. Robinson, esq. of Hillmware, Staffordshire. (See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 87.)

In Percy-street, n. 161, the wife of Col. Denby, and sister to Mr. Bent, of Paternoster-row.

At Camberwell, in her 19th year, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Dermer, formerly of Piccadilly, and of Grafton-street East, Fitzroy-square.

May 2. In Stafford place, Pimlico, Catherine, wife of Anth. Ditchell, esq. of Vincent-square, Westminster, and of Cromer, Norfolk.

At Battersea, aged 80, John Hodgson, esq. many years a malt distiller at that place; surviving his daughter only ten weeks.

May 3. At Calne, Wilts, in his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, Vicar of that parish 40 years.

Aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Edwards, esq. of Huddesdon, Herts.

Aged 31, Catharine Agatha, wife of Michael Arthur Gorman, esq. of Ilampstead.

At Beuhams, near Wantage, Berkshire, aged 73, the relict of Thomas Goodlake, esq. of Crawboys, Wiltshire, and sister of the late Sir Charles Price, bart.

May 4. At the house of the Rev. Grinton Postle, at Ringsfield, in her 81st year, Mrs. Woodley, of Beccles.

Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 27 years, much lamented by his relations and friends, Mr. James Easton, jun. only son of Mr. James Easton, printer, Salisbury.—On Sunday, the 13th inst. a very impressive Sermon was preached in the parish church of St. Martin, in that city, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, in allusion to the melancholy event.—As it was of course necessary to take asunder the tomb in which the remains of the deceased were to be deposited, the following very appropriate verse was therefore added to the customary inscription to his memory:

"Unveil thy bosom, faithful Tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give this sacred relic room.
To seek a slumber in the dust."

At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Lieut.-col. Henry Rowland Fetherstonhaugh.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Lady Maria Grey, second daughter to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Brighton, Susanna, daughter of Richard Allnutt, esq. of South Park, Penhurst, Kent.

May 5. In Montagu-square, in his 63d year, Anthony Butler St. Leger, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Stutfield, esq. of St. George's-place, East.

May

May 6. Whilst attending Divine Service at Houlbing Church, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Bernard Cracroft, Rector of East Keel and Vicar of South Elkington. The reverend gentleman expired whilst surrounded by his family in his pew, from an attack of the *angina pectoris*; to the paroxysms of which he had been for some years subject.

At Brighton, Susanna Margaret, wife of Wm. Roe, esq. late Commissioner and Chairman of his Majesty's Customs.

May 7. At Brighton, aged 12, Sarah H. daughter of Mr. Wm. Wheeler, of Cannonbury-place, Islington.

May 8. In Brunswick-place, Northampton-square, in his 44th year, Mr. Herbert Cater.

May 10. At Laytonstone, Essex, of a rapid decline, aged 24, the Rev. William Hanbury, M.A. of New College, Oxford, Chaplain to his Majesty's Palace Court.

May 13. At Bristol, aged 79, the Rev. Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton Mowbray. This very worthy Divine will be duly noticed in our next.

May 14. In Upper Eaton street, Pimlico, in his 72d year, Charles Downes, State Page to his present Majesty, and 35 years Page of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty.

May 15. In the neighbourhood of Bristol, Dr. Colcott.—This celebrated Musician obtained, early in life, the highest reputation for original genius and profound science. A large share of the delight received by the Publick for the last 30 years has been derived from the performance of his compositions; and as long as vocal music continues to be heard or studied, his name must hold a place in the esteem and admiration of all persons

of just feeling and true taste. Independently of his professional acquirements, his attainments in general Literature were extraordinary. But the more conspicuous features in his character were the good, the gentle, and amiable qualities of his mind. Never has it fallen to the lot of any man to excite deeper or warmer feelings in the breasts of his friends, or to call forth a more unbounded sympathy for his afflictions. He has left a family to lament him, who are all known to the public by their talents in the various departments of the arts.

May 20. At Islington, aged 69, Robert Abbot, esq.

May 22. At her father's house, at Upper Tooting, in her 25th year, Mary, eldest daughter of Robt. Gibson, esq.—If unsophisticated feeling and genuine worth be objects of our admiration and regard, how sensibly should we be impressed by the premature death of one whose heart was the type of all that was good, generous, and humane!

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

P. 275. In the Memoir of Lord Dysart, the Earl's second title should be Baron Huntingtower, not Huntingtoun. The phraseology of "the kingdom" of Scotland is obsolete. In the list of female descents of the ancient house of Tollemache, *Chutwick* should precede *Carteret*. The Baronetage of Tollemache of Helmingham is presumed to be extinct.

P. 282. Colonel King was not son of a Peer, and of course not entitled to the designation of *the Hon.* but he was a Privy Counsellor, and consequently Right Hon. Henry King. He was *grand* uncle, not uncle, to the present Earl of Kingston.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1821. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1821.
Apr. 27	57	66	55	29, 80	fair
28	57	67	55	, 90	fair
29	54	61	50	, 92	fair
30	50	50	46	30, 10	cloudy
May 1	44	52	50	, 07	cloudy
2	50	62	50	29, 94	cloudy
3	55	67	57	, 79	fair
4	56	65	61	, 76	fair
5	57	63	50	, 63	fair
6	50	59	50	, 60	stormy
7	51	60	56	, 85	showery
8	55	59	50	30, 05	rain
9	50	61	47	, 25	fair
10	51	59	51	, 48	cloudy
11	52	60	58	, 05	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1821.
May 12	58	61	52	29, 90	cloudy
13	52	57	42	, 36	stormy
14	46	55	47	, 41	fair (thun.)
15	47	54	46	, 30	stormy with
16	50	57	47	, 87	stormy
17	50	51	50	, 98	rain
18	50	60	49	30, 13	fair
19	51	61	50	, 32	fair
20	46	56	46	, 26	cloudy
21	45	55	45	, 16	cloudy
22	46	56	44	, 02	cloudy.
23	43	47	42	29, 83	rain
24	44	50	45	30, 07	cloudy (ev.
25	47	57	41	29, 89	fair, rain in
26	41	45	39	, 83	showers of [hail & sleet.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 24, to May 22, 1821.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	- 899	Males	747		5 and 10	74	60 and 70	123
Females	- 886	Females	721		10 and 20	55	70 and 80	99
Whereof have died under 2 years old		45			20 and 30	124	80 and 90	55
					30 and 40	151	90 and 100	12
					40 and 50	145	100	0

Salt .£1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt .£1. per bushel; $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 13, 1821.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.										
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Distances.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		
*	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	57	4	00	0	25	7	19	8	28	5	1	London	54	11	51	4	25	3	18	5
Surry	55	4	28	0	23	8	20	9	28	9	2	Suffolk	50	1	20	0	21	6	14	11
Hertford	51	8	00	0	24	8	20	3	29	8	3	Cambridge	51	0	25	9	21	5	15	3
Bedford	56	0	35	0	22	8	17	11	28	0	4	Norfolk	48	2	28	9	21	9	14	7
Huntingdon	50	3	00	0	22	4	18	0	28	5	5	Lincoln	46	3	36	3	24	1	19	3
Northampt.	53	3	00	0	22	5	19	6	28	5	6	York	57	8	44	9	26	6	19	10
Rutland	53	0	00	0	24	0	21	0	29	0	7	Durham	52	1	31	4	27	8	20	8
Leicester	55	9	00	0	24	2	19	8	29	0	8	Northumb.	54	10	31	4	25	1	15	11
Nottingham	57	0	30	0	26	4	18	9	33	7	9	Cumberl.	49	10	31	4	21	9	13	6
Derby	57	2	00	0	29	3	20	10	35	8	10	Westmor.	47	7	31	4	23	8	17	6
Stafford	55	2	00	0	27	5	21	0	35	2	11	Lancaster	52	9	31	4	21	7	17	10
Salop	50	4	37	0	25	0	22	5	44	5	12	Chester	50	5	31	4	21	11	20	0
Hereford	43	9	49	0	22	8	21	4	54	5		Flint								
Worcester	51	2	00	0	26	8	23	6	36	4		Denbigh								
Warwick	54	0	00	0	25	7	21	3	35	0		Anglesea								
Wilt	47	1	00	0	25	11	21	0	33	1		Carnarvon								
Berks	56	4	00	0	24	5	21	1	31	1		Merioneth								
Oxford	51	6	00	0	25	0	20	0	50	0		Cardigan								
Bucks	56	10	00	0	23	1	21	0	29	4		Pembroke								
Brecon	44	4	00	0	24	0	20	0	00	0		Carmarth.								
Montgomery	53	10	00	0	23	5	24	3	00	0		Glamorgan								
Radnor	46	4	00	0	25	2	19	7	00	0		Gloucester								
Essex	47	7	26	0	21	6	17	10	26	10		Somerset								
Kent	49	2	23	0	24	2	19	7	26	3		Monm.								
Sussex	49	4	00	0	24	2	18	9	00	0		Devon								
Aggregate Average which governs Importation												Cornwall								
	51	5	31	2	25	6	17	4	29	7		Dorset								
												Hants								

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 21, 45s. to 50s.

GRAINMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoidupois, May 19, 19s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 23, 33s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 24.

Kent Bags.....	2l. 10s. to	4l. 4s.	Kent Pockets.....	2l. 16s. to	4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 0s. to	2l. 16s.	Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 5s. to	3l. 4s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l. 5s. to	5l. 10s.	Essex Ditto.....	2l. 10s. to	4l. 4s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 1l. 13s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 6s. 0d. Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s. — Smithfield, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, May 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 8d. to	5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to	7s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to	4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 24:		
Veal.....	3s. 4d. to	5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	509	Calves 250.
Pork.....	3s. 4d. to	5s. 0d.	Sheep.....	8,440	Pigs 200.

COALS, May 23: Newcastle 34s. 6d. to 42s. 9d —Sunderland, 39s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia 50s.

SOAP, Yellow 82s. Mottled 92s. Cud 96s.—CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz Moulds 11s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1821.

Day	Bank	Red.	3d per	Spec'd	Bl. Long	Imp. 3	India	S. S.	O.S.S.	N. S.	India	Ex	Com.	Com.	Bank
Stock	3pr. Cl.	Com.	Cl. Com.	Com.	8ay. Ann.	P. cent.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Fonds.	Bills.	Bills.	Acct.	Acct.
Apr. 26	2923	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr. 27	2924	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr. 28	2925	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr. 29	2926	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr. 30	2927	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 1	2928	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 2	2929	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 3	2930	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 4	2931	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 5	2932	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 6	2933	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 7	2934	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 8	2935	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 9	2936	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 10	2937	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 11	2938	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 12	2939	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 13	2940	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 14	2941	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 15	2942	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 16	2943	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 17	2944	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 18	2945	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 19	2946	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 20	2947	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 21	2948	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 22	2949	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 23	2950	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 24	2951	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 25	2952	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 26	2953	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 27	2954	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 28	2955	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 29	2956	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 30	2957	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 31	2958	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 1	2959	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 2	2960	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 3	2961	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 4	2962	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 5	2963	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 6	2964	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 7	2965	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 8	2966	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 9	2967	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 10	2968	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 11	2969	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 12	2970	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 13	2971	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 14	2972	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 15	2973	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 16	2974	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 17	2975	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 18	2976	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 19	2977	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 20	2978	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 21	2979	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 22	2980	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 23	2981	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 24	2982	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 25	2983	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 26	2984	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 27	2985	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 28	2986	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 29	2987	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 30	2988	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 31	2989	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 1	2990	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 2	2991	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 3	2992	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 4	2993	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 5	2994	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 6	2995	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	230	294	50 1/2	71 1/2	43 pr. 4	6 pr.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May 7	2996	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2</										

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle. Post
M. Herald. Ledger.
Brit Press. M. Advertiser.
Courier—Globe
Sun—Star—Statesman.
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Com. Chron.—E. Mail
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Cambridge Chronicle
Gainsborough 2
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Cirencester 2 Cumberland
Derby. Devon.
Doncaster Dorchester
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Gloucester 2—Hants 2
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Hunts 1.—Ipswich
Kent 4.—Lancaster 2
Leeds 3.—Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Macclesfield Maidstone 4
Manchester 6
Newcastle 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northampton
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Reading—Salisbury
Salop—Sheffield
Shrewsbury—Shrewsbury
Stafford—Stamford 2
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
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Also a Representation of the TABLET to the Memory of Dr. W. C. WELLS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Pallment Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. G. PRY informs us, that "the Arms of the ancient family of Marmion, as described in the 'Liber Honoris de Richmond,' are different from those given in p. 14, being Vaire, a fess Gules."

Mr. R. D. SAINTHILL, jun. (70, High-st. Borough), observes, "In your Magazine for July 1801, p. 618, a Correspondent who signs 'Adam Henjeys,' makes some enquiries relative to the family of the Sainthills of Bradninch, Devon. Should this meet the eye of your Correspondent, I shall be glad to hear from him."

PHILIP observes, that "under the mask or colour of an heathen Pandemonium, our Theatres exhibit representations bordering on prophanity, with language and parodies of songs, intolerable to a religious ear. It is to be feared such spectacles as Don Giovanni have a most pernicious tendency on youthful minds, and the mass of unthinking spectators."

LATHBURIENSIS says, "The Song of *Happy Dick* has been attributed, in your Magazine, to a Richard Lord Mansel, but erroneously, for two reasons; first, that the last Lord died *unmarried* in 1743; and secondly, that no one of the title bore the name of Richard."—The same Correspondent remarks, "In your Compendium of County History (art. Salop), Venetia Stanley is designated as born at Tonge Castle; Aubrey, her original biographer, states that her father (Sir Edward) resided there, but says that she was born in Oxfordshire. Your Correspondent, I doubt not, is in possession of sufficient authority for his assertion."

A CORRESPONDENT states, "In p. 472. you have erroneously ascribed to my much-regretted friend Mr. Bonnycastle, a translation of Bossut's 'Histoire des Mathématiques.' The Preface, containing remarks on Histories of Mathematics, to which Mr. B.'s name was affixed, a circumstance that probably occasioned the mistake, was written by him; as was the 'Chronological Table of the most eminent Mathematicians from the earliest Times,' at the end of the work: but the translation was by T. O. Churchill."

A. Z. wishes to obtain information respecting the English translation of 'Choron's Counterpoint,' mentioned in volume LXXXIV. p. 372.

QUESTON remarks, "In the Almshouses at Richmond in Surrey, built by Queen Elizabeth, are the Royal Arms, the supporters of which are on one side the lion, and the other a dragon with wings. Perhaps some of your Correspondents could say when the unicorn superseded the latter."

ANTIQUUS enquires, "Who are the Se-

cretaries and Trustees of a Charity left by Philip Lord Wharton for the distribution of Bibles? Who are considered as proper objects of this Charity? And, how is application to be made for a participation of it?"

A CONSTANT READER is desirous of ascertaining "Who was the author of a book, intitled 'Observations on the present State of Denmark, Russia, and Switzerland, in a Series of Letters, 8vo. London, printed for Cadell and Davies in the Strand, 1784.' These Letters are written between March 20, 1777, and September 30, 1792, and the date of the Dedication to his Grace the Duke of Montagu is 'Gottingen, May 10, 1783.' He has heard this book attributed to the pen of Dr. John Moore, author of *Zeluco*, &c. &c."

GIPPOVISCENS having devoted a considerable portion of his time towards forming a Catalogue of Engraved Portraits of persons born, residing, or in any manner connected with the county of Suffolk; and finding in a MS list the annexed names, of which he can obtain no account from the different printsellers and collectors, begs to solicit information respecting them:—Portraits of Christopher Bullock, watchmaker of Botisdale; Count Bryant, of Bury St. Edmunds; — Milles, Bishop of Waterford; James Warren, Bishop of Bangor; Nathaniel Revett, of Brandeston.

A. B. says, "A Rector was presented to a valuable benefice in the Principality, by Margaret, Duchess of York, in 1555. — (Chester Register.) The advowson was at that time in the Derby family; who then can be this Margaret, Duchess of York, at that time?"

Mr. A. A. WATTS has in the Press Specimens of the Living Poets, with Biographical and Critical Remarks. The Work will be comprised in two volumes, crown 8vo; to which will be added, an Appendix, containing notices of such Poets as have deceased within the last few years.

W. B.'s communication will appear in the Supplement.

* * * OUR SUPPLEMENT, published on the 1st of August, will contain, amongst other interesting articles, an Account of the Priory of St. Martin-le-Grand, near Dover; Particulars of the Gardiner Family; Dr. Cove's Statement respecting the Value of Tithes; Origin of Pointed Architecture; Remarks on National Education; Impolicy of Imprisonment for Debt; Col. Macdonald's Observations on Telegraphic Communication, &c. &c.

In p. 489, in the head-line, for "Cathedral Church," read "Castle and Church."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1821.

CEREMONIAL OF THE APPROACHING CORONATION.

AS the day fixed for the Coronation approaches, the intenseness of the public curiosity is proportionably increased. Understanding from authority, that the forms to be observed are the same as were pursued at the Coronation of King James II. we shall devote a few pages of our Miscellany to an outline of the Ceremonies that will probably take place, omitting, for obvious reasons, those parts of the usual forms that appertain to a Queen Consort. This may, we trust, in some degree, supply our Readers with a useful *Vade Mecum*. At the distance of sixty years, we proudly refer to our Vol. XXXI. p. 418, for an exact description of the last Solemnization, accompanied by an illustrative Plate.

Assembling in Westminster Hall, and bringing in the Regalia.

Early in the morning of the day of Coronation, the Lord Great Chamberlain, in pursuance of his claim, repairs to the King with a shirt for his Majesty, opened for the anointing, and with an under-dress of crimson satin. His Majesty is afterwards habited with a surtout of crimson velvet, and with a Royal robe or mantle also of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, called the Parliament robes, and the cap of estate of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine.

The Judges, and others of the long robe, the Gentlemen of the Privy Council, Esquires of the body, Serjeants at law, Masters in Chancery, Aldermen of London, Chaplains having dignities, and six Clerks in Chancery, form a procession into the Hall, and are ranged on each side.

The Peers having assembled in the House of Lords, they are called over, and conducted into the Hall in the following order:

“Two Pursuivants at Arms—Barons, four abreast—Bishops—Two Pursuivants—Viscounts—Two Heralds—Earls—Two Heralds—Marquises—Two Heralds—Dukes—Norroy and Clarenceux Kings at Arms—Lord Privy Seal—Lord President of the Council—Lord High Treasurer—Archbishop of York—Lord High Chancellor—Archbishop of Canterbury—Serjeants at Arms—Gentlemen Ushers—Garter King at Arms—Lord High Steward with his whole Staff—THE KING—Train-bearers, six eldest sons of Peers—Master of the Robes—Captain of the Horse in

waiting—Gentlemen of King's Bedchamber—Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.”

When his Majesty enters, he ascends the steps, attended by the great Officers of State, and the two Archbishops, with Garter and the Usher of the Black Rod, and places himself in his Chair of State, under a Canopy.

The Master of the Jewel House then presents the four swords; viz. the Sword of State, the pointless Sword *Curtana*, and the two pointed Swords, to the Lord High Constable, and he to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who draws them out of their scabbards, and lays them on a table before the King. In the same way are delivered the Great Golden Spurs.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster enter the Hall in procession with the other insignia of Royalty (which were antiently kept in the Abbey); the Dean carrying St. Edward's Crown, on a cushion of cloth of gold. The Orb with the Cross, the Sceptre with the Doves, the Sceptre with the Cross, and St. Edward's Staff, are borne by four Prebendaries.

The Dean then presents the Crown and the other Regalia to the Lord High Constable, who delivers them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, by whom they are laid on the table before the King.

Garter now calls up the noblemen who are appointed to carry the Regalia; the first of whom standing before the table, the Great Chamberlain delivers to him St. Edward's Staff, and

and in like manner the rest of the Regalia to other Lords; St. Edward's Crown, with which the King is crowned, being borne by the Lord High Steward. The Bible, Chalice, and Paten, are borne by Bishops.

The Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells are summoned to support the King, pursuant to their claim.

Procession to the Abbey.—The whole of the august company are

then formed into an exact and orderly Procession. The Peers, in their robes of State, bear their Coronets in their hands, and wear their collars of knighthood, and such as are of the King's household, their wands of office. Indeed, every one in the Procession is habited in his full dress of ceremony.

The usual form of Procession is as follows:

- The King's Herbwoman, and her Six Maids.
- The Dean's Badle with his staff.
- High Constable of Westminster with his staff.
- A Fife.
- Four Drums.
- The Drum Major.
- Eight Trumpets, four a-breast.
- Kettle Drums.
- Eight Trumpets, four a-breast.
- The Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace.
- The Six Clerks in Chancery.
- Closet Keeper of the Chapel Royal.
- King's Chaplains having dignities.
- Sheriffs of London.
- Aldermen of London below the Chair, in scarlet gowns.
- Recorder of London.
- Aldermen of London above the Chair, wearing gold chains.
- Masters in Chancery.
- Serjeants at Law.
- The Solicitor General.
- The Attorney General.
- The King's antient Serjeant.
- Esquires of the Body.
- Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
- Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.
- Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
- Chief Justice of Common Pleas.
- Master of the Rolls.
- Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
- Children of the Choir of Westminster.
- Serjeant of the Vestry.
- Serjeant Porter of the Palace.
- Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices and scarlet mantles.
- Choir of Westminster, with their music books.
- Organ Blower.
- Groom of the Vestry.
- A Sackbut.
- A Double Cornet.
- A Sackbut.
- Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.
- Confessor to the Household.
- Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
- Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and rich copes.
- Dean of Westminster, in a surplice, and cope of purple velvet.
- Master of the Jewel House.
- Bath King at Arms.
- Knights of the Bath not peers, in the habit of the order, carrying their caps in their hands.
- Two Pursuivants at Arms.
- Privy Counsellors who are not peers.
- Knights of the Garter, who are not peers, in the habit of the order, carrying their caps in their hands.
- Two Pursuivants at Arms.
- Barons, four a-breast.
- Bishops in their robes, their square caps in their hands.
- Two Pursuivants at Arms.
- Viscounts, four a-breast.
- Two Heralds.
- Earls, four a-breast.
- Two Heralds.
- Marquises, four a-breast.
- Two Heralds.
- Dukes, four a-breast.

Norroy King at Arms. Clarenceux King at Arms.
 Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Lord President of the Council.
 Lord High Treasurer. Archbishop of York in his rochet.
 Lord Chancellor, with the Seal. Abp. of Canterbury in his rochet.
 Gentlemen representing the Dukes of
 Aquitain. Normandy.
 Two Gentlemen Ushers.
 Serjeants at Arms.
The King's Regalia borne by Noblemen, viz.
 St. Edward's Staff. The Golden Spurs. Sceptre with the Cross.
 The third Sword. Curtana. The second Sword.
 Usher of the Green Rod. Usher of the White Rod.
 Lord Mayor of London, Lion King at Garter King at Gentleman Usher of the
 with his Mace. Arms. Arms. Black Rod.
 Lord Great Chamberlain.
 Princes of the Blood, having their trains borne.
 Serjeants at Arms.
 Earl Marshal. Sword of State. High Constable of England. H. Const. of Scotland.
 Serjeants at Arms.
 Staff of the High Steward. Rod with the Dove. St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward. Orb with the Cross. Coronet of the High Steward.
 The Paten. The Bible. The Chalice.
 (borne by three Bishops).

5 Barons of the Cinque Ports. Gentlemen Pensioners.	Bishop of Bath and Wells.	THE KING.	Bishop of Durham.	8 Barons of the Cinque Ports. Gentlemen Pensioners.
	In his robes of crimson velvet, with the cap of State on his head ; under a canopy.			
	Four Bearers, six eldest sons of Peers.			
	Master of the Robes, Lords of the Bedchamber.			
	Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber. Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.			
Standard Bearer of the Gent. Pensioners.	Captain of the Guard.	Capt. of the Horse m waiting.	Capt. of the Gentlemen Pensioners.	Lieut. of the Gentlemen Pensioners.
Ensign of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Guard. Exempts. 100 Yeomen of the Guard. Exempts. Clerk of the Caecque to the Yeomen of the Guard.				

The Procession will move from Westminster Hall through New Palace Yard and Little Bridge Street, to the West door of the Abbey, on a raised platform covered with cloth, the passage being railed in, and protected by Guards. During its progress the drums will beat a march, the trumpets sound, and an anthem will be sung by the choirs.

As the Procession enters the Church, the Law Officers and Judges ascend the theatre, and dividing right and left, go to seats appointed for them in galleries. The King having entered the Church, is received by the Dean and Prebendaries, with the

Choir, who preceded his Majesty, singing an anthem, commonly from Psalm cxvii. 1: "I was glad when they said unto me," &c. Then the Prebendaries entering the choir, ascend the theatre, and pass over it to their station on the South side of the Altar, beyond the King's chair. After which the Dean of Westminster, the great officers, and two Archbishops, with the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, ascend the theatre, and stand near the S.E. pillar. The King then seats himself in his Chair of State: the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, with the two Bishops

Bishops who support his Majesty, the Dean of Westminster, and the Lords who carry the Regalia, with Garter and the Gentleman Usher, all standing about him.

The Coronation.—The important business of the day commences with the RECOGNITION, which is thus performed: The Archbishop of Canterbury standing near the King on the East side of the theatre, his Majesty rises from his chair and stands before it, whilst the Archbishop, having his face to the East, says as follows:

"SIRS,—I here present unto you King George, the rightful inheritor of the Crown of this realm; wherefore all ye that are come this day to do your homage, service, and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same?"

From thence the Archbishop, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Great Chamberlain, the Constable, and the Earl Marshal (Garter King at Arms going before them), proceeds to the South side of the theatre and repeats the same words; and from thence to the West, and lastly to the North side: the King standing all the while, and turning his face to the several sides of the theatre as the Archbishop is speaking at each of them. At every repetition the people express their willingness by acclamation; and at the last, the trumpets sound and drums beat. This being done, an anthem is sung by the choirs, the King resuming his seat.

The Archbishop, in the mean time, going to the altar, revests himself in a rich cope (as do also the Bishops who bear any part in the office), and places himself at the North side of the altar. Then the King rises from his chair, being supported by the two Bishops, and attended, as always, by the Dean of Westminster (the great officers and the noblemen who carry the Regalia going before him); puts off his cap of estate, goes to the steps of the altar, and there kneels down upon the cushions. He now presents his FIRST OBOLATION, consisting of a pall of cloth of gold, and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, which are delivered to him by the Great Chamberlain. The Archbishop, assisted by the Dean, receives them from his Majesty, and lays them reverently on the altar; which done,

the King arising makes an obeisance towards the altar, and retires to his chair on the South side of the *area* or *sacrarium*. After which, his Majesty kneeling at the faldstool placed before his chair, the Archbishop says the following prayer:

"O God, which dost visit those that are humble, and dost comfort us by thy Holy Spirit, send down thy grace upon this thy servant George, that by him we may feel thy presence among us, through Jesus Christ. Amen."

The Lords who bore his Majesty's Regalia, draw near to the altar, and present the Crown, the Orb, the Rod, the Spurs, the Sceptre, and St. Edward's Staff, to the Archbishop, who lays them upon the altar, the Lords retiring to their respective seats; which done, the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, with the great officers of State, repair to their seats on the South side of the *area*. The Archbishop then gives notice to two of the Bishops to begin the Litany, the choirs making the responses.

The Communion Service is now read by the Archbishop, and the Epistle and Gospel by two of the Bishops; after which the prelate appointed to preach the Sermon ascends the pulpit, and the King seats himself again in his chair on the South side of the *area*, the Archbishop sitting in his chair at the altar. His Majesty now puts on his cap of estate. During sermon, the two Bishops who support the King, stand on each side of him; the Lords who carry the swords bear them erected, on his right hand; and the Lord Great Chamberlain stands on the left.

Oath *.—The Sermon being ended, the King uncovers his head, and the Archbishop repairs to his Majesty, and asks him, "Sir, are you willing to take the Oath usually taken by your predecessors?" The King answers, "I am willing."

Then the Archbishop ministers these questions:

Abp.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of Great Britain, and the dominions therunto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

King.—I solemnly promise so to do.

Abp.—Will you, to your power, cause

* The oath, which is here inserted, is that administered to his late Majesty.

law

law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?—*King*.—I will.

Abp.—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging, before the Union of the two kingdoms? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them or any of them?

King.—All this I promise to do.

The King then goes to the altar, and laying his hand upon the Gospels, takes the Oath following: "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me God." He then signs the Oath.

The Anointing.—The King now goes to his faldstool, which is placed towards the altar, and kneels thereat, whilst the choirs sing the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus*: after which the Archbishop says a prayer or collect.

The anthem of "Zadock the Priest," &c. is then usually sung by the choir.

In the mean time the King arises and goes to the altar, attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, who disrobes his Majesty of the mantle and surcoat of crimson velvet: and King Edward's chair, with a footstool, being placed in the midst of the area before the altar, the King seats himself in it. The *ampulla* containing the consecrated oil, is now brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, who pours the oil into the spoon; and the several parts of the King's dress, which are closed with ribbands, being first opened by the Archbishop, he proceeds to anoint the King, in form of a cross: First, on the palms of his hands, saying, "Be these hands anointed with holy oil." Second, on the breast, saying, "Be this breast anointed," &c. Third, on both shoulders, and between the shoulders, saying, "Be these shoulders anointed," &c. Fourth, on the bowings of both his arms, saying, "Be these arms anointed," &c. Lastly, on the crown of the head, saying, "Be this head anointed with holy oil, as

Kings and Prophets were, and as Solomon was anointed King," &c.

While the anointing is performed, a pall of cloth of gold is held over the King's head by four Knights of the Garter. When it is concluded, the Dean lays the ampul and spoon again upon the altar; and the Archbishop, placing himself on the North side thereof, pronounces an invocation or prayer, the King kneeling.

The King now rises, and sits down in the chair; and the Dean of Westminster, having first dried all the places anointed, except the head and the hands, with cotton wool, closes again the places that were opened in his garments. Then a coif of lawn is delivered by the Lord Great Chamberlain to the Archbishop, and by him placed upon the King's head, and linen gloves are also put on his hands; in the mean time a short anthem is sung by the choir.

The Investing.—The Dean of Westminster now brings from the altar the *Colobium sindonis**, then the *Super-tunica**, or close Pall, with the Girdle*, and the Buskins and Sandals*, of cloth of gold, with all which the King is successively invested. After this he brings the Spurs, and delivers them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, puts them on the King's heels. Then the Archbishop takes the Sword of State, in its scabbard of purple velvet, and laying it on the altar, says a prayer.

This being ended, the Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops, delivers the Sword into the King's hand, and the Lord Great Chamberlain then girds his Majesty with it, the Archbishop saying, "Receive this kingly sword, which is hallowed for the defence of the Holy Church," &c.

The King then arising, the Dean of Westminster takes the *Armil* from the Master of the Great Wardrobe, puts it about his Majesty's neck, and ties it to the bowings of his arms, the Archbishop saying, "Receive the Armil of sincerity and wisdom," &c.

Lastly, the Mantle or open Pall is delivered to the Dean, who puts it upon the King standing: his Majesty then sits down, and the Dean brings the Orb from the altar, which is delivered into the King's right hand by the Archbishop.

The King sits down again in King

* Engraved in vol. XXXI. p. 346.

Edward's Chair, and the Archbishop coming from the altar with the Crown between his hands, assisted by other Bishops and by the Dean of Westminster, puts it upon the King's head: upon which the trumpets sound, the drums beat, and the people cry "God save the King!" A signal is also given from the battlements, at which the 21 great guns in St. James's Park are fired, and also the ordnance of the Tower. After which, the Archbishop says an invocation and prayer.

The Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine now put on their caps of estate, and the Peers and Kings at Arms their coronets.

While an anthem is singing, the King delivers the Orb to the Dean of Westminster, and goes from his chair to the altar, where his sword is ungirt, and offered by his Majesty in the scabbard; but is immediately redeemed (by the King's commandment) for an hundred shillings, and the nobleman who redeems it draws it out, and bears it naked before the King the rest of the solemnity.

The King having returned again to his chair, the Master of the Jewel House delivers the Ring to the Archbishop, by whom it is consecrated. Then the King, drawing off his linen glove, the Archbishop puts it on the fourth finger of his right hand.

The Lord of the Manor of Work-sop (the Duke of Norfolk) then presents his Majesty with a rich glove, which the King puts on his right hand; and the Archbishop taking the Sceptre, delivers it into the King's right hand. The Archbishop next delivers the Rod, or Sceptre with the Dove, into the King's left hand.

The Benediction.—The King then kneels, holding both the sceptres in his hands, and the Archbishop blesses him. After which, the King arises, and goes to King Edward's chair, where he kisses the Archbishops and Bishops. The Choirs sing, "We praise thee, O God," &c.

The Inthroning and Homage.—His Majesty, being led up by the Archbishops and Bishops, and attended by the great Officers of State, ascends the Throne: the Archbishop, standing before him, then pronounces an exhortation. The King receives the Homage and Fealty of his Barons. And first the Abp. of Canterbury kneeling before his Majesty, the

other Bishops doing the same, takes the Oath of Fealty. He then arises and kisses the King's left cheek: after him the rest of the Bishops present do the like. Then the first Duke, for himself and the other Dukes, kneels down and does homage; the first Marquis for himself and the rest; the premier Earl for the other Earls; the first Viscount for the Viscounts; and the first Baron for the Barons.

During the Homage, the Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, attended by Garter and the Usher of the Black Rod, throws among the people, from the South, West, and North sides of the theatre, medals of gold and silver. In the mean time an anthem is performed.

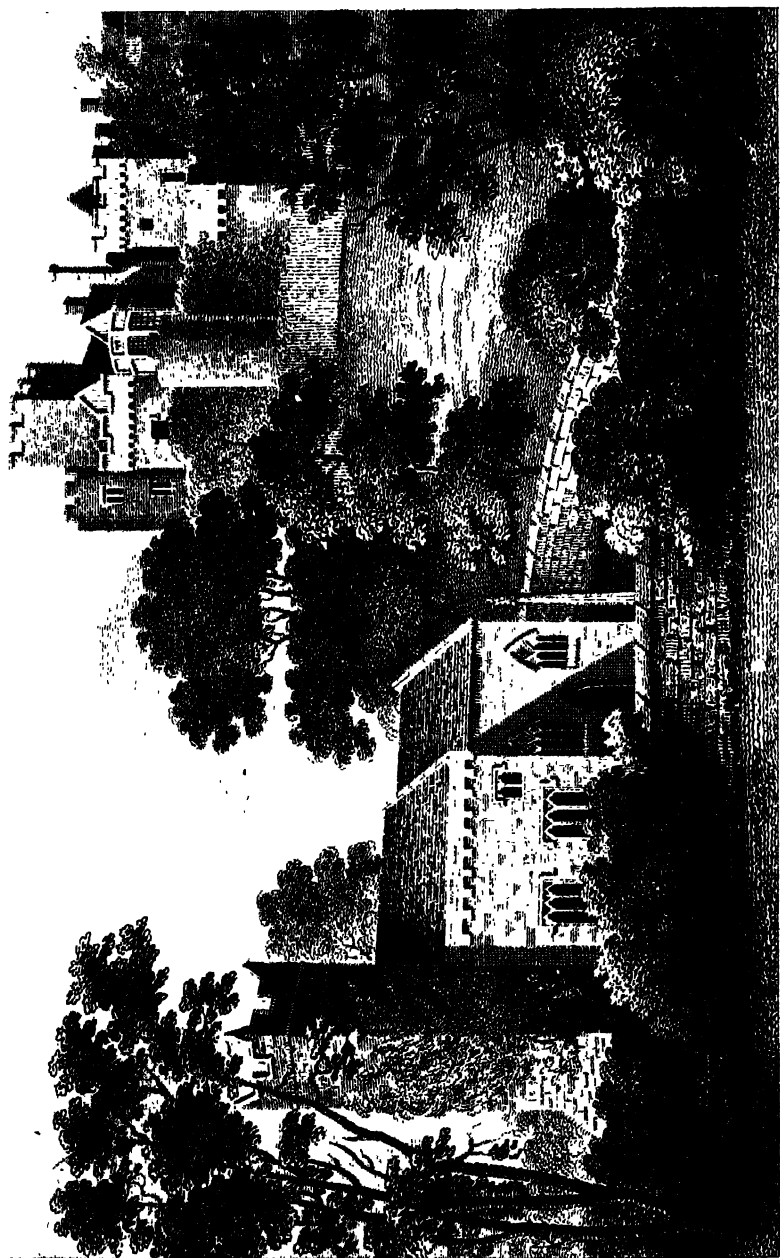
The ceremonies at the *Communion Service* then commence, when the King presents another wedge called the Mark of Gold, weighing eight ounces. The Communion Service then proceeds;—the Archbishop first receives himself, and next the Dean of Westminster and the Bishops of Durham and Bath; after which the King communicates.

A Procession to St. Edward's Shrine then commences; when the King, attended by the Lords carrying the four Swords, &c. proceed to the Confessor's Shrine, where the Regalia are delivered by the King to the Archbishop, who offers them upon the altar.—The King is then disarrayed of his sacred vestments; which are delivered to the Dean, who lays them upon the altar.—The King is afterwards arrayed in Royal robes of purple velvet furred with ermine; and the Archbishop puts on the King's head a Crown of State, which he wears the rest of the day; also in his right hand the Sceptre with the cross, and the Orb in his left.

In the mean while the Procession is arranged to return to Westminster Hall. All being ready, the King, with the four Swords borne before him, proceeds from St. Edward's Chapel, through the theatre and choir, to his canopy; when the whole of this splendid assembly returns to Westminster Hall*.

(Continued in p. 557 et seq.)

* For the above particulars we are chiefly indebted to Sandford's authentic "History of the Coronation of James the Second," and to Mr. Arthur Taylor's "Glory of Regality," a valuable work, deservedly commended in vol. XC.



Mr. URBAN, May 28.

THE Castle of St. Donat, in Glamorganshire (see Plate I.) is one of the twelve allotted to the followers of Fitzhamon, who conquered a great part of South Wales in the reign of William Rufus. The building of it commenced about the year 1102. It is situated on the sea-coast. The present remains are very considerable, and in better preservation than any other of the antient castles of this county. The park stood on the West, and the garden lay on the South, between the castle wall and the sea, towards which it descended in terraces. The castle and manor of St. Donat were given by Fitzhamon to Sir William le Esterling (which name was afterwards corrupted to Stradling), who probably built this magnificent structure. The property remained in this family till 1738, when, owing to the failure of male issue, it fell to the Mansels of Margam, into which family the last of the Stradlings had married.

Within the park, on the West of the Castle, stands a picturesque quadrangular tower. It is placed on an elevated site, commanding a view of great extent, particularly of the Bristol channel. This building is reported, by the tradition of the neighbourhood, to have been designed for a watch-tower,* for observing distressed vessels in stormy weather, in order to secure the cargoes for the lord, in the event of their being driven on shore.

The coast near this place consists of bold precipices of calcareous rocks, presenting some deep excavations, and abounding in various productions. Mr. Donovan found here the fossil fragments of the *vertebræ*, pieces of the ribs, maxilla bones, and teeth of a large animal of the lizard genus, which he states could, when living, have been scarcely less than 12 or 15 feet in length*.

The Church of St. Donat bears great marks of antiquity, but the date of the building is not ascertained. In the windows are the Arms of Stradling and others in painted glass.

A small Chapel annexed to it serves as the burial place of the Stradlings, and appears to have been converted

to that purpose by Sir Edward Stradling, knt. (the fifth of that name), who died in 1609. His monument and picture will be hereafter noticed.

Three curious old paintings on pannel remain in good preservation. They each represent a man in armour, and a lady kneeling, with a desk between them, accompanied by their children. The inscriptions on the paintings are as follow:

1. "Here lyeth Thomas Stradlinge, esq. sonne to Harry Stradlinge, kt, and Elizth his wyfe (the daughter of W^m Thomas of Raglan in the countie of Monmouth, kt, who dyed at Cardyffe in the Monastery of Preachinge Fryers, on the 8 day of Sept. in the yere of our Lord 1480. Whose bones (after the dissolution of the sayd Monastery) Thomas Stradlinge, knight*, his nephew, caused to be taken up and carried to Saint Donatts and buried in the Chauncell of the Church there, by his sonne, the 4 day of June, in the yere of our Lord 1537; and afterwards Edward Stradlinge, knight, his nephew's sonne, the 5th of that name, translated the said bones out of the chauncell into the Chappell ther, in the yere of our Lord 1573; after whose death his wyfe married with Sir Rees ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, and dyed at Picton in the countie of Pembroke, the 5 day of February, in the yere of our Lord 1533, and was buried at Carmarthen, in the Church of the Monastery of Preachinge Fryers with the said Sir Rees ap Thomas her husband. (He died before he was 26 y^{rs} of age)."

In the centre of this painting is the following:

"The undernamed Harry Stradlinge, kt, went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and received the order of the Sepulchre there, as his father Edward Stradlinge, kt, the 5th of that name, and grandfather Will^m Stradlinge, kt, the second of that name, did,—and died in the Isle of Cypress in his coming home, the last of August, in the 16 yere of K. Edw^d 4th, and is buried there in the city of Famagusta. This said Harry Stradlinge, from his house in Somersetshire to his house in Wales, was taken prisoner by a Brytaine Pirate named Colin Dolphin, whose redemption and charges stood him in 2200 markes, for the payment whereof he was driven to sell the castle and manor of Bassalleg and Sutton in Monmouthshire, and twb manors in Oxfordshire."

* He was buried March 30, 1573, by register, which is the earliest date recorded there.

† This certainly ought to be the third of that name, instead of the fifth.

* Descriptive Excursions through South Wales, vol. I. p. 365.

2. "Here lyeth Edward Stradlinge, kt, the 4th of that name (sonne to Thomas Stradlinge, Esquier, and Jenet his wyfe, the daughter of Thomas Mathewe of Radnor, in the county of Glamorgan, esquier), who died in the Castell of St. Donatt, the 8 day of May, in the yere of our Lord 1535, and was buried in the chauncel of the Church ther, whose bones were after translated by his nephewe Edward Stradlinge, kt, the 5th of that name, into the Chappell ther, in the yere of our Lord 1573; also here lyeth Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Thomas Arundell of Lanhyceyron in the county of Cornwall, kt, who died in childbead at Merthermawre, the 20 day of Febr'y, in the yere of our Lord 1513, and was buried ther, whos bones, Thomas Stradlinge, knight, her sonne, caused to be taken up and caryed to St. Donats, and buried in the chauncell of the Church ther with her husband, the 8 day of Maye, in the yere of our Lord 1536; and were afterwards, by Edward Stradlinge, knight, the 5th of that name, her nephewe, translated out of the chauncell into the Chappell ther in the yere of our Lord 1573."

3. (The centre Painting). "Thes Pictures do represent Sir Edward Stradlinge, kt, the 5th of that name (and sonne to Sir Thomas Stradlinge, knight, and Katerin his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Gamage of Corty, kt), and the Lady Agnes Stradlinge his wife, daughter to Sir Edward Gage of Sussex, kt, and Elizth his wife, daughter to John Parker of Willington, in the county of Sussex, esquier, which said Sir Edward, nowe, in his life-time, has set forth thes Monuments of thes his ancestors, deceased; and, by God's grace, meaneth both he and his wife, after their decease, to keepe them bodilly company in this seaffe-same place.—Anno Domini, 1590."

The following Inscriptions remain to the memory of this family :

Against the North wall is a fine old monument composed of alabaster and coloured marbles, with a man in armour, and a lady kneeling at an altar, with much gilding and ornament, agreeably to the custom of the time. On it are the Arms of Stradling and Gage, with this inscription :

"Edward' Stradling', 5 Maioru : Fil : et Hieres 17ⁱ Equestris Ordinis 16ⁱ. Hic in D'no obdormiscit, qui Juvenis Gallia, Germania et Italia Peragrat, Redux Patriæ principis suis semper charus fidelis amantissim' vixit; octogenarius obiit 15 Maii, 1609. Agnetam D'ni Edw. Gage, mil. fil. habuit in uxore qua' moestissima' viduam sobole orbam relinquens, Jo. Stradlingum mil. Francisci natum e multis juniorem fil. adopt. Elisabethæ Gage, uxoris nep'ti,

multa sobole mascula fecundæ junctum integra hæreditate donavit. D'na agneta con : viro : et Jo : Strad : mil. fil. adopt : Patri. Pietatis officii et amoris ergo ac posteritati sepeliendæ hoc sacrum po' 15 Maii, 1610."

On the South side of the Chapel is a white marble monument to four children of Sir Edward Stradling, bart. :

"II. S. E.

"Gullielmus Stradling, Hungerfordus, Rachel, et Edmundus, D'ni Edwardi Stradling de Castro Sancti Donat, in agro Glamorganensi, Equitis et Baronetti, et D'næ Elisabethæ conjugis piissimæ, ex antiqua et nobili Hungerfordorum de Castro Farley Hungerford in agro Somerset, familia oriundæ, liberi nobilissimorum parentum, generosa proles illis vita brevis sed innocens contigit, etenim dum eximium vis pulchritudinem pulcherrimis moribus exornarent. Et non vulgarem præberent expectationem, morte imminutura prærepti, magnum sui desiderium reliquerent, brevem hanc tabellam liberis suis charissimis parentes posdere.

Anno Dom' M.D.C.LXXXIII."

In the centre of the Chapel, is a beautiful marble tomb :

(South side):

"To the sacred memory of Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Castle in Glamorganshire, esq. the eldest son of Sr Edward Stradling, bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sr Edward Mansel of Margam in the same county, bart. He was born the 50th of March, 1699, and departed this life in the fear of God the 3^d day of Oct. 1726, aged 27, to the unspeakable griefe of his parents and all that knew him, being a most accomplished gentleman in all respects."

Arms : *Stradling* : Barry of 6 Arg. and Az. surmounted of a bend Gul. charged with 3 roses Argent, barbed and seeded proper. *Crest* : a stag at gaze Arg. *Motto* : "*Duon Digon*" —(God and enough).

On the North side :

"Here lies Sr Thomas Stradling, the 2^d Bart. of England, and the last of the name. He was the second son of Sr Edw. Stradling, bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sr Edward Mansel of Margam, bart. and younger brother to Edw. Stradling, esq. deposited within this tomb. He died at Montpellier, the 27th of September, 1738, N. S. and was buried here the 19th of March following. By his death the title and family, after its continuance here near 700 years, became extinct. *Ætatis suæ* 28."

Arms : Party per pale *Stradling* and *Mansel*. *Stradling*, as above. *Mansel*,

sel, Arg. a chevron between three manches, Sable.

The Registers commence in 1570; in which are the following notices:

On the first page of the Register:

"1652. Thomas Carne married to Jane Stradling, 27 April. — Edw. Turberville, esq. to Elizabeth Stradling, Sept. 1653.

"*Mem.* The above ladies were daughters of Sir John Stradling, bart. and his wife Elizabeth Gage. He being nephew of Sir Edward Stradling, bart* and the a niece of Lady Stradling, whose name was Agnes, daughter of Sir Edward Gage. They, dying without issue, adopted their relations, Sir John and Elizabeth, above mentioned, who were married and had ten children, whose posterity continued to Sir Thomas Stradling, the last of the family of the Stradlings. (*Vide Monument.*)

"N. B. The marriages of this family commence in 1574; baptisms in 1660; burials in 1573; agreeable to Register.

In the church-yard is a very fine Cross; on the top of which are the remains of a figure of the Virgin and Child on one side; and of our Saviour on the Cross, with two females kneeling, on the other.

There is a tomb in the church-yard which, although of no antiquity, is worthy of notice, as it records a melancholy event which occurred in the vicinity of St. Donat:

"Sacred to the memory of Sackville Turner, esq. a Captain in his Majesty's 50th regiment, and of Sarah, his wife, who were cast away and drowned near this place on the night of the 5th of September, 1774. He was born at Threlfield in the county of Hertford, 1740. She was born at Warton, in the county of Norfolk, 1752. They lost two children; the eldest not a year and a half old. Loved, esteemed, and respected, for every good quality that could adorn human nature, blessed with a genteel competency, with health and content to enjoy it; happy in themselves, and above all so in each other, this couple, without a moment's warning, was cut off! — Reader! Let not this severe stroke of affliction to all that knew them be thrown away upon thee. Be thou, like them, prepared!"

On the East side of the tomb is:

"Sacred also to the memory of Susanna Crockley, who was drowned at the same time, whose fidelity and attachment as a relation and companion, were evident in the last moments of her life."

Yours, &c.

W. H. T.

* This is a mistake; he was only Knight. Sir John was the first *Baronet*.

Mr. URBAN,

April 27.

THE Education of the Poor is a subject on which a great many opinions subsist. Many are the objections raised against it, and great is the odium thrown on its avowed advocates. Of all the objections urged against it, there are only two, which appear to possess any share of plausibility; and, consequently, only two which merit serious confutation. The first is, that the Education of the Lower Orders increases their natural aversion to subordination; the other, that it lays them open to the influence of that mass of profaneeness and disloyalty, which daily issues from the press. I now propose to consider the first objection; viz. that the Education of the Lower Orders increases their natural aversion to subordination.

There are two weapons with which we combat opinion—argument and experience.

I shall begin with a few words, by way of argument;—Is it not a universally received axiom, in the system of Modern Education, with regard to the Upper Classes, that the more the mind is opened, the more it becomes sensible of its own deficiencies, and, consequently, the more favourable to the growth of humility? And why should the same circumstance produce a quite opposite effect on the Lower Classes?

If the Poor are instructed, from the perusal of their Bibles, to follow the precepts therein contained, it follows that the strength of the argument greatly depends on what line of conduct the Bible enforces. Now does the Bible teach insubordination? Or, does it enforce submission to lawful authority, and respect to the superiority of rank and station? The latter most undoubtedly—the Bible places the duties of obedience and subordination, in a much higher point of view than they can be in a human code of laws. In our Statute Book, they are only introduced as affecting man's temporal interest; in the Statute Book of the King of kings, they are, co-equally with every other virtue, made the foundation of our hopes of a blessed eternity. I appeal then to the common sense of every reader, whether an intimate knowledge of the Bible is at all calculated to cause discontent and pride in the minds of the Poor. I ask, which is most likely to

to make a good member of society, he who acts from the impulse of his own uncultivated mind, or he who has been early instructed to seek for the most valuable knowledge, from its only genuine source.

The System of Educating the Poor has, in some places, notwithstanding the strong prejudices existing against it, been carried on a sufficient length of time, for experience to assist in combating those very prejudices.

Do we then find the Poor less willing to fill the lower situations in life? Do we find them more averse to the most menial offices? Do we hear the language of insubordination, arising exclusively, or even principally, from those cottages, where the ameliorating influences of Education have been felt? Do we invariably, or even generally, see on the countenances of those who can read and write, the sullen gloom of discontent, or the yet more alarming symptoms of desperation? These are questions I would ask of those whose situations enable them to answer them from experience. They are put with candour:—let them be answered without dissimulation. They are dictated by philanthropy:—let them be considered without malevolence.

Within my own sphere of observation, I can truly say the effects have been otherwise. In the Paris* where I reside, and where the Education of the Poor* has been carried on for some years, no pernicious effects have yet resulted. No instances have occurred, of individuals so puffed up with their own mental attainments, as not to feel grateful to the benevolent hand that placed them in a situation in which to gain their own livelihood, how subordinate soever that situation might be, and how menial soever the offices required of them. Neither when once engaged in the service of their superiors, has a spirit of insubordination or disobedience manifested itself.

Yours, &c. PULLMUS.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT AGES OF SOCIETY.

(Resumed from p. 417.)

THE meridian of England, or Scotland, and may it not be said of Sweden, and likewise of some other Northern countries of Europe, have

appeared, in modern days, more congenial to the exercise and cultivation of the several departments of science than that of Italy, or the fruitful Islands of Greece and the Mediterranean, although in some cases these last have been equally the abodes of civilization and the elegant arts.

The Northernmost parts of our Continent,—soils exhibiting for the most part perpetual barrenness and snows, as Finland, and even Greenland, have, in their poetry, often discovered a vein of sentiment,—a liveliness of thought, a pathos and beauty of description, which their artless and untaught efforts,—strangers as they are, to the elegancies of diction and of taste,—have scarcely known how to polish to the regular, and articulate effusions of our more Southern schools.

The Poems of Ossian, of Gesner, and of Klopstock, may be deemed the offspring of a Northern soil,—although it must be owned, that this last partakes rather more of the false glow and turgid sentiment which have, at various periods, been imparted to us from the East, than of the pathos and simplicity of the Northern bards.

Iceland is decided to have been the receptacle of learning, and the school for learned men, when Europe lay in comparative darkness;—and, to pass over the New World,—all the tribes inhabiting the countries bordering upon Hudson's Bay and the vast chain of lakes in North America,—although savage, and, with more than primitive ignorance, exhibiting all the wandering habits of our first forefathers,—have yet a native expression of descriptive imagery and fine and impassioned sentiment which, rude as it is, proclaims that Nature, or the scenery with which they are surrounded, has inspired them with ideas of animated description in a far higher degree than similar hordes in the vicinity of the Tropics, although ranking, as to outward habits of life, equally high in cultivation.

Upon the credit of the most intelligent travellers who have resided among them, we admire the metaphorical, but plaintive language, in which these people express their assent, or deliver their compacts.

Inexorable and remorseless when in battle, or when irritated to frenzy, they

they are yet hospitable, docile, and susceptible of emotion in their intercourse with those with whom they are on terms of friendship.

Of few ideas, and incapable of serious thought, or the process of mental illation, they smoke the *pipe of peace*, or take up the *hatchet of war*, apparently with a composure denoting the same indifference;—and although in this they may be accused of bordering on that apathy of character which distinguishes the tribes of a milder latitude, and, notwithstanding the picture which M. de la Condamine, with a too great freedom, has drawn of them,—in their general delication of feature, they are yet acknowledged to be wholly dissimilar.

The plaintive style of their remonstrances, under supposed injuries, which occasionally distinguish them,—their sincere profusers of friendship,—their energetic gusts of emotion whilst venting sorrow, or allegorizing their ideas, in the former,—and the paroxysms of fury with which they exemplify the fiercest passions of human nature, when incited to the latter by some sudden sense of wrong, or breach of public faith,—have alternately been the objects of admiration and dismay of the intelligent traveller.

And, if we ascend to regions yet higher towards the Pole,—we find in their forlorn inhabitants an occasional warmth of sentiment and of feeling,—a glow of passion apparently incompatible with their native snows, animating their breasts. They have, occasionally, shewn, although in artless numbers, that a privation of the sun's resplendent beams is not able to efface those susceptibilities which Nature has implanted, more or less, in all her sons.

Of the vast continent of America it may be said,—that, notwithstanding the charge of sterility of invention, which has been occasionally brought against her inhabitants,—she seems, in some at least of the climates which prevail on her ample territory, to have been regulated in former days by laws physical, or moral, or both, somewhat differing from those of the Old World.

The Mexicans and Peruvians,—although it is true, the only nations which at its first discovery were found

to have made any progress in civilization, or to be acquainted in any degree with the mechanical or fine arts, were situated,—the former between the Tropics, and the latter almost immediately under the equator, and were certainly, (if indeed we may draw a comparison from the suspected accounts we have received through the Spaniards,) higher in civilized existence than either the extensive islands lying within the Tropics of the Pacific and Indian Archipelagos, or the Kingdoms of Africa in the neighbourhood of the rivers Gambia, Senegal, and Niger, although the antiquity of the people inhabiting the former, may be thought, if not longer, to be at least coeval with that of the former.

“Through the whole extent of America,” exclaims the philosophical M. Pauw, in his usual sweeping style, “from Cape Horn to Hudson’s Bay, there has never appeared a philosopher, an artist, a man of learning, or of parts, whose name has found a place in the history of sciences, or whose talents have done credit to himself, or been of use to others *.”

“Europe,” proceeds our Theorist, “is the only part of the world in which are found Poets, Philosophers, and Astronomers; for the Chinese, with all their boasts, have neither.—They have no more their Sculptors, Painters, or Architects, than the other nations of Asia;—as to their Poets, they are mere Troubadours; and for their Drama, there is as great a difference between their *Taha-o-ehi-cou-eh*, their best tragedy, and the *Phædra* of Racine, as between the *Alaric* of Scuderi and the *Pucelle* of Chapelain and the *Æneid*.”

That the New World, taken in the aggregate, in this yet infant state of its civilization and intellectual existence, should not have been remarkably fertile in the production of the first-rate men of genius, or in its con-

* This distinguished Speculator does not sometimes discriminate with sufficient accuracy:—in his taste for new discoveries and bold assertions, his proscription of the genius of America does not, whatever of truth it may contain, accord with strict fact. The names of West and Franklin, indigenous on that soil, are alone abundantly sufficient to rescue it from the imputation.

tributions to the general cause of science, although we have there favoured an hypothesis somewhat different, is perhaps, by no means a phenomenon; and may, in part, be explained from the circumstance of the human mind being slow in its advances to knowledge, when not accelerated by adventitious causes, either physical, moral, or political.

But that China, a vast and populous empire, of very high antiquity, and amongst whom the sciences and liberal arts are represented to have been known, and even cultivated, in the days of their celebrated Confucius,—should, at this day, rank so low in intellectual exercises, may be said to present a phenomenon altogether anomalous to the usual course either of human progression or of human vicissitude. The jealousy with which they have always regarded the intrusive visits of foreigners, and the scrupulousness with which they have ever affected to preserve their name, character, and privileges, as a unique and secluded people, although it may have assisted in perpetuating those narrow and contracted views which are generally observed to attend a people unenlightened by the influx, the counsels, or the opinions of other nations, is altogether inadequate to explain it. We find amongst them the same indefatigable industry applied to the useful, and even to the polite arts, and attended with pretty much the same results as before the Christian Era. Practice and long experience seem at least, in the latter, not to have improved their taste, quickened their invention, or enlarged the sphere of their mental knowledge. Their Paintings are, still, scarcely emancipated from the character of mere daubs,—tame and spiritless compositions,—and if they have sometimes acquired the character of expert and neat copyists, it has rather been in the minuteness or servility of the imitation, than in the vigour or conception of the design. Their sculpture and architecture are represented, by the most intelligent travellers, as altogether void of genius or of grace.

With them magnitude—not beauty or proportion, constitutes the perfection of their art; their triumphal arches, their ornaments, and many of their public buildings, exhibit a mon-

strous and depraved taste, while their most ingenious efforts have scarcely enabled them to mould a bust or an effigy, which, in Europe, would be tolerated in the shed of a common statuary. As Physicians, Astronomers, and Geographers, their knowledge is scarcely of a higher order. Notwithstanding the great facilities they possess, in their mildness of climate and clearness of atmosphere, their attainments in exploring the heavens,—in developing the true system of the universe, or ascertaining its laws,—are extremely low, so low indeed, that they may be said to be by no means equal to those of the ancient Assyrians, who at least framed conjectures, and maintained ingenious hypotheses;—while their speculations in the science of Geography discover at once ignorance and puerility. As Physicians indeed, they pretend to some eminence,—and voluminous treatises have been written and studied upon this important science; these, however, have been termed little better than herbals,—and an essential acquaintance either with the human system, or with the system of the universe which stretches round them, their sagacity and industry have yet to acquire.

Thus, it would appear, that China, with all its natural advantages, and the patriarchal jurisdiction which its emperors and nobles are pretended to exercise over its vast population,—has yet (may it not be said,) something in its soil and atmosphere not decidedly propitious to the growth and development of genius. *

The human mind, with all its native and inherent curiosity, seems here to have been wrought upon to surpass the efforts of a former age, neither by an honest emulation, or by the principles imbibed, turned into fresh channels of thought,—yet their ancestors and those of Britain, or of Greece, inherited from Nature, it must be presumed, the same capacities, and partook of one common origin.

Can it then, by any human enquiries be fixed, what are the meridians best calculated to call forth and direct the mental energies,—to temper them to the reception of literary refinement, or rouse them to the bold enterprise of discovery?—The subject, in all its relations, involves considerable

considerable intricacy;—it would appear presumptuous, perhaps, in the limits here assigned to our speculations, to determine a point which rather demands the long and the deliberative contemplation of the enlightened student. A few hints, however, for the assistance of the enquirer may, perhaps, in closing, be adduced from what has taken place in the course of human experience.

It is well known that the Antients deemed the tropical or middle regions unfit, not only for intellectual expansion, but likewise for human, if not for animal existence. As the observations of men, it is true, become more enlarged, it was found that civilized life, and moral dispositions, were capable of being generated, and exercising their functions, under the most intense heats which visit our Globe. Europe, however, has been the concentrated spot, where, in the great aggregate, the talents of our world may, in all ages, be said to have been displayed, which fact certainly, in some degree, argues in favour of a temperate zone for the maturity of intellect.

Particular countries, however, on the other hand, of this our quarter of the globe, such as Greece, Rome, and Sicily, have, in antient times, turned the scale of intellect in favour of a sultry atmosphere and a fertile soil, and, in modern days, the inhabitants of Spain and Portugal,—however sunk, now, from their “high sphere,”—were the active and persevering instruments who opened to mankind new discoveries of an extent and magnitude far surpassing any ideas which the wildest conceptions of fancy might have formed previous to this epoch.

With regard to the Northern countries of Europe, we see, in our own day, mental cultivation and knowledge carried to a distinguished height;—the sentiment, however, of Montesquieu, just now quoted,—that soils, spontaneously producing the richest fruits of nature, or, in other words, an atmosphere warmed by the continual presence of a cloudless sun, will naturally produce civilization, and its consequent mental superiority; this might, perhaps, even in theory, with greater truth, be applied to countries of a higher lati-

tude, whose lands present few objects for the repose of indolence, or the indulgence of luxury.—Those who inhabit them, if indeed they possess strength of body and activity of mind, are driven to cultivation for a subsistence, and afterwards to procure those conveniences which their neighbours, of other latitudes, gather by stretching forth the hand. These habits of industry, and of mental application, which are thus generated, at first through a sort of necessity, may be said not to cease, when their wants are supplied, but gradually to expand into more noble and dignified pursuits than the mere gratification of their animal wants.

It is observed by Sir William Temple, in his remarks upon the climate and character of the Dutch, that, in their moist atmosphere, their ideas move slower and heavier, though the impressions of it are deeper, and last longer,—“the motions of thought are less light and quick, and the range of imagination more contracted than in constitutions which are more airy and volatile.”

It will not, perhaps, be departing too much from matter of experience, finally to assume that, in some Northern countries, the keen, subtle, and bracing air of the bleak atmosphere, when not infected by fogs and exhalations, are more propitious to strength of mind, sound judgment, and intense application. Following the same rule, although exceptions will frequently occur, it will appear, that the nearer we approach the Equator (except in the countries in its immediate neighbourhood, where languor, and aversion to mental exercise are usual characteristics), vivacity of imagination, airiness of spirits, and quickness of parts mark the human dispositions, and are often found to be distinguishing and predominating in the genius of nations so situated, although circumstances of a moral or political kind may frequently intervene to turn the tide of thinking, and suppress the native energies which would otherwise expand in their full force.

Whilst surveying the richly-cultivated tracts, fertilized and adorned by the industry and talent of former days, contemplation will naturally suggest topics of illustration, and provided

vided the legitimate bounds of criticism be observed, a subject more fertile in intellectual interest can, perhaps, scarcely be found.

Melksham.

E. P.

WATER, OR BELL TOWER,
KENSINGTON.

THE singular fabrick represented in the annexed Engraving (*Plate II. No. 1.*)* was built in the reign of Queen Anne, for the purpose of supplying the Palace of Kensington with water, but the situation being found too low, it is not now used. Upon surveying it in the summer of 1820, the dimensions were found to be as follow :

Height of the middle tower to the stone fillet.....	ft.	in.
	26	3
Above the stone fillet to the top...	5	8
Height of the middle tower.....	29	11
Height of the outside turrets above the middle tower	10	7

Height of the outside turrets... 40 6

An accurate description of this Building has already appeared in our Magazine (vol. LXXXV. i. p. 423) from the classical pen of the late Mr. John Carter, whose exertions to preserve the spirit of our National Architecture, deserve, and have received, the highest commendations.

TABLEY HALL, CHESHIRE.

THE annexed Engraving (*No. 2.*) is an interesting view of the old Hall of Tabley, once the residence of the celebrated Antiquary, Sir Peter Leycester, of whom a biographical account was given in vol. XC. ii. 432. This venerable building is romantically situated on an island in the midst of an extensive lake. It appears to have been originally quadrangular; but the Eastern side only remains, the exterior front of which is completely covered with ivy: the other side being a part of the interior of the former quadrangle, is composed of timber and plaster.

The entrance is on the East side, to the left of which is a large low wainscoted hall, one fourth of which is occupied by a large oak staircase leading to the gallery, which runs round two sides of the apartment.

* It embellished Faulkner's Hall of Kensington."

On the West side of the hall is a chimney-piece richly decorated with fanciful ornaments, date 1619; and opposite to it a large bay window, in which is emblazoned the Leycester pedigree in stained glass.

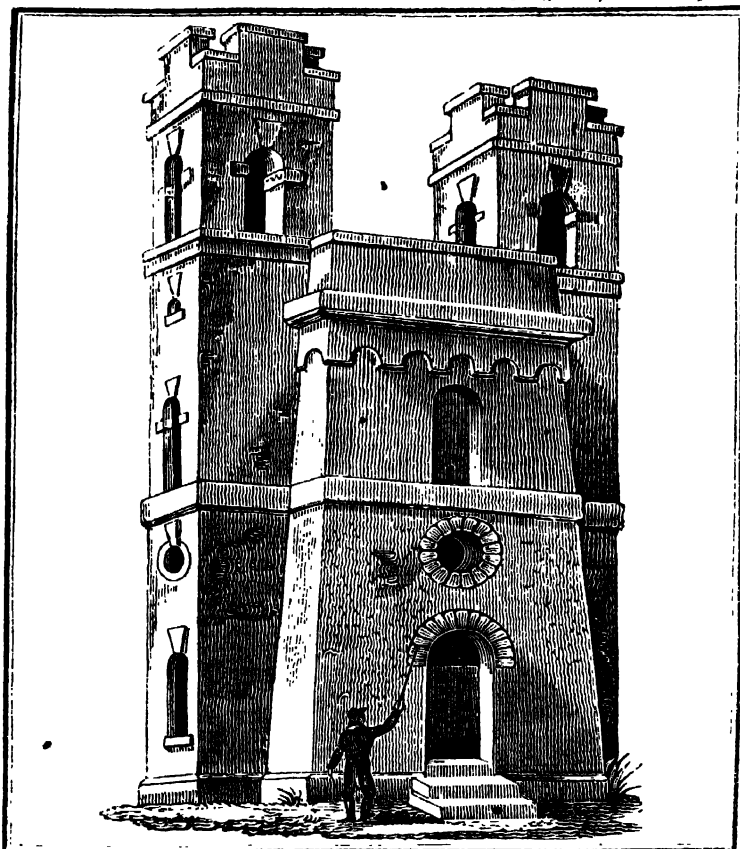
The island on which the building stands is planted in a manner which exhibits the old hall, the lake, and surrounding scenery, to the greatest advantage.

In the South-east part of it is a domestic chapel of brick, finished with large bay windows at the sides, a pointed East window, and a bell turret at the West end. The interior is neatly fitted up with oak desks, and precisely resembles a College Chapel. Over the door is the date 1675.

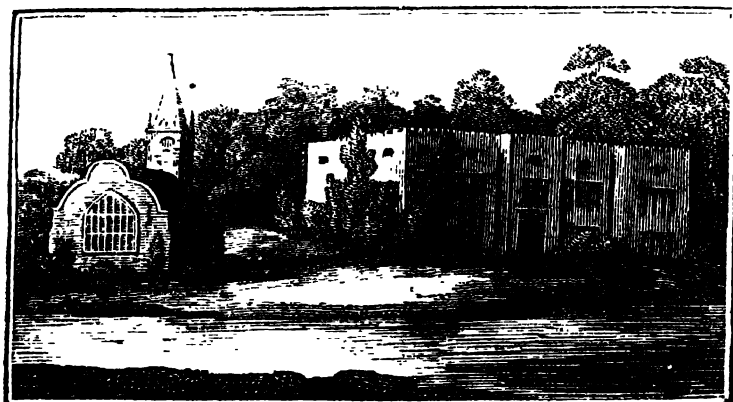
On the East of this lake is the stately mansion of Sir John Leicester, who has rendered himself as celebrated by his princely patronage of the Fine Arts, as his skilful predecessor did in Topographical and Antiquarian researches. This building stands on an easy elevation, within an extensive park, about two miles West of Knutsford. It is erected from the designs of Carr, and consists of a centre, with retiring wings, connected with the centre by corridors, the ground plan of which forms a segment of a circle. Behind the house are the stables, which are on a very extensive scale, and occupy three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre of the South front is a lofty portico of the Doric order, supported by four columns formed out of single blocks of Run-corn stone, and approached by a magnificent flight of steps. The principal living-rooms occupy the first floor; and the three apartments on the Western side have been thrown together to form a picture-gallery, which is upwards of seventy feet in length and thirty in breadth, and which certainly possesses an additional degree of variety and richness of effect, from the arches and projections which occupy the place of the partition-walls.

The general view of the park from this point and the portico is singularly pleasing, the elevation being sufficient to command a view over the wooded country around*.

* This brief description has been principally gleaned from Mr. Ormerod's valuable and elegant "History of Cheshire."



1. WATER OR BELL TOWER, KENSINGTON.



2. TABLEY HALL, CHESHIRE.

THE CENSOR.—No. VIII.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS OF
ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 324.)

WE return as quickly as possible to this subject, because it appears more advisable to bring it to its own natural conclusion. In this we are aware that we shall incur the blame of several of our readers, who will turn *Censors* upon us, considering part of what is here set before them as neither old nor rare, and therefore as belonging to another department of our Miscellany; but, patience, gentle Sirs, we have a few reasons to state, although "upon compulsion," and if not "as plenty as blackberries," they may serve to conciliate some of you. The original design of these essays was to enter upon what might be termed, with a little exaggeration, A HISTORY OF ANECDOTE, and the progressive system seemed to us the most eligible: it is true, we might with other intentions have given "analyses of, and extracts from," publications originally detached, and never as yet brought together in any united form; but such a plan would have produced nothing more than a list of books, with recommendatory paragraphs, equally well adapted to the pages of a newspaper or a catalogue: but our ambition looked higher—to connect a series of works hitherto disregarded, except in their individual capacity, to trace their progress from early times to the present, and to introduce names now forgotten, or scarcely remembered, was the wish of Sylvanus Urban: his readers must decide as to his performance. The series of which we speak has been at length brought down to a period not very distant; nor would it be just to class the residue with the ephemeral volumes now passing under review: such an arrangement would lead our readers to suppose that we despised every thing of recent date; and our view of what remains will not be very extensive, in which we shall, perhaps, meet their wishes.

It would be an endless as well as an unprofitable labour, to "grub" thro' *Little Britain* or *Chiswell Street*, for such transformations of *Joe Miller* as have appeared from time to time at those celebrated depôts for small

pamphlets. Since the death of that worthy Jester, the Press has groaned under anecdotal trash, more honoured in oblivion than remembrance; but the evil is not without its antidote, the merit of this species of collection has been gradually acknowledged; nor has it shown itself unworthy the acknowledgment.

In our last paper we mentioned several works to which Literature may proudly appeal, but which cannot come within our design as fugitive or neglected. One volume of this description lies before us, now scarcely known to exist, but which has a claim to notice, out of respect to the person whose name it bears:

"Derrick's Jest; or, The Wit's Chronicle, &c. Also, a Collection of Poetical Pieces on various subjects. By Mr. Derrick and others. Dedicated to the Publick." London, printed for J. Fell, in Paternoster-row. 12mo, pp. 76.

Samuel Derrick, one of those children of misfortune, who seem to be gifted with talents and an exquisite sensibility, that they may feel their situation more strongly, was born at Dublin in 1724, and followed the business of a linen-draper in that city. He came to London in 1751, with no better prospect than that of literary drudgery; and going upon the stage, attempted the character of *Gloster* in *Jane Shore*, with such ill success, as to prevent his obtaining any engagement, or even repeating the part. Penury introduced him to the society of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose acquaintance he lived to boast of; as well as an intimacy with Boswell and other *literati*, but never emerged from the "*res angusta domi*," till the death of *Beau Nash* in 1761, when he was appointed Master of the Ceremonies (commonly called *King*) at Bath and Tunbridge; in which situation he obtained a comfortable, tho' by no means independent, livelihood, and died in 1769.

He published the *Life of Dryden*, a volume of *Poems*, and several *Pamphlets*; and translated *Sylla*, a drama written by the King of Prussia.

Like other collections, the one before us is spoiled by coarseness intolerable to a refined ear. The following, however, is adapted even to royalty:

"Mr. Derrick used to say, that the
king

king of Bath was the happiest monarch under the Sun, for as *pleasure* was his only aim, there was seldom any *opposition*."

We have room for a poetical effusion, written in 1768, applicable to all ages, in the opinion of contemporary wits:

"The dearth of genius doubly we deplore,
For nothing can be truer,
Than that there never were of *Verses* more,
Nor yet of *Poets* fewer."

We now pass to a Wit, whose memory enjoys a better reputation than that of poor Derrick,—*Caleb Whiteford*, a native of Scotland, of whom few particulars have reached us. He is well known by the appellation of *Papyrius Cursor* (the real name of an antient Roman), which he affixed to his ingenious *Cross-readings*, selected from the "St. James's Chronicle." Some lines addressed to him on this subject are usually appended to Goldsmith's poem of "Retaliation," to which we refer our Readers.

From this period the features of *Anecdote* are familiar to every one; and in the works we lately enumerated will be found all that are important: still, we have to notice a collection yet in progress, of a more voluminous appearance than any of its predecessors, THE PERCY ANECDOTES. It is not our intention to specify the successive parts of which this work is composed; such as wish merely to know their titles, may become acquainted with them through the monthly advertisements which precede their birth; and in future years, when the book shall be of a decent age and rarity, information concerning it will without doubt be found in the Reviews, and in the "Literary Chronicle," a work at least co-durable. Still less is it necessary to fill our pages with extracts, except from one Part, entitled "Anecdotes of George the Third and his Family." We feel great pleasure in transcribing the following article, as it exhibits his late Majesty in the most favourable light, with regard to morality, and the prevalence of example:

"*Gaming proscribed at Court.*"

"His Majesty very early exhibited that strong abhorrence of gaming, which he preserved during his life. It had been long a custom in the English Court, as well as every other Court in Europe, to

celebrate Twelfth Day, with religious ceremonies in the morning, and cheerful amusements in the evening. These his Majesty never attempted to restrain; but when he found that the game of *hasard* was indiscriminately played throughout the palace, and that many thousands were lost, under the appearance of the royal sanction, he was determined to correct the abuse. He first restricted the number of tables, then limited the hours of play, and, lastly, banished the game of *hasard* altogether from his palace. After this interdiction, which excited much discontent in the household, cards were substituted; but when his Majesty found that the evil had only changed its name and appearance, and that deep play was still carried on at St. James's, an order was issued, that no kind of gaming whatever should be permitted, under the penalty of the person offending forfeiting his situation." P. 72.

Preliminary puffs, advertisements, and recommendations on the wrappers, state this collection to have been made "by Sholto and Reuben Percy, brothers of the Benedictine Monastery, Mont Benger." This statement is generally considered as of no authenticity, and report has attributed the work (we know not for what reason) to W. Hamilton, esq. Under Secretary of State. Although we do not approve of the form of publication, detached anecdotes, without cited authorities, we must pronounce the labours of Messrs. Percy to be externally elegant, and internally amusing; and what similar works profess to be, "a cheerful fire-side companion."

But to us Anecdotes are of higher importance; for, unless they border on history or personal biography, the labour is lost that amasses them. A national collection might be formed after the manner of Camden, from printed works as well as the numerous MSS. yet unexplored in our public libraries, with authorities, and some slight information (which might be conveyed in notes) of the persons to whom they relate; such a work it may be our lot hereafter to examine; and should any spirited friend to the Literature of his Country commence such an undertaking, honour would be the certain reward. For ourselves, we assure our Readers, that whatsoever assistance or testimony in his favour old *Sylvanus Urban* could confer, should gratefully be given.

It was our intention to have said a few words concerning Foreign Anecdotal Literature, and the *Gesta Romanorum*, but our limits have decided otherwise, and we must therefore refer our readers for the latter to the elaborate dissertations of Warton and Douce, to which nothing can be added. On the former subject we can adduce little; the chief collection of Anecdotes is a work well known in France, entitled "*ANA*," containing particulars of many illustrious persons. Several, however, relating to ancient times, have come to our knowledge. There are the "*Apothegms of Kings, Chiefs, and Philosophers, Greek and Roman, translated into French by Anthony Maccault, Paris, 12mo, 1543*;" the "*Dicta Septem Sapientium*," Græcè, printed at Paris by Morel, 1558; "*Apothegmata Græca Regum et Ducum. Cum Lat. Interpret.*" H. Steph. 1560, in 12mo; and "*Præclara Dicta Philosophorum. Ab Arsenio Archiepisc. Monembasiæ collecta*," Gr. 8vo; and "*Dicta Septem Sapientum, per Othoneum Brugensem*," Antwerpian. C. Plantin, 1570, 8vo, &c.

A similar collection in Spanish is worth notice, entitled "*Apothegmas que son Dichos Graciosos y notables de muchos feyes y principes illustres, y de algunos philosophos insignes y memorables y de otros varones antiquos que bien hablaron para nuestra doctrina y exemplo: agora nueva-mente traduzidos y recopilados en nuestra lègua castellana, y dirigidos al illustrissimo senor Don Perafan de Ribera, Marques de Tarifa, Conde de los Molares, Adelantado mayor del Andaluzia, &c. En Envers en la ensena del unicornio dorado en casa de Martin Nucio, 1549. Con Privilegio*." 12mo. pp. 366. The printer's device is a representation of two cranes fighting for a bone, with this motto,

"*Pietas Homini Tutissima Virtus.*"

This book is but an epitomised translation from the *Adagia* of Erasmus; it was examined by inquisitors, and approved of by Domingo de Azpetia, "*Notario del secreto*." The British reader will probably not wish for Erasmus at second-hand.

One more book still remains to be noticed, a specimen of French Anecdotalists: "*Les Apothegmes, ou Bons*

Mots des Anciens, Tirez de Plutarque; De Diogene Laerce, D'Elie, D'Arthénée, de Stobée, de Macrobe, et de quelques autres, De La Traduction de NICOLAS PERROT, Sieur D'Ablancourt. Avec un Traitté des Stratagemes, et de la Bataille des Romains, par Frontin. A Paris, chez Florentin et Pierre Delaulne. 1694. Avec Privilege du Roy." 12mo. pp. 473.

This translation is dedicated to the King of France, and contains a curious Preface, in which the author decides that an *apothegm*, which is now called a *bon-mot*, is neither a sentence, proverb, example, memorable action, fable, nor enigma; but a smart idea on any subject whatever, or a prompt reply, which excites laughter or admiration.

As we do not continue this subject merely for the sake of handing down antient tales, one specimen may suffice:

"*Agis III.*—Comme on demandoit à Agis, dernier Roy de Lacédémone, qui avoit esté mis en prison pour vouloir rétablir la discipline. S'il ne se repentoit point alors de son dessein: Les bonnes actions, dit-il, ne sont pas sujettes au repentin." P. 122.

But why weary our readers with European Literature, when the East possesses claims to notice? Asia has its Anecdotal Literature, and some of the oriental productions are preserved in the Harleian Library. One is entitled the book called "*NADHAM*," that is, The Order, a connexion of various sayings of Mahomet with passages in the Koran, by ALI, son of A-Mokhil; written in 1637, in Turkish verse, and consisting of ten chapters.

In the Persian language we have "*The Moral Sentences of Ishmael Effendi*;" and in Arabic, "*The Apothegms of Mahomet*," with a collection called "*ARBAIN*." The "*Sentences*" of the celebrated LOKMAN are also preserved in this valuable library. That little of this branch of Literature has reached us, we cannot wonder, but many and more extensive collections probably exist in the countries to which they relate. The antient Chaldeans and Persians were succeeded by a people who bid fair to equal the scientific lustre of their forefathers. Under its Caliphs, Bagdad, the Alexandria of the East, rose to a literary eminence that we contemplate

* See the Preface.

template with veneration; the patronage extended by Aaron (surnamed, on account of high character, Al Raschid, or the Good), to the Arts, has sanctified his name, which cruelty and perfidiousness had otherwise tarnished. This renowned Prince, after having conquered his enemies eight times in battle, and paid his devotions as often at the tomb of Mahomet at Mecca, died in the year of the Christian æra 809. The encouragement extended by him to Philosophy and the Sciences, induced persons of merit and talent to settle at Bagdad, and was the occasion of preserving those countries in a state of refinement during the middle ages, under the gloom of which Europe sunk to a temporary obscurity. Of the Anecdotists of the East little can be recovered, while we were acquainted with so few of their compositions. *Lokman*, the moral Lokman, was a native of Abyssinia, and a slave among the Israelites under Solomon. In some points he bears so strong a resemblance to Æsop, that he has been considered by many as the same inspired sage. Mahomet has inserted a chapter in the Koran, under his name, and introduces the Almighty uttering these words, "We have heretofore bestowed wisdom on Lokman." India yet boasts her *Pitpay*, an ancient fabulist among the Brahmins, and who is said to have been counsellor to one of her Kings, by whom the government of Hindostan was committed to his care. His fables, which tradition relates to have been composed above 2000 years since, were translated into French by Anthony Galland, in 1755: the same author gave to the world the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and a collection of Maxims and Bon-Mots from oriental Anecdotists, which we can only recommend to the reader's attention, as our protracted limits will not admit of any extracts.

We shall resume our labours at the accustomed period, upon a subject which will not admit of such proximity.

I. T. M.

Mr. URBAN, May 29.

I SEND you some observations upon the rise and antiquity of Seals, which I found written on the fly-leaves of a Treatise upon that

subject, formerly the property of an eminent Antiquary.

Upon the subject of Seals, Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland and Secretary to the Conqueror, says,

1. That the Saxons used no Seals for the confirmation of their deeds and charters, or, as he calls them, *Chirographa*.

2. That the Normans first brought the use of Seals into England.

3. That the Saxons conveyed their lands and tenements two ways; first, by written evidences, which they confirmed by the sign of the Cross and subscriptions; secondly, *nudo verbo sine Chartâ et Scripto*, without any written evidence; only the lord gave the tenant a spur, a sword, a horn, an helmet, &c.

In answer to this, Ross, the Warwick Antiquary, asserts that Henry the First was the introducer of this custom; though it is evident that William the Conqueror used such a Seal to the charter of foundation of Battle Abbey.

Now how to reconcile this contradiction I know not, unless thus; that William the Conqueror and the Normans, till Henry the First, did, *pro more Normannorum*, use such Seals, after their being in England; while the English in the mean time, *pro more Gentis*, confirmed their evidences with Crosses and subscriptions only; till Henry the First commanded the use of Seals to the English as well as the Normans. So that, though Seals might be used by the Normans in extraordinary cases, as in the charter of Battle Abbey, yet perhaps they were not of general use till the time of Henry the First.

There is a passage in the Additions to Matthew Paris, the Life of Robert Abbot of St. Alban's, p. 79, which throws great light upon this question. In a dispute between the Monks of St. Alban's and the Bishop of Lincoln, about jurisdiction, the Monks assert their privileges by the charters of Offa and other Saxon Kings; upon which the historian says:

"Cumque inspicuntur Regum Anglicorum Offæ scilicet et cæterorum Scripta, in quibus pro Sigillis novo more dependentibus, veteri Consuetudine Cruces Aureæ manu Regum depictæ in Principio positæ erant."

In answer to which they could show

show no Charter sealed beyond that of Henry the First. This dispute happened in the reign of Henry II. who decided for the Monks; and shows that the use of Seals was at that time only "*novo more*."

They could not, however, be in general use long after this; because, about the year 1237, in the time of Henry III. a Constitution was made in a Council held in London by Otho, the Pope's legate, to enjoin the use of Seals to all Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, and to all colleges and ecclesiastical societies, which may seem to have been needless, if Henry the First had before enjoined it.

From this time till the reign of Edward III. they used the effigies of an horseman armed, for the impression of their Seals; but laying aside this custom, each gentleman used his own Arms in a little escutcheon.—*Extracts from an anonymous Tract of Bishop Barlow's on English History, published among the Miscellaneous Pieces of Dr. Taylor, 4to, Cambridge, 1742.*

Further Observations on the Use of SEALS, from Bp. NICOLSON'S *Historical Library*, pp. 241, 242, third edit. 1744, fol.

WHETHER the Norman nobility brought their use of large Seals into this kingdom, or found it here, I am not very certain; but *here* they had them presently after their arrival. The most usual impresses being an armed Knight on horseback, with a drawn sword, and the bearer's name, as "*Sigillum Roberti de Vallibus*," &c. Perhaps the large territories wherewith the Conqueror rewarded their services, induced them to believe themselves advanced to so many principalities; and this conceit might incline them to rival their Sovereign himself in the grandeur of their public instruments. Sometimes, instead of a horseman, we have a lion, leopard, greyhound, bird, or other device, part of the Arms of the family; but always the person of honour's own proper name, encircling his paternal coat, or whatever other impression he was pleased to fancy. Seals of a round form generally betokened something of Royalty in the possessor, and a more than ordinary extent of temporal jurisdiction:

whereas great ladies under coverture, Bishops, Abbots, &c. generally made use of oval ones. The Bishops of Durham, as Counts Palatine, had round ones, bearing the Bishop sitting in his chair, circumscribed with his name, *Dei Gratia Episcopus Dunelmensis*, and on the reverse an armed man on horseback, with his sword drawn, and the Bishop's Arms, either of his see or family, on the shield, circumscribed as before.—If the granter's family was mean, and his family too inconsiderable to bear Arms, the conveyances were usually ratified under the authentic Seal of some public officer, or corporation, and the reasons were given. From the frequency of these subscriptions, and other arguments, Mr. Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, and some others have affirmed, that the common use of Seals did not prevail in England before the reign of Edward III.; and in proof of this opinion, he relates the story of Richard de Lucy as follows:

"Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, in the reign of King Henry II. about A. D. 1166, is reported to have repudiated an ordinary subject, for that he used a private Seal, or a Seal of his own, as I understand it, when as *that* appertained, as he said, to the King and Nobility only."

The Bishop supposes the man might have been reproved by Lucy, as having insolently taken upon him to use a Seal larger than what became his quality. For the nobility and other persons of rank and family, had their larger and less Seals; the former giving the impression of their ancestors' coat, and the latter, any little device, without a scutcheon. This is proved from an entry on an old record, which runs thus:

"Johannes de Burgo cognovit, quod apposuit parvum Sigillum suum cuidam scripto quod fecit decano et capitulo de Lichefeld, de Confirmatione et quieto Clameo de Advocatione de Herdel, et apponet Sigillum suum *magnum* prædicto Scripto circa tertiam septimanam post Pascham."

Others have thought that none below the degree of a Knight Bachelor was antiently privileged to use a Seal. And this fancy seems to be supported by a clause added to a Charter given to the Abbey of Vicuville by Husculph de Soligne, lord of Dol in Bretagne, about the year 1170:

"Et quia adhuc miles non eram, proprium Sigillum non habebam quando hanc concessionem fecimus, autoritate Sigilli Domini Iohannis Patris mei Cartam illam sigillavimus."

Agreeable to which, and of an elder date, is that in the old Leiger Book of Abingdon, from Richard Earl of Chester, under Henry I. and his mother the Countess dowager; which is there reported to have been sealed with the Countess's Seal. And the reason assigned is, "*Nondum enim Militari Balteo cinctus est.*" Nay, and it is likewise added, that "*Litteræ quælibet ab eo directæ materno Sigillo includebantur.*" From this latter passage, Mr. Selden thinks it probable, that infants in those times were not allowed any Seal of their own, being obliged to have continual recourse to those of their guardians or tutors; and that, out of a prudential consideration, to prevent the inconveniences that youth and indiscretion might bring upon them. The former expression proves also, that the Earl was now under a *legal* as well as *natural* non-age. For the nobility were sometimes knighted in their childhood; and whenever that honour was conferred, it always, among other privileges, brought a supply of full age.

But notwithstanding these seeming objections, or whatever other surmises of the like kind may be raised, we are pretty sure that the ancient use of Seals in this nation was general, and that from the most early times after the coming in of the Normans. A great many of the oldest of these Seals are verbally described, and some few of the most beautiful represented in sculpture in Mr. Maddox's *Formule Anglicanæ*. And it is plain, from variety of instances, that sealing was in vulgar use long before the reign of Edward III. It is also certain, that there were several conveyances down as low as this reign, which were admitted as good and legal, when otherwise well attested, though they had never any Seals affixed to them: these being the grants of such as adhered to their Saxon modes, and so retained the ancient subscriptions of names and Crosses. There were other transgressions of the common rule and practice; as when William the Conqueror and Edward III. fancifully

gave many manors in verse. And to Aubrey De Vere's conveyance of Hatfield, a short black-hafted knife was affixed instead of a Seal: the like whereof, and other fond crotchets, Mr. Lambard says he had met with several.—*Peramb. of Kent*, p. 406.

Many effectual conveyances of land, we are sure, were anciently made without writing; seisin being then only taken by the delivery of a sword, horn, &c. But even in those times, the most cautious thought it safest to convey their lands in *scriptis*. Hence the *geprite*, *Landbooc*, *Telligraphum*, and *Chirographum* of the Saxon ages. Notwithstanding what Ingulphus or others may have asserted of Charters, in the modern signification of the word, being brought in by the Normans, it cannot be denied but the words *charta*, *chartula*, *kartula*, occur in Latin grants of a more early date than the Conquest; but then these are generally counterfeit, or at best translations, made after the coming in of the Normans; the word *charta*, as many like words of art, had one signification, which was primitive; and the other, which was barbarous; for in the ancient Latin it signifies only *paper*; but in the Franco-Romanic dialect, first brought into this island by Edward the Confessor, but of no growth till after the Conquest, its most proper import is all one with that of diploma, a public instrument, or grant.

G. ROWE.

Diversity of Opinions.

MR. URBAN, *Pentonville, May 6.*
BY inserting the underwritten quotations, you will much oblige the party to whom the two latter ones were addressed, who relies on your experienced liberality for attention to his wishes. CANDIDUS.

Review of the "Exhibition of Engravings, by Living Artists," in the London Magazine, No. 17, p. 565.

"A few of the lesser things, we are of opinion, might very well be spared and, among the rest, STORER'S VIEWS OF EDINBURGH, which have no merit as Engravings, and but little as local Portraits."

"I received in course your parcel containing the Views; and when I express the very great pleasure I felt on inspecting them, I am aware that no such expression can do justice to the merit you and your
Son

NEAR THIS PLACE ARE DEPOSITED
THE REMAINS OF

ROBERT WELLS,

WHO WAS BORN AUGUST 10TH 1728,

AND WHO DIED JULY 12TH 1791;

AND OF

MARY HIS WIFE, WHO WAS BORN DECEMBER 27TH 1728,

AND WHO DIED JUNE 21ST 1805;

NATIVES OF SCOTLAND,

FOR MANY YEARS RESIDENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA,

AND WHO CLOSED THEIR LIVES IN THIS CITY,

BELoved AND REVERED BY THEIR CHILDREN

FOR THEIR DOMESTIC VIRTUES:

AND ALSO OF THEIR SON,

WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS, M.D. F.R.S. L. & E.

WHO WAS BORN MAY 21ST 1757,

AND WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 18TH 1817;

A SKILFUL AND LEARNED PHYSICIAN,

AN INVENTIVE PHILOSOPHER,

A MAN OF SINGULAR WORTH AND HONOUR:

HE EXTENDED THE BOUNDARIES OF NATURAL SCIENCE;

AND EXHIBITED IN HIS CONDUCT,

AN UNION OF GENEROSITY WITH FRUGALITY,

OF HIGH-MINDEDNESS WITH PRUDENCE,

AND A STRICT AND SCRUPULOUS INTEGRITY,

ABOVE THE REACH OF SUSPICION AS WELL AS OF REPROACH.

LOUISA SUSANNAH AIKMAN

CAUSED THIS TABLET TO BE ERRECTED,

AS A TRIBUTE

OF DUTY TO HER PARENTS WHOM SHE HIGHLY HONOURED,

AND OF AFFECTION TO HER BROTHER

WHOM SHE TENDERLY LOVED



Settled in the South-Western Church, New York

Son are entitled to for favouring the public with a Work at once extremely elegant and economical; I confess, I did not anticipate such excellence, and clearly perceive that the Publication will have a great run here. I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
"ALEX. JAMESON.

"*Edinburgh, Dec. 6, 1818.*

"*To Mr. Storei.*"

From the Rev. W. M. Wade,

"To the Topographer, to the Antiquary, and to those ingenious Artists, whose labours are so necessary to the illustration and embellishment of works produced by Topographers and Antiquaries, Scotland presents a nearly untrodden field. Your late Work is almost the only local History that has yet been brought out in North Britain with the elegance which is so invariably a characteristic of English works of the kind.

"*Glasgow, Jan. 22, 1821.*

"*To Mr. Storei.*"

MR. URBAN,

June 1.

S. you have been always desirous of showing respect to departed worth and professional talent, I beg you to insert the annexed representation (*see Plate III.*) of a Tablet lately erected in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, to the memory of Dr. William Charles Wells, a learned and skilful physician, and a frequent contributor to your Monthly Miscellany. Soon after his death, in 1817, a valuable Memoir and masterly character of him appeared in your vol. LXXVII. ii. p. 467, from the pen of the same kind Friend who dictated the accompanying Epitaph. At the foot of the Monument is a copy of the medal presented to Dr. Wells by the Royal Society, on Count Rumford's donation for his Essay on Dew. It is to be regretted there is no portrait extant of this lamented physician.

Mr. Robert Wells (the father of Dr. Wells), and spoken of in the Epitaph, is noticed in your Magazine, vol. LXIV. p. 677; and also in vol. LXXXVII. ii. 467. He was a man of high honour, tried integrity, and of considerable literary attainments. He and his family suffered severely for their loyalty during the American war. Three daughters still survive; the eldest, Mrs. Alkman (whose filial and domestic affection is here conspicuous); the second, Griselda, unmarried; the youngest, Mrs. Helena Whit-

GRANT. MAG. June, 1821.

ford, has distinguished herself by several publications of considerable merit.

Yours, &c.

J. B. N.

NOTTOWAY INDIANS.

IN our last Number we gave a short account of the Padouca Indians, on the banks of the Missouri river. We shall now introduce a few particulars of the Nottoway Indians, in the State of Virginia, obtained through the medium of a person who lately visited their Settlement.

The Nottoway Indians, in number about twenty-seven, including men, women, and children, occupy a track of seven thousand acres of excellent land upon the West side of Nottoway river, two miles from Jerusalem in the county of Southampton. The principal character among them is a woman who is styled their Queen. Her name is Edie Turner; she is nearly sixty years of age, and extremely intelligent; for, although illiterate, she converses and communicates her ideas with greater facility and perspicuity than women among the lower orders in society; she has a comfortable cottage, well furnished; several horses and cows; and keeps her portion of the settlement in a good state of cultivation.

The antient Nottoway or Powhatan language is only known to the Queen and two other old Indians. This language is evidently of Celtic origin, and appears equally harmonious and expressive, as either the Erse, Irish, or Welsh. It has two genders, masculine and feminine; three degrees of comparison; and two articles; but the verbs are extremely irregular.

The old woman gave an account of the antient superstition or religion of the Nottoways; from which one might suppose that John Bunyan had copied his Pilgrim's Progress.

"The Nottoways believed, that the soul, after separation from the body, was conducted by a Genius to the bank of a large dark and gloomy river, the allotted residence of the wicked. Across this river lay a long pole, roundish, and of polish smooth as glass. The spirit was conducted by his Genius along this pole; having the same advice given which Lot's wife had, 'Never to look behind.' The consequence of disobedience to this order immediately proved fatal; for the unhappy spirit slipped his foot, and

was

was instantly precipitated into the river of eternal punishment. But if he reached the opposite bank in safety, a new trial was presented to him. He had to pass, conducted by the Genius, through an extensive orchard, where trees of every description presented to the sight the most delicious fruits; but to the sight only; for if the spirit, neglecting the advice of the guide, was induced to touch any of the tempting clusters, he was immediately transformed into a bear or wolf, or some brute animal. If the spirit was fortunate enough to escape from this orchard of temptations, he entered a spacious forest abounding with game of all kinds; but if he did not in this instance also follow closely his guide, he was doomed here to remain and spend his eternity in the chase of animals. Passing from this forest, he next entered an extensive plain, where groups of men and women were indulging in every species of pleasure. This was the region next to eternal bliss, and those were esteemed fortunate who even reached this elysium. But the few who still had fortitude to resist all the joys which here presented themselves, were admitted to the presence of the great spirit, with him to dwell in everlasting happiness."

In the Nottoway river, adjoining the Indian land, about five miles from Jerusalem, an ore has been found, supposed by some to contain silver; but the more probable opinion is, that the specimens discovered are only sulphur, mixed with the baser metals.

Four lots of the poorer part of the Indian settlement, each lot containing 280 acres, were some time since exposed to sale, by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of paying the debts of the Nottoway Indians. The first two lots brought four dollars per acre; the third, five dollars ninety-four cents; and the fourth, five dollars one cent. The terms of the sale were one fourth cash, and three fourths in one, two, and three years, secured by a deed of trust given by the purchaser upon the property.

The Nottoway tribe, if we may judge from the looks of the few now remaining, were originally men of good appearance and stature, not darker than a bright mulatto complexion.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDITIONS TO BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Pride of the earth that bears thy lofty tower,
Hail, last remembrance of the Bidun's power!
Dear may the Castle's pomp or Palace be,
Dearer the fane of hallow'd Lathbury.
Oh may no rebel, no fanatic hand,
Despoil those aisles that here majestic stand:
Yet should some future chance, some bitter fall,
Doom to remorseless wreck you holy wall;
Oft may the traveller, as at eve he strays,
O'er thy monastic ruins fondly gaze:
Learn to revere the honour'd and the brave,
The cherish'd names of Bidun—Andrewes—Cave,
Binon, who gave, within those walls to know
Religion's joys and purest bliss below:
Andrewes, to whom a stainless soul was giv'n,
On earth an angel and a saint in heav'n;
Not like her sire, who, proud of matchless might,
Spurr'd his black charger thro' the ranks of fight:
Cave, at whose voice the sacred structure grew,
Where * Woburn's pride his early science drew.
Well may'st thou, Chichely, claim the sculptur'd stone;
His acts, his deeds, his blessings, were our own. I. M.

HISTORY.

521. At Caversfield (thence so called), Carausius, Emperor of Britain, slain in battle by the treachery of Allectus.
527. At Chersley, Britons defeated by the Saxons under Cerdic and Cyndric.
571. Aylesbury "*regia turris*" taken from the Britons by Cuthwulph, brother to Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons.

661. Ashendon, and the adjacent country, plundered by Wulpher, King of Mercia.
871. At Ashendon, the Danes, under Bagsey and Halden, defeated after a whole day's conflict, by King Ethelred and his brother Alfred.
907. At Ickford, a treaty signed by Edward the Elder with the Danes.
913. Buckingham fortified on both sides of the Ouse by the Danes.
918. Buckingham fortified by Edward the Elder, who remained there four weeks with his army. At the same time, Earl Thuretyl, with the chief thanes of Bedford and Northampton, submitted to him there.
921. Aylesbury and Bernwood forest plundered by the Danes.
941. Aylesbury and Bernwood forest, with the North-east parts of the county, plundered by the Danes.
1010. Buckingham seized by the Danes, who, after plundering the neighbourhood, proceeded along the Ouse to Bedford.
1215. Hanslope Castle, garrisoned by William Lord Mauduit against King John, taken and demolished, Dec. 18, by Falcasius de Breant.
1233. Brill, and the adjacent country (the property of Richard Earl of Cornwall) laid waste by Richard Sward, an outlaw.
1266. At Kymbly, Sir David de Offynctone and Adam Gordon defeated; Gordon taken prisoner by Prince Edward.
1267. At Brickhill, Henry de Pudereshue (Seneschal to the Earl of Gloucester), surprised and taken prisoner, and his forces defeated, by Reginald Gray.
1290. At Ashridge, a Parliament held by Edward the First, remarkable for a spirited debate on the origin and use of *Fines*.—At Stony Stratford, the body of Queen Eleanor rested; a cross was erected to her memory at the lower end of the town, and demolished in the civil wars.
1299. The resort of pilgrims and processions to the holy well at Linslade, prohibited as profane, by Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln.
1323. At Aylesbury, the rebel barons marching through the town, with an intention to plunder the abbey of St. Alban's, one of the chiefs in that design suddenly died.
1484. Near Stony Stratford, Walter Hungerford, a partizan of Henry Earl of Richmond, escaped from the custody of Robert Brakenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower.
1541. October 16, at Chenies, a Council held by Henry VIII.
1566. At Bradenham, Queen Elizabeth sumptuously entertained by Edward Lord Windsor, on her return from Oxford.
1570. At Newport-Pagnel (October 5), during the violent tempest that happened throughout the kingdom, a remarkable inundation from a spring at the back of the Saracen's-head Inn: at the same time two houses were thrown down by the shock, and a man and woman crushed to death by their fall.—At Quarendon, three thousand head of sheep, besides other cattle (belonging to Sir Henry Leigh) drowned by a violent flood.
1601. At Stoke Poges, Queen Elizabeth entertained by Sir Edward Coke, who presented her with jewels to the value of 1000*l*.
1642. August 18. Boreton-house, the seat of Sir Richard, Lord Minshul, plundered by Lord Brook and the parliamentarians to the amount of 2000*l*. October 27. Aylesbury successfully defended by Colonel Bulstrode against Prince Rupert. Jan. 27, at Brill, Parliamentarians under Hampden, Arthur Goodwin, Pye, and Grenville, defeated by Sir Gilbert and Colonel Charles Gerard. March 21, Aylesbury unsuccessfully attempted by the King in person.
1643. (May) Swanburne and other villages plundered by Sir John Biron and Lord Chandos. July 1, at Padbury, Parliamentarians under Middleton defeated by Sir Charles Lucas.—July 5, Parliamentarians defeated near Buckingham, by a party of Prince Rupert's horse.—August 23, at Aylesbury, grand rendezvous of the Parliament's forces in the associated counties, under Lord Grey, and Colonel Harvey, for the relief of Gloucester.—October, at Paddington, Royalists under Captain Crofts, defeated by Col. Arthur Goodwin.—Oct. 11, Newport Pagnel taken by the Earl of Essex.—December, High Wycombe successfully attacked by Prince Rupert.—March, Hillesden-house (which the garrison of Aylesbury had attempted in vain) taken

taken by the soldiers of Newport-Pagnel, under Manchester, Cromwell, and Sir Samuel Luke. Borstal-house taken from the Parliamentarians by Colonel Gage.

1644. June 22, the King came to Buckingham, where he received the news of the Queen's safe delivery of the Princess Henrietta at *Exeter*. On the 16th July, Greenland-house, the seat of John D'Oyley, Esq. taken by Major-General Browne. December, at Crendon, Royalists under Col. Blake (governor of Wallingford) defeated by Col. Crawford, governor of Aylesbury. January, Sir S. Luke sent down to Newport-Pagnel, the King's troops drawing that way. March, Colebrooke and Twyford plundered by the Parliamentarians.
1645. May, Borstal-house successfully defended against Skippon. June 5, Fairfax repulsed by the garrison of Borstal, whence he retired to Brickhill on the 9th, marched to Sherington, where he called a council of war, and sent Col. Hammond to hasten Cromwell towards Naseby. December, Col. Whalley sent into Buckinghamshire, to prevent incursions of the Royalists. Feb. 20, at Stony-Stratford, Parliamentarians defeated by Captain Dagrell. March 7, near Stratton-Audley, Parliamentarians defeated by a party from Borstal-house, and Major Abercromby (of Scotland) their commander, slain.
1646. June 10, Borstal-house, the only garrison remaining for the King in this county, taken by Fairfax.
1647. At Colebrooke (in August) head-quarters of Fairfax and the army.
1659. At Newport-Pagnel (Aug. 22) Sir George Booth arrested in a woman's habit, at the George Inn.
1746. At Lathbury, a spirited attempt made by Mrs. Symes to obstruct the Duke of Cumberland in his march to Scotland.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Allibond, John, satirist, Chenies (flor. 1648).
- Alston, Joseph, contributor to the "*Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses*" 1695, Bradwell-abbey.
- Andrews, Henry, planted the "*Lathbury Tree*," Buckingham, 1669.
- ANDREWS, MARGARET, "*A Virgin and a Saint*," Lathbury, 1667.
- Andrews, James, mechanic, Olney, 1734.
- ANNESLEY, FRANCIS, 1st Lord Mount-Norris, Newport-Pagnel, 1585.
- Ayre, Giles, divine, Dean of Winchester, Burnham.
- Baldwin, John, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, benefactor, Aylesbury (died 1538).
- Basset, Fulco, Bishop of London, Wycombe (died 1258).
- Beke, Richard, parliamentarian, Dinton, 1629.
- Bernard, Thomas, martyr 1521, Hitchendon.
- Bidun, John de, founder of Lavendon Abbey, Lavendon (died 1255).
- Bolebec, Hugh de, founder of Woburn and Medmenham Abbies, Whitchurch.
- Bolebec, Jane, Countess of Oxford, Whitchurch.
- Boughen, Edward, suffering divine, author.
- Bovington, Edmund, benefactor to King's college, Cambridge, Burnham, 1510.
- Bradford, Rodolph, reformer, Twyford (died 1538).
- Bradshaw, Francis, author of "*The World's Wisdom*," 1598.
- Briggs, Sampson, contributor to "*Lycidas*," Fulmere (slain 1643).
- Broke, John, Lord Mayor of London 1643, draper, Newport-Pagnel.
- Buckingham, Owen, Lord Mayor 1705, benefactor to Reading, Colebrooke.
- Buckingham, Thomas de, theologian, Buckingham (died 1339).
- Bunney, Francis, calvinist, Chalfont, 1543.
- Burney, Edmund, divine, author, Chalfont-St. Giles, 1540.
- Bust, Matthew, master of Eton school, author, Eton (died 1639).
- Carroll, John, married seven (maiden) wives, Olney, 1695.
- CARY, HENRY, 1st Earl of Monmouth, translator, Great Linford, 1596.
- Chalfont, Christopher, divine, benefactor to King's college, Cambridge, Marlow (died 1666).
- Chalfont, Richard, loyal divine, author, Wycombe, 1607.
- Chaloner, Thomas, author, regicide, Steeple-Claydon, 1395.
- Chesher, Anthony, loyalist, Chicheley, 1393.
- Chetwode, Robert, founder of the Hermitage, temp. Hen. I. Chetwode.
- Chetwode, Thomas, warrior, Chetwode (flor. 1428).
- Chetwood, Knightly, Dean of Gloucester, author, Chetwode, 1650.
- Cleaver, Euseby, Archbishop of Dublin (died 1819)
- Cleaver, William, Bp. of St. Asaph, Twyford.
- Crates, John, Lord Mayor 1542, salter, Berton.

- Clutterbuck, Thomas, suffering divine, Dunton.
 Collins, Daniel, divine, Eton (died 1648).
 Cosin, Robert, martyred 1518, Buckingham.
 CRACHERODE, CLAYTON MORDAUNT, virtuoso, Taplow, 1730.
 Croke, John, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Milton (died 1619).
 Croke, Unton, parliamentarian, Chilton.
 Crompton, William, nonconformist, Kymble parva.
 Davers, Robert, loyalist (died 1722).
 Denton, Alexander, suffering loyalist, Hellesdon, 1596.
 Denton, Alexander, Judge, Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, Hellesdon, 1679.
 Dickinson, Edmund, ejected divine, Eton (died 1669).
 Digby, John, loyalist, warrior, Gothurst, 1604.
 Digby, Mary, suffering loyalist, Gothurst (died 1653).
 Doimer, Jane, Duchess of Feria, Wenge (flor. 1559).
 DORMER, ROBERT, 1st Earl of Carnarvon, loyalist, Wenge, 1610.
 D'Oyley, Charles, parliamentarian, friend of Fairfax, Turville.
 Dumville, Ann, "Ter per vices dentivit," Olney, 1705.
 Duncombe, Charles, Lord Mayor 1709, eminent banker, Drayton-Beauchamp.
 Dunton, John, divine, father to "Honest John," Little Missenden, 1628.
 ELLIS, PHILIP, Bp. of Pavia, author of Sermons, Waddesdon.
 Ellis, Welbore, Bp. of Meath, Waddesdon (died 1733).
 Ellis, William, secretary to James II, and the Pretender, Waddesdon (died 1732).
 Fleetwood, James, Bp. of Worcester, Chalfont St. Giles, 1602.
 Flete, John, Lord Mayor, 1693, Bourton, 1617.
 Flood, Ralph, scholar (drowned 1624).
 Forster, Edmund, loyalist, Hanslope, 1602.
 Forster, John, horticulturist, Hanslope, 1626.
 Fountaine, John, "Turn-coat Fountaine," Ivinghoe.
 Franke, Mark, ejected divine, author, Brickhill, 1613.
 Franklin, William, friend of Wolsey, recovered Norham Castle from the Scots, Bledlow (died 1555).
 Franklin, William, ejected divine, Eton.
 Gibbwin, Geoffry, Justice Itinerant, Marsh Gibben (flor. 1220).
 Giffard, Walter, Earl of Buckingham, Buckingham Castle (died 1164).
 Goode, William, translator of the Psalms, Buckingham, 1762.
 Goodwin, Francis, senator, Bishop's Wooburn, 1564.
 Gregory, Henry, scholar, Amersham.
 Goodall, Edward, Roman Catholic divine, Horton.
 GRENVILLE, GEORGE, statesman, Wotton, 1742.
 Grenville, Richard, parliamentarian, Ludgershal, 1612.
 GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, Richard, Earl Temple, statesman, Wotton, 1711.
 Griffin, John, mechanic, Moulsoe, 1692.
 Hampden, Griffith, entertained Queen Elizabeth, Great-Hampden.
 Hampden, Osbert, "Commissioner for the expulsion of the Danes," 1043, Great-Hampden.
 Hampson, Mary, eminent for her piety, Taplow (died 1677).
 Harding, Thomas, martyred 1521, Chesham.
 Harrington, Catherine, beautiful wife of Sir James Harrington, Fulmere.
 Harris, John, divine and author, Padbury, 1580.
 HASTINGS, EDWARD, Lord Hastings of Loughborough, benefactor, Stoke Poges (flor. 1550).
 Higgon, Theophilus, Catholic divine, Chilton, 1578.
 Holmes, Thomas, martyred 1521, Amersham.
 How, William, Bishop of Orense in Spain, Wycombe (flor. 1526).
 Hungerford, Thomas, Yorkist, Stoke Poges.
 Hungerford, Walter, Lancastrian, Stoke Poges.
 Jennings, Samuel, Quaker, controversialist (flor. 1670).
 Ingoldsby, Francis, parliamentarian, royalist, Lenborough.
 Ingoldsby, Henry, parliamentarian and royalist, Lenborough, 1622.
 Keach, Benjamin, nonconformist, Stoke-Hamond, 1640.
 Keach, Elias, baptist, divine, and author (died 1699).
 King, John, divine and author, Wormenhall (died 1639).
 King, Philip, suffering divine, Wormenhall (died 1666).
 Ladyman, Samuel, presbyterian, divine, author, Dinton.
 LATHURRY, JOHN DE, eminent theologian, Lathbury (flor. 1506).
 Lea, John, benefactor to St. John's college, Oxford, Quarendon (died 1610).
 Lee, Cromwell, lexicographer, Burston (died 1600).
 Lovel, Salathiel, "*Obliviscor* of London," recorder and judge, Lckhamstead.
 Lovett, Richard, electrician, Chalfont St. Giles, 1692.

- Maccarnesse, Samuel, suffering divine, Stony-Stratford.
 Man, Thomas, martyred 1518, Amersham.
 Martin, ———, antiquary, friend of Fuller, Newport Pagnel.
 Mauduit, William, rebel baron, Hanslope (died 41 Hen. III.)
 Mayne, Simon, regicide, Denton, 1614.
 Mead, MATTHEW, nonconformist, 1629.
 Mentemore, Michael de, abbot of St. Alban's, Mentemore (died 1349).
 Morden, James, martyred 1521, Gresham.
 Mountague, Thomas, master of Eton school, Eton, 1615.
 Munday, John, goldsmith, Lord Mayor 1522, High Wycombe.
 Nicoll, Richard, divine and author, Chilton Reynes, 1732.
 Nicolls, Ferdinando, nonconformist, 1598.
 Norman, Joan, martyred 1521, Amersham.
 Olney, John, founder of Weston Church, Weston Underwood (died 1395).
 Owen, Thankful, nonconformist, Taplow (died 1651).
 PARKINGTON, JOHN, suffering loyalist, Aylesbury (died 1680).
 Pauson, William, chronologist and cypherer, Langley (fl. r. 1699).
 PASSELEWE, ROBERT, statesman, Bp. of Chester, Drayton Passelewe (died 1252).
 Penn, Sibyl, nurse to Edward VI. Great Hampden.
 Perrott, John, remarkable swindler, Newport Pagnel, 1723.
 PENNINGTON, JOHN, admiral, loyalist, Chalfont St. Peter's (died 1646).
 Peters, Richard, ejected divine, Horton (died 1657).
 Pickfat, ———, author of a Letter of Mason the Enthusiast, 1695.
 Rave, Robert, martyred 1521, Dorney.
 Revis, John, benefactor to Newport Pagnel, Newport Pagnel.
 Rawlins, Thomas, witness against Charles I. Hanslope.
 Raneson, Joseph, divine and author, Aylesbury (died 1719).
 Sandys, Henry, Lord Sandys, loyalist, Latimers (slain 1644).
 Scott, Thomas, draper, Lord Mayor 1447, Dorney.
 Scott, William, soldier, leveller, and demagogue, Westrop.
 Sergeant, William, benefactor to King's college, Cambridge, Hitcham.
 Shoemaker, Christopher, martyred 1518, Great Messenden.
 Smith, John, divine, benefactor to King's college, Cambridge, Eton, 1627.
 SMITH, RICHARD, bibliomaniac, Lillingston Dayrell, 1590.
 Smith, William, master of King's college, Cambridge, Prince's Priory (died 1615).
 Smith, William, soldier, loyalist, Buckingham, 1616.
 Sparke, William, divine and author, Bletchley, 1587.
 Stokes, David, ejected divine, biblical commentator, Eton (died 1669).
 Stokes, John, Catholic, orator, Eton (died 1559).
 Stokes, John, benefactor to Queen's college, Cambridge (died 1569).
 SYMES, JANE, jacobite, Lathbury, 1705.
 Taverner, Philip, divine and controversialist, High Wycombe (fl. r. 1637).
 Temple, Peter, regicide, author of "Alan's Masterpiece," Stanton Barry.
 Temple, Purbeck, parliamentarian, Stanton Barry (died 1695).
 Temple, William, philosopher, friend of Sydney and Essex, Stowe, 1554.
 Throckmorton, John, patron of Cowper, author, Weston Underwood (died 1819).
 Tillesworth, William, martyred 1518, Amersham.
 Tyringham, Anthony, suffering divine, Tyringham (died 1659).
 Tyringham, Edward, loyalist, Tyringham (slain 1642).
 Tyringham, John, commander at Wakefield-green, Tyringham (beheaded 1461).
 Tyrrell, Thomas, parliamentarian, Judge of Common Pleas, Thornton, 1524.
 Ward, Ann Kemp, a child of extraordinary abilities, died 1816, Chicheley, 1812.
 Weedon, Cavendish, lawyer, modelist, Chelton.
 Weston, Edward, statesman, author of "Sermons," 1700.
 WESTON, RICHARD, Earl of Portland, statesman, Cluchely (died 1635).
 Whitehall, Robert, author, Amersham (died 1685).
 Wilkinson, Edward, rhetorician, early scholar, Waddesdon, 1607.
 Wilkenson, Henry, nonconformist, Waddesdon, 1609.
 Young, Edward, Bp. of Dromore, Eton (died 1772).

Mr. URBAN, *Gainsburgh, May 14.*
LOOKING over, some time since,
 the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* of
 the 14th and 15th of Edward III. with

reference to Lincoln, the frequent recurrence of surnames taken from villages and places in the county induced me to look more narrowly into
 their

their origin, particularly as there seems to be a considerable deal of doubt and difficulty in accounting satisfactorily for it, and which neither of your Correspondents in Vol. XC. ii. pp. 296, 442, have attempted to solve. Camden appears to have supposed surnames to have been taken up in England about the time of Edward the Confessor, but an examination of Domesday book, as well as other circumstances, would lead me to conclude that they were introduced by the Normans, and only slowly made their way in obedience either to the commands or prejudices of these adventurers. In the list of landed proprietors in Lincolnshire, mentioned in Domesday book, it is amongst the Normans only that surnames are common (Ivo Tailboise, William de Warene, Roger de Poitou, Roger de Busle, and a multitude of others), but when the Saxon proprietors are named, it is then land of Coleran, of Gozelin son of Lambert, of Eudo son of Spireuic, of Martin, of Colegrim, of Sortebrand, &c. And even amongst those having sac and soke, toll and theine, principally Saxons, there is no appearance of surnames having ever been common amongst them. The only way in which the individuals are designated, is by describing him as the son of Outi, of Sceldeware, of Turnat, of Siward; and where two of a family are specified, it is still marked in a similar way, only including the brother in the description, as Achi son of Siward, and Wilac his brother, upon the land of their father Lewin son of Alwin. Turner, in his History of the manners, &c. of the Anglo Saxons, seems to have adopted the same opinion of surnames not being at all common previous to the period of the Norman conquest; for, "although," says he, "additional appellations were occasionally used, yet they appear to have been but personal distinctions, and not to have been appropriated by them as family names in the manner of surnames with us." Indeed, fixed to the soil as the great bulk of the people were previous to the Norman conquest, they would be sufficiently distinguished by the common appellation of Dudda, Deawyn, Deanwythe, or Golde, to render any other cognomen unnecessary; and the nobles themselves, few in number, and raised far above the common mass by their rights and privileges, required not distinguishing marks, as there would be but one Ulfenis, one Turgot, one Hamine, or one Bardi, that were of any consequence in the world. It is to the Normans, therefore, that the origin of surnames in this country is to be traced, and indeed even at the time of Edward III. [1339] when the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, took place, their Norman origin is apparent in the article *de*, so commonly to be found forming a prefix to the surname. Camden has observed that there is hardly a village in Normandy but has given its name to some family in England; the Percys, the Tankervilles, the Mortimers, and the Warrens: and the Normans appear to have brought the same ideas with them into this country, as the names of the burgesses and others of Lincoln, specified in these Inquisitions, sufficiently demonstrate. Out of 93 names taken consecutively, 43 are derived from villages and places principally in the neighbourhood, and must readily be referred to persons originally natives, on whom these names were conferred, to mark more readily the individuals.

In proof of this fact I have selected the following list of the persons carrying on different trades in Lincoln, and which must be of rather more interest than a dry list of names. To shew their relative situation, I have also marked at the end of each name the sum at which he was valued, and upon which he paid the ninth shilling.

		s. d.
Apothecary	Petrus Belesayse	126 0
Barker	*Ricardus Searle	9 0
Bocker	John Faukes	9 0
Barbur	*Rog'us de Wadyngton	27 0
Bikster	*Henry de Laghton	13 6
Bower	*Will'mus de Hull	54 0
Carnifex	*Will'mus de Iugham	36 0
Cler'	Joh's Faukes	18 0
	*Ro' de Chesterfield	90 0
Chapman	*Ric'us de Carlton	90 0
	*Will'mus de Dunham	9 0
Coteler	*Rob'tus de Spaldyng	54 0
Furbur	*Will'mus de Hall	13 6
Glover	*Joh'es de Notynggham	9 0
Hatter	*Ro. de Halton	9 0
	*Ro. de Whytten	30 0
Lister	*Hen. de Humberstan	9 0
Marchand	*Ric'us de Searle	18 0

		<i>s. d.</i>	Simon Sweper.	Reg. Waterleder.
Mazon	Ro'tus filius Ivonis	9 0	Ric'us Plasterer.	Will'us Sclater.
	Joh'es Preston.	9 0	But although surnames had at this period become rather common, perhaps, however, principally in cities or larger towns, yet it seems very probable that in the country places the "boraite people," and perhaps many others of a superior quality, were only distinguished by their places of residence, their situation, or some other peculiarity, as,	
	Steph'	18 0		
Parchemenet	*Will'mus de Gayns- burgh	9 0		
Pardoner	*Hugh de Rasen	27 0	Joh'es over the water.	
Piscater	*Thomas de Kele	60 0	Will'us atte Byshope Gate.	
Pistol	*Will'us de Ebor	9 0	Joh'es o' the Shephouse.	
	*Joh'es de Carleton	36 0	Johes q'dam s'viens Reg. Leneydeyman	
	Joh'es de Scorer	9 0	Joh'es q'dam s'viens Hug. de Stok.	
Paynt'	Will'us filius Joh'es	9 0	Joh'es Vicarii eccl. Ste' Nich'.	
Pictor	Joh'es de Blyda	9 0	Agnes the Pr'st's sister.	
	*Joh'es de Berton	27 0	Isabyl Swetemylk.	
Sclater	*Will'mus de Ingham	9 0	Marg. Scarlette.	
Skynuer	*Joh'es de Thorp	9 0	The Scottish Historians have asserted that surnames were not uncommon in that country, at a much earlier period than they can be traced to exist in England, and that the great men in Kenneth II.'s time had begun to call their lands by their own names. I very much doubt the truth of such assumptions, and in the latter case I fancy they have a little inverted the order of proceedings, and that instead of their great men calling their lauds after themselves, they called themselves after their lands, as seems to have been somewhat the order in the more southern part of the island, as well as in most other places, stationary objects being most likely to have first arrested attention, and called for particular notice.	
	*Joh'es de Thornhugh	9 0		
	Joh'es Barker	45 0		
	Joh'es Clerke	60 0	But, Mr. Urban, I fear by this time, I have exhausted much—even of your patience, as well as that of your Readers, many of whom may think there is here a deal of good time spent in an enquiry which nine tenths of the world would not give two straws to know, and which only is relished by a few antiquarian fellows, who instead of having the spirit to enlighten themselves and their neighbours with political speculations and radical reveries, are content to employ their minds in the more sober employment of poring over <i>black letter folios</i> , or decyphering ancient coins, in order to ascertain the causes from whence the present state of society has arisen, or to elucidate some disputed fact in ancient history.	
	Will'us Taverner	60 0		
Skeyner	*Henri de Affineham	9 0		
Sherman	*Joh'es de Barrowe	27 0	Yours, &c.	
Spicer	*Henri de Hysaynton	18 0		
	*—— de Banton	45 0		
	*Will'us de Toikesye	60 0	LETTERS	
	Ric'us de	120 0		
Taverner	*Joh'es de Broughon	18 0		
Taillour	*Will'mus de Cotes	9 0		
Wright	Joh'es de Brynkyl	45 0		
Wintner	*Ric'us de Drax	9 0		
Webster				

Those names which I have marked with an asterisk are all of them derived from villages and places, many of them in the neighbourhood—some of the others may also be derived from the same source, as persons better acquainted with the adjoining villages may perhaps discover. Indeed, most of the neighbouring villages appear to have sent some of their inhabitants to swell the population, or to seek for occupations in the city of Lincoln, then almost at the height of its prosperity; as besides those mentioned above, the names of Canwyck, Thorp, Hackthorn, Hybaldstowe, Fyllingham, Northorp, Botewyck, Coleby, Marton, Bolyngbrok, Burton Stather, and many others, evidently demonstrate.

Besides those who derived their surname from villages and towns, not a few seemed to have obtained them from their professional employments, or from that of their parents, as in the same inquiries to which I have above referred we meet with

Joh'es Cardmaker.	Thos. le Quarreour.
Gib'us de Goldbeater.	Hugo Skepper.
Will'us Lymbern.	Joh'es Shymman.
Nic'as Candelmaker.	Alex. Wright.
Robt. Payntour.	Hen. Lavendere.
Alicia Bakster	Robt. Sadeler.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

LETTER XVII.

(Concluded from p. 407.)

The Hague, Sept. 8, 1818.

GERMANY is properly called Dutch-land, and the German language is called Dutch. This country is *Holland*, and its language *Hollandish*. It is a totally different language from German, not so rough and rugged, but equally inelegant and clumsy, and more grotesque.

On Saturday at Rotterdam, we met at dinner a Dutch and a Russian gentleman, the latter a very intelligent young man, who also dined with us on Sunday; he speaks English, French, German, and Dutch. The Russians whom we have seen are all sensible and agreeable men; he says the Emperor has allowed the importation of English porter since his visit to England, and it is a favourite beverage with him. Port Wine from England is much drank in Russia; the price is about 4s. 6d. per bottle. I asked the Dutchman their reason for wishing to abolish the Trial by Jury; he could give none, except that it was part of the code Napoleon.

But it is time to begin a description of ROTTERDAM. In point of cleanliness, it is about equal to an English town; the windows are cleaner, but that is from want of smoke. The wonderful accounts we read of excessive cleanliness; of its being forbidden to spit in the streets, &c. applies only to the village of Brock, and a few other places in a narrow district North of Amsterdam, called North Holland. The streets there are mere footpaths, no carriages being used except on the water.—This is the most extraordinary place I ever met with for producing spiders; their number and size are astonishing; they throng the outsides of all windows, and hang in great numbers on the iron pallisades of bridges, and on the fences against the canals. I suppose the exhalations from so much water, a great part of which is nearly stagnant, are the cause. There is no spring-water here, and the water brought to table is disagreeable; I do not know how it is obtained, as the rivers must be tainted with salt from the tide. I have already men-

tioned that a great number of canals intersect the town in various directions; they are planted on both sides with trees, and the effect of this is agreeable. All the houses (many of which are six or seven stories high) are out of perpendicular; most of them project forward, and appear ready to fall on the passengers; but some lean backwards, many on one side, scarcely two together are in the same attitude.

The English Church, built by our Government about a century ago, leans very seriously towards a canal. All this is owing to the want of a solid foundation; the whole country is a mere sediment of mud, and will not bear heavy weights without an enormous expence in piling. Sometimes a high tide gets into the cellars of the houses, and saps the foundations.

We travelled to-day in the boat with two cockneys, who have made several visits to this country, apparently on business. We were remarking on the irregularity of the houses, and on their leanings, when one of the cockneys gravely observed, that they were built so for the convenience of trade, and to receive goods from the quays; a story with which he had no doubt been crammed by some Dutchman glad to conceal the real cause by such an excuse. A lady in a veil happening to pass, the same cockney observed, "that is the first *whale* I have seen in this country." The space immediately in front of houses, where our footpaths run, is usually appropriated to the house, and fenced off from the street; in front of it runs a narrow brick footpath. No large waggons are used, perhaps from fear of shaking the houses.

Small casks, which in England would be carried on men's shoulders, or in wheelbarrows, are drawn by a horse in a little sledge; the horses used for this purpose are stout and large, and wear pattens; I suppose that they may do less harm to the pavement, as the stones for paving the streets must be procured from a great distance, and at great expence. Near one of the quays there is a statue of Erasmus, who was a native of Rotterdam. The water in the canals has some communication with the tide river, but so little, that it moves

very

very sluggishly; some parts of the canals are fetid, but this is not general.

Sunday, Sept. 6.—At 10, went to the great Church of St. Lawrence, once the Cathedral. It is an old gothic building of brick. The congregation filled the centre, the nave, and side aisles; I suppose 2000 were present; the men wore their hats in sermon, though not in prayer. How different a scene from what was going on at Antwerp Cathedral, only 60 miles off. These people think it necessary to show their hatred of popery by going into a perverse extreme, and whilst the papist is prostrate before a wafer, the protestant is actually refusing that mark of respect to the House of God, which he would pay to that of a fellow creature. There are only four Churches; these belong to the reformed Calvinistic Religion or Establishment. Several places of worship belong to the Separatists. The principal of these are the Arminians, called here Remonstrants, because in the beginning of the 17th century they were persecuted, and on a remonstrance to the Synod of Dort, their tenets were condemned, and they were ordered to be banished from Rotterdam. The majority at that time in Rotterdam were Arminians; they were expelled by military force, and for ten years the prohibition of Arminianism continued. The Remonstrants have now two meeting-houses; the Roman Catholics five; the Jews have a large Synagogue; there are three English places of worship, the Church already mentioned, a Presbyterian Arminian Chapel, and a Scotch one.

From St. Lawrence I went to the Presbyterian Meeting-house; the preacher was discoursing on 13th of 1st Corinthians, explaining the nature of Christian charity; he was dry and scarcely orthodox, but he said nothing from which his sentiments on main points could be very clearly collected. The English Church-bell was ringing for service to begin at 11, and I left him. The English Church went much out of repair during the revolutionary period, but is now neat withinside; there is a handsome organ with a positive. The clergyman had a tame gentlemanly manner; the service began with a voluntary, and during that after the

psalms there was a collection round the Church, I suppose for the poor. The congregation here, as at the Presbyterian Chapel, consisted of about 150 people, chiefly well dressed English; in the pew with me there were three English sailor lads without stockings; the pews were all neat, and open to the public. In the litany, after the prayer for our Royal Family, a prayer was introduced for the Royal Family of the Netherlands; before the general thanksgiving, was introduced a prayer for persons at sea, altered from the first in the forms to be used at sea, as inserted in the prayer-book. The 19th and 106th psalms, new version, were sung & tunes St. James's and Cannon. We had a sermon of 15 minutes in length, against profane swearing.

On leaving Church, I crossed one of the canals in a ferry-boat, in company with at least twenty English gentlemen and ladies; the fare was about 2-3rds of a farthing, but the thoroughfare is so great, that a ferryman may earn 5s. in an hour. The value of a stiver is about a penny; there are copper coins worth about 1-16th of a stiver; silver coins, like bad sixpences, worth two stivers; silver coins worth 5½ stivers, others worth 11, and others worth a florin or guilder, rather more than two francs. The Sunday was strictly observed, all the shops were shut, and no windmills were going.

At two o'clock I went to the Scotch Chapel; it was thinly attended, not more than 100 in congregation, though the place would hold 500; about 100 spitting pots were placed in an anteroom for the men; smoking in chapel is not unusual, but spitting is indispensable. There are distinct seats for Captains, Mates, and Sailors, all billeted. When I entered the Chapel, the first hymn had been sung, and the preacher was in the prayer before sermon. His matter was superior to his manner: he had a broad Scotch dialect; his subject was, the Angel presenting a censer of incense with the prayers of all Saints before the altar. (Rev. c. viii. v. 3.) From this text at Antwerp a priest would have contrived to shew the propriety of employing saints and angels as the medium of our intercessions, but the honest Scotchman managed it very dif-

differently. After sermon the preacher or clerk gave out from the Scotch paraphrase, "Behold the glories of the Lamb," to Irish tune, and after prayer another hymn to Easter hymn tune. The women sing agreeably. They have also a collection of hymns to English tunes. There are large quarto bibles in every pew, and the people turn to the texts quoted in sermon, just as in Scotland.

After he had finished, I went to St. Lawrence's; the Church was full in the morning. There were chairs in the centre of the nave, and pews on the sides; about 30 children were baptised.—After prayer, there was singing with the organ to a fine old dismal minor-key psalm tune; the organ in this Church is a mere skeleton. About 28 years ago they began to build an enormous organ, to rival that at Haarlem. The Revolution interrupted its progress; only the positive or choir organ is finished, but this is quite loud enough, and is sweet and agreeable. The case of the great organ, if filled with pipes, as originally intended, would pour out such a volume of sound, as would threaten to bring down the Church and part of the town. On the whole, the English services, and the English manners of the place, made me feel at home, notwithstanding 200 miles of sea intervene between Rotterdam and Yorkshire. The men and women are not in general what we should call Dutch built; there is as large a proportion of thin and slim young persons as in England. The women are generally little and thin, but now and then we meet with Dutch women of a clumsy unshapely genuine Dutch form, such as is never seen in England. This clumsiness often appears in young women, and even in children; whether it is wearing out by intermixture in marriages with the English, French, and Germans, or from whatever cause, I do not think the number of clumsies is more than a twentieth of the whole. The women frequently adorn their heads with caps of gold under their ordinary caps, and to the gold plates, large pendant ornaments are fixed. But these are not worn by the higher classes, who copy the English and French mode of dressing. English is as much spoken here as French; the waiters at the Inns speak English best

of the two, and there are English boarding-schools in the town. The learning our language forms an ordinary part of education. Our Inn is a very good one, and the cooking approaches nearly to the English; the meat is better fed and flavoured than in France, and is cooked naturally and without the previous extraction of its juices; to-day we had a very good joint of "Calf's flesh" at dinner; the potatoes are boiled as in England, and the butter is melted à l'Anglais.

Monday, September 7.—This morning we took a walk through the principal streets. There are no handsome public buildings in Rotterdam; the people seem content with making money, and do not lay it out in show, yet there are many large substantial houses belonging to merchants and traders. The trade of this place, which was reduced to nothing by the war and exactions of the French, has revived astonishingly. It is a better port than Amsterdam, because it communicates more readily with the sea. The Gemeenland house is the place where Mr. and Mrs. Bonaparte were lodged during their visit in 1811, and subsequently the Emperor Alexander.

There were several hospitals and charitable institutions in Rotterdam before the Revolution, but their property was in the public funds, which were confiscated, and they appear to be in general in an impoverished state; there is an Oudemannehuis and an old woman's house, &c.

We met two funerals; the corpses were placed in open cars, with a black canopy under a pall; the driver wore an enormous puritanical slouched hat, and a broad white band to his cravat, reaching down to the bottom of his waistcoat. There were no mourners; probably a Dutch trader would think it a waste of time to attend upon the dead, who can be of no profit to him. The custom of placing reflecting mirrors outside the windows is almost universal.

We have had no inquiries here about passports, nor any demand of our names, &c. It seems as if the jealousy of the Government was chiefly as to the population of the newly-acquired dominions of Brabant and Flanders. There was rain last night, and this morning is cool
and

and fine; the wind continues very unfair for England. The Court spends one year at the Hague and the other at Brussels, that they may give no jealousy to either part of their dominions; they are just removing to Brussels.

At the Passport-Office at Brussels we observed them visiting the passports of Lord Clancarty, the English Ambassador to the Court. An Englishman is not much an object of attention in Rotterdam; he passes nearly unnoticed, as being so common a sight; but on the passage to the Hague, the children, who are very importunate beggars, call out in English, "*I say*, God bless the King of England." By the bye, this commencement of the sentence with, "*I say*," is so frequent with Englishmen, that it has been introduced into a caricature; and I remember hearing an Englishman at a coffee-house in Paris, call out, when twilight was coming on, "*I say*, *Garsong*, *Lumede* *Chandle*." This had the desired effect.

We took an early dinner, and at two embarked on one of the *treschuyts* or packet boats, which set off every hour to Delft and the Hague. They hold about forty persons, have cabins and a clean deck; they are drawn by one horse, and proceed at the rate of four miles an hour; at the opposite end of the boat were several Dutch farmers, in brown jackets and canonical hats; they looked like shabby priests; they all had pipes. We saw a great number of summer houses and pleasure gardens, of which the Dutch are fond; the summer or pleasure houses are called *lust houses*; they are always on the brink of the water, generally on canals, but often on stagnant stinking sluices.

We passed through regiments of windmills; these are used for a variety of purposes, for sawing, grinding snuff, draining low lands by throwing water over into canals, &c. but the mills of this last description have a holiday this summer. There being no falls of water to turn mills nor fuel to make fires, what is done in England by water and steam, must be done here by wind.

We had a view of Rotterdam; nothing was to be seen but houses and ship masts, and the great Church

towering above them. The country on both sides, except when gardens intervened, was extensive rich green pastures, unclosed for miles, and covered with cattle.

We passed the village of Skydam, where Hollands is distilled; the Geneva at Rotterdam is excellent, well-flavoured, and captivating. The roads, as in the Isle of Ely and our Eastern Fens, run along the embankments; they have no materials, and are not used for the conveyance of goods. We saw no carts or waggons, but some light travelling carriages; we were conveyed to the place of embarkation in a hackney coach as clean as any of Moss's.

At 4 o'clock we arrived at DELFT, the place where delph plates were originally made. It is a town with about 15,000 inhabitants, neatly built, and intersected with canals. There are two handsome Gothic Churches of brick; one of the towers leans dangerously, and in England would furnish many with an excuse for not going to Church.

At Delft we disembarked, and walked about a mile through the town to a new point of embarkation. The whole fare from Rotterdam, to the Hague was about 1*d.* per mile. The second part of the road was dull, and inclosed by shrubberies and gardens.

It was exactly six when we arrived at the Hague, 13 miles from Rotterdam; the boats always arrive within a few minutes of the same time.

As we are now preparing for our return to England, our Journal of a "*Tour on the Continent*" must finally conclude. X.

MR. URBAN,

April 2.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 64, has no doubt correctly enumerated the quarterings on the Bouchier Chair; the last, that of Louvaine, was quartered by Henry Earl of Essex in right of Eleanor, the daughter and heir of Sir John de Louvaine, the wife of Henry's great great grandfather William, Lord Bouchier 9. ob. A.D. 1365. But for the proper coat of Louvaine, which was Gules, a fess Argent, inter ten billets Or, your Correspondent has substituted one, which, with the colours he assigns to it, I may venture to say was never appropriate to any family; it

it is probable, that the billets might have been set so close together as to have given the field the appearance of being chequy.

The size of the original pannel is supposed (p. 66) to have been too small for the admission of the tincture lines; but it must be remembered, that the mode of distinguishing colours by engraven marks, was not invented until centuries after the date of the Chair.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

THE objection to the Novel of the "Monastery," founded upon the agency of a Spirit, has incited in me the true curiosity of a Village Gossip, that of making sagacious discoveries in other people's affairs; and, under the influence of that curiosity, why may I not apply it, where I shall not at least do mischief.

The Spirit of the "Monastery" I consider as a poetical melo-dramatic apparition. It certainly is not a contemptible common ghost, doing nothing else, but, in elegance of phraseology, putting his Majesty's subjects in bodily fear, and performing the office of Sudorificks and Catharticks. It is a grand pantomimical Fairy, a She-Merlin with all the graces and grandeur of a Minerva, uniting with it a picturesque and oracular deportment, better than that of Mentor in Telemachus. He is in fact an old Justice of the Peace in a Wig; uttering sage laws to his son, a good kind of lad, who has just got a commission in the Militia. I do not say this from any disrespect for Mother Shipton, or the Weird Sisters, all of whom are very clever in their way; but because I consider Romance as Epic Poetry in prose, and the latter Witches to be sublime, — a quality, which can by no means be ascribed to Mothers Shipton and Nixon, mere dealers in unintelligible mystery only, not the double-entenders of the professed oracles. The French have set us an example of vindicating our National pretensions, in this, as in other respects; and I shall only observe, that I consider their celebrated Nostradamus (whose ponderous folio I have many years ago perused) to be a mere dry stick, neither childish enough for the nursery, or domestic enough for the fire-

side of our Grandmothers. The Prophecies are an insipid collection of mysterious common-place verses, without that grand source of the sublime in this way, a terrified latent agency, which has the same intellectual operation, as that of consummate darkness, an impression which no man despises, unless he is drunk. I think, therefore, that Merlin was a conjuror, half-sublime, half-legendary (and of course also unintelligible, that being a necessary safeguard,) the Beadle of the British Bards; and Mother Shipton a spectacted old dame, adapted to anile understandings. By this I would not depreciate, the blessed domestic maternal characters of our Joans and our Mauds, in their mob-caps, whose souls were devoted to their pert children and their romping grand-children. Be it that they were sometimes peevish, that their infirmities grew upon them; they had the noblest affection of Nature, the parental soul of the common father of us all; and though they did believe in Ghosts and Prophecies, they had no affected sentimentality; none of Joseph Surface's mere French Plate, but the pure gold of Nature, which the furnace of age had sublimated of all the dross of passion. They were real wives and real mothers. Holy be their memories, and happy their hallowed spirits! •

But to return. It is evident, that since the demolition of that Brothel, fitted up in taste, which characterized the Mythologic Pantheon, our Epic Poets have had only allegorical personages to supply their places. I do not think that Virgil himself has succeeded in this point. His Fame is as unpicturesque as the Diana of Ephesus, a statue full of *bubbies* (I use the vulgar term, to show its monstrosity) viz. a sow humanized, The Chaos of Milton is indeed finely drawn; but he is merely an imbecile old man, in his dotage, with the touches of a Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sin is a phantom, composed of the distilled essence of disgust, a strumpet of deformed person, fit only for a drunken scurrier to look at. Spenser's old care the Blacksmith, is as such not dignified. His Despair is human. It was for Shakspeare to clothe his ideal personages with the gratifying or the sublime. The Greek delicacy of taste, as exhibited

hibited in Anacreon, and the Anthologin, the playful hilarity, the pleasurable essence, defecated from sensuality, the perpetual feeling of innocence and happiness is personified in Ariel; and though Ghosts are more vindictive than altogether suits the Christian System, on the admitted doctrine of Final Retribution, yet there is a nobleness in the fine poetical conception, that there may be a blackness of crime, which will call even the dead from their graves, and cause even Almighty elevation and paternity to visit Wickedness by Miracle. To come to the point. Will any Critic of taste, or genius, in an art of which effect is the very soul, the very cause of interest, say, that certain dramas should not be actuated by this sort of clock-work; that the Ghost could be omitted in Hamlet, or the Weird Sisters in Macbeth. Would not even these fine plays become thin venison without fat, boiled mutton without capers, and dinners without wine; all homely allusions, but much to the purpose.

In short, if a work be purposely fictitious and imaginary, I see no rational objection to the introduction of any thing supernatural, if it be of fine effect and in harmony. It augments ideas of novelty. There is a horrible grandeur in some of the Spirits of Lord Byron. They have no such faculty as Memory. The future is to them as the past. They never forget record or conjecture. They know all,—past, present, and to come. Such sublime elevation would be lost in the Art of Poetry, if it was limited to mere humanity. What is Milton's "*Paradise Lost?*"

Yours, &c. SPECTRO PHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

A VERY interesting and valuable work has recently been published by Mr. Taylor of Norwich, entitled "*Index Monasticus*," with the execution of which, as it respects the printing, the engraving, and the admirable arrangement of its contents, I am particularly pleased. Judging from the list of authorities he has placed at the commencement of his work, that he is a reader of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I shall take the liberty, with your permission, of making a few remarks upon two or

three particular parts, to which I request his attention.

Among the temporalities with which Hempton Priory was endowed, Mr. Taylor has mentioned the manor of Toftes; and I apprehend that a part only of that manor belonged to the priory, as it does not appear that any of the family of De Plazy were benefactors, who, it is unquestionable, were lords of the manor of Toftes at the foundation of the priory, and continued so till their name became extinct, by the death of Sir John de Plazy, in the year 1389. The manor afterwards belonged to the Howards, and was finally added to the estate of Sir Roger Townshend.

The list of Gilds or Fraternities would have been more complete, had it contained an additional column, with the year of their foundation (or as many as are known), and likewise of their suppression; for the last Act of Henry VIII. was not put into immediate execution, as I think Camden mentions that some of the Gilds were in existence in his time.

I observe that Mr. Taylor has given a list of those monasteries in other counties which had temporalities in the kingdom of East Anglia (to which district the work is the "*Index Monasticus*,") with a list of the parishes in which those temporalities were situated. This is a useful and important addition; and were the same plan adopted through the whole work, it would have given the most perfect view of the extent of Monkish influence and power, that I think can be produced at this distance of time. But the endowments of the abbeys and priories, situated as the above-named district, are stated in too general terms. The names of but few places in which they had possessions temporal or spiritual, are mentioned; either only two or three names, with an &c. as in the instance of Hempton Priory, or the number of parishes and advowsons, as in the instance of Peterstone Priory, are inserted.

I have been led to consult this valuable "*Index*," in consequence of an attempt I lately made to compile a History of Toftes in the hundred of Gallow, in the county of Norfolk, for the gratification of a friend. I found
a few

a few blanks in the history, a circumstance, I dare say, not uncommon, but which, perhaps, Mr. Taylor, or some one of your Antiquarian Correspondents, can fill up. I will state them under the form of queries; and if only some of them can be answered, I shall be obliged by those being answered, if only two or three of them.

Which of the family of De Playz did Earl Warren put in possession of the manor of Toftes?

This manor, in 1526, was divided between John Lord Latimer and Sir Anthony Wingfield. To whom did they sell it or bequeath it?

When were the three Gilds in this parish founded, and are there any documents in existence respecting them?

For what purpose was the beacon in this parish, by whom was it erected, and when was it taken down?

Was the presentation to the vicarage given to Lewes Priory by Earl Warren?

In what way did the presentation descend to the Duke of Norfolk and to Mrs. Farmer?

Who was Mr. Hugh Rothwell, who presented in 1575 and 1583?

Did he purchase the advowson of Mrs. Farmer, and did he sell or bequeath it to the Clifton's?

What twelve parishes were in the deanery of Toftes?

Are the names of any of the Deans on record besides the two mentioned by Parkin? A. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Lewes, May 4.*
YOUR Correspondent J. B. N. (in vol. XC. ii. 608), states himself to be much pleased with the Collection of Worcestershire Biography by Mr. Chambers, from which he has made certain extracts relative to the preservers of Charles the Second. Mr. C. quotes as his authority, Mr. Green's History, who seems, by the trouble he took (though I think not very successfully), to have been extremely desirous of ascertaining what part of the Pendrill family, so justly celebrated for their fidelity to the King, were then in existence. Whether Mr. Green's impression that the family was neglected is just or not, it will be difficult to determine: but I most decidedly agree with him, that "it is a pity, however, that in any kingdom those who have deserved so

well should be forgotten." And, therefore, should either of the works reach a future edition, I shall contribute with pleasure some particulars respecting one branch of the family, which in either case will have the benefit of being introduced by the means of your valuable Miscellany to the notice of such of your readers as have taken an interest in their fate.

What follows will correct the erroneous opinion of Mr. John Pendrill of Birmingham, who has observed, "that he believes himself to be the only descendant in the male line."—There is now living in this town, a Mr. John Martin Pendrill, a man of respectable character, who has a family; his father, Mr. John Pendrill, resides at East Bourne, in this county: the father of the latter also, John Pendrill, was a surgeon and apothecary, settled at Alfriston (Sussex), soon after the battle of Culloden. This family or branch of the Pendrills consider themselves as the lineal descendants of Mr. Richard Pendrill, called by the facetious Monarch, *Trusty Dick*. Mr. John Pendrill, of East Bourne, succeeded, and has long received a pension of one hundred marks per annum, which is a clear proof of the identity of family, and also, I conceive, answers the query of "Who last enjoyed the pension?"

If the before-mentioned circumstances should attract the notice of any of your Readers who may be kindly disposed to interfere, in order that the pension of 100 marks of Mr. J. Pendrill of East Bourne, may be made up to 100*l.* it might be the cause of advancing a family of whom their Sovereign once was proud. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen sq. June 2.*

ON the East side of Ray-street, Clerkenwell, I observed a Pump in a break of the wall of a house a few paces towards the North, nearly opposite Mutton-hill, with the following Inscription on a cast iron tablet, which forms a front of the Pump case. This well originally gave name to the parish of Clerkenwell, in which this Pump stands.

"A. D. 1800.

William Bound, } Churchwardens.
Joseph Bird, }
For the better accommodation
of the neighbourhood,

this

this Pump was removed to the spot where it now stands;

The spring by which it is supplied is situated four feet Eastward; and round it, as History informs us, the parish clerks of London in remote ages annually performed sacred Plays; that custom caused it to be denominated Clerks'-well, and from which this parish derived its name.

The water was greatly esteemed by the Prior and Brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Benedictine Nuns in the neighbourhood."

The water of this well was suffered to run to waste for many years, until the parishioners caused it to be inclosed, and the before-mentioned Pump erected for the use of the inhabitants.

The Priory alluded to in the Inscription, formerly stood on the site of the present Church, and was founded by Jordan Bristet, a rich Baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to his chaplain 14 acres of land in a field belonging to Clerk's or Clerkenwell, where he built the Nunnery also alluded to in the Inscription, which he dedicated to the honour of God and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and placed therein a certain number of black Nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, in whom and their successors it continued till their suppression in 1539. Some time after the dissolution, the ground became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who, having been created Duke of Newcastle, built a large brick mansion on the North-west side of the Church, which was for many years called Newcastle House; but this house has been long since pulled down, and the site covered with modern buildings.

The church belonging to the old Priory not only served the Nuns as a place of worship, but also the neighbouring inhabitants, and was made parochial after the dissolution of the monastery, when it was dedicated to St. James the Less. It is styled in the old records "*Ecclesia Beate Mariæ de fonte Clericorum.*" The old Priory Close still retains the name of "*Clerkenwell Close.*"

A little to the South-east of Clerkenwell Priory, on the present site of St. John's-square, stood the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, which was also founded by Jordan Bristet and Muriel his wife, about the year 1100, and suppressed in 1541. W. R.

MR. URBAN, June 3.

AVING observed a Letter in the Number of your Magazine for March last, signed "F.S.A." (p. 232), reflecting upon Mr. Surtees, the Author of the History of Durham, in regard to the execution of the plates of that splendid work, and more especially those plates from drawings by Mr. Turner; viz. Raby Castle, Gilsby, and Elilton, I beg leave, on behalf of the Author, to state, that the management of those plates was left entirely to Mr. Turner himself; he employed his own Artist, and is therefore solely responsible for their failure or success. They were given to Mr. Surtees, in the state they are now before the publick, with the best possible intention. To have refused them, would certainly have given offence to the Noblemen by whom they were presented. F.S.A. *alter.*

MR. URBAN, June 4.

IN addition to the remarks respecting the anachronisms in "Kenilworth," allow me to notice an important one in regard to Shakspeare.

The date of Elizabeth's visit to the Earl of Leicester at Kenilworth was 1575; Shakspeare is there presented to us in the character of a player, and is noticed as such by Leicester. In another part Elizabeth is made to quote the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Now Shakspeare was born in 1564, so that at the time supposed in the Romance, he was only 11 years of age.—His first theatrical engagement was probably entered into about the age of 20, when he found it prudent to retire from Stratford in order to avoid the resentment of Sir Thos. Lucy. His *earliest* play was not (according to the ingenious Mr. Malone) produced till 1589; and it was not till 1592, when the poet had obtained the age of 28, that the play in question was written, though, by the quotation in Kenilworth, we are led to suppose that it was well known to the publick at least seventeen years before that time.

W. C. D.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

71. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford; compiled from the best printed Authorities and original Records, preserved in public Repositories and private Collections: embellished with Views of the most curious Monuments of Antiquities, and illustrated with a Map of the County.* By Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford, Esq. F.S.A. Volume the Second. Folio, pp. 645. Nichols and Son.

THE lovers of Topography in general, and the opulent inhabitants of the County of Hertford in particular, will hail with no small pleasure the publication of another Portion of this elegant Work.

The First Volume was reviewed in 1816 (vol. LXXXVI. i. 425—428); when, amongst other merits, we paid a deserved compliment to the beauty of its embellishments. Highly as the public were then gratified, we venture to predict, they will not be less so with the Plates which are now submitted to their view. Some of these are from drawings by Artists now no more, but their names will long survive; two, the Old Palace at Hatfield, and Rickmersworth Church, are by Mr. T. Hearne, and are charmingly etched by Mr. W. B. Cooke and Mr. John Pye. An antient Monument at Little Munden, drawn by the late Mr. Alexander, forms the subject of a beautiful engraving by Mr. John Le Keux. Three Plates are from drawings by Mr. Clutterbuck: Berkhamstead Church, the Old Palace at King's Langley, and a selection of six Fonts, engraved by Letitia Byrne, J. C. Allen, and E. Blore; they are all tastefully executed. But the greater number of the drawings are by Mr. Edward Blore, an Artist, whom we have of late had frequent occasion to notice, and as often to commend. He has contributed to this Volume charming views of two of the principal Seats in the county, Hatfield Palace and Moore Park Hall, the first engraved by S. Middiman, the other spiritedly etched by Mr. Blore himself: Monuments at Aldenham, Aldbury, St. Peter's, St. Alban's, and at Watton, and particularly an old Piscina at St. Alban's, are all drawn by Mr. Blore, and well engraved by John Byrne, W. GENL. MAG. June, 1821.

Woolnoth, J. Scott, E. Turrell, and J. Le Keux. It was with a sigh for his unhappy fate that we looked at a plate of recumbent figures at Aldenham, most delicately etched by the late Mr. Charles Stothard. We really think it due to these ingenious Artists, thus prominently to have noticed their labours.

Having given an account of the embellishments in the Work (which will, perhaps, be the first part examined by most of its possessors), we proceed to notice the letter-press.

The Volume contains the Hundreds of Hertford and Broadwater, and embraces the history of 43 places, including the large towns of Hertford, Baldock, Berkhamstead, Cheshunt, Hatfield, Stevenage, Welwyn, &c. Under each place the history of the Manor, &c. is given, with an account of the possessors. Pedigrees occur in this volume of more than 120 families, who have been, or are, connected with the County. In this view, this Work cannot fail to be highly interesting to all lovers of Heraldry and minute family history.

As we must necessarily confine our notice to a very small portion of this splendid Volume, we shall by way of specimen select the parish of Cheshunt for a few extracts:

"The name of this place is written in Domesday Survey, and in old Records, Cestrehunt; from which Sir Henry Chauncy conjectures that its name denotes a Castle, which 'might be erected here by the Romans.' Mr. Salmon fixes the station of Duro-lutum at this place, chiefly from the import of its name, and from the visible remains of a fortified camp in a field called Kilsmore, West of Cheshunt-street."

"The Rev. Thomas Leman, also, fixes a Roman station at this place: 'My reason for supposing that there was a Roman town at Cheshunt,' says he, 'is, because in Domesday this place is called Cestre-hunt, and that I do not recollect an instance where this Saxon appellation was used without its marking the prior site of the place so called to have been that of a Roman castrum. The British street, as we have before seen, passes through it, which was afterwards, we know, made use of by the Romans; and its distance of about thirteen miles from London would justify

justify our looking for a station there, as an intermediate post between London and the next station of Ad Fines."

"The parish contains the hamlets of Waltham Cross, Crossbuckle (now Crossbrock and Carbuncle) street, Turners-hill, Cheshunt street, Hamon (now Hammond) street, Applebury-street, Woodgreen, and Cockram's end. The whole parish contains 5542 acres."

"Waltham Cross owes its name to a Cross which stands on the East side of the Turnpike road, and was erected, with several others, by King Edward the First, to perpetuate the remembrance of those places at which the body of his consort Queen Eleanor rested, in its way from Herdeby, in Lincolnshire, for interment at Westminster; which erection, at this place, has been attributed to the circumstance of Waltham Abbey's having obtained the honour of lodging the Queen's body, as a royal and ancient foundation which had been indebted to the munificence of King Edward for many of its benefactions."

This parish is very rich in materials for the Biographer. Under the principal manor of Cheshunt is given an account of its owners, the Earls and Dukes of Britanny, and Earls of Richmond.

The history of the manor of Theobalds will be perused with uncommon interest. It embraces a masterly memoir of its owner the celebrated Lord Treasurer Burghley, with an account of the visits of his Royal Mistress to this mansion.

"It was begun by me with a mean measure, but increased on occasion of her Majesty's often coming."

"On the 27th of July 1564, her Majesty honoured Theobalds with a visit.

"The Queen repeated her visits to this seat in the years 1566, 1571, and in 1572, when she slept here in her progress to Gorhambury, the seat of Sir Nicholas Bacon. She visited here afterwards in the years 1573, 1575, and 1577. In the summer of 1578, before she took her progress into Suffolk and Norfolk, she visited the Lord Compton at his house at Tottenham, from whence she came to Theobalds, and staid there three or four days with the Treasurer. In 1583 she came again with a large retinue, accompanied by the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, the Lord Admiral, Lord Howard, Lord Hudson, Sir Christopher Hatton, and Sir Francis Walsingham. She came here again in 1587. On the 10th of May 1591, she came here from Hackney, and, on her removing from hence on the 20th of the same month conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Treasurer's second son Robert, prepara-

tory to his being advanced to the post of Secretary of State. (Burghley Papers, vol. II. p. 796.) In 1593, the Queen staid here for the space of nine days, and spent some time here again in the succeeding year, and in the year 1596. (Memoirs of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth, pp. 100, 101.) On the 5th of September 1598, she held her court here a few days after the death of Lord Burghley, who was buried on the 29th of August preceding. Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, by Nichols, under the year 1566, vol. I. p. 112."

"In 1589, Lord Burghley lost his wife Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, of Geddy Hall, in Essex, after living with him 43 years. She was a very learned lady, not only in Latin but in the Greek tongue, of which she has left a proof in her letter written in that language, upon the occasion of her presenting a Hebrew Bible to the University of Cambridge. (Strype's Annals, vol. III. pp. 595, 597.) She had read most of the Greek fathers, and was one of the greatest patronesses of learning in her day; having, during her life time maintained, for several years, two Scholars at St. John's College, and having afterwards purchased lands, in the name of the Dean of Westminster, and procured them to be conveyed in perpetuity for their support; besides this, she was remarkable for her charitable disposition, of which we have a proof in her benefactions to this and other parishes."

The future owners of this celebrated place are no less remarkable.

"Lord Burghley was succeeded in the possession of the mansion and estate of Theobalds, by his second son Sir Robert Cecil, who continued to make it the place of his residence. Soon after the death of Queen Elizabeth, he had the honour of entertaining her successor King James the First in his way from Scotland, which is celebrated in a poem by John Savile; upon which occasion, the King made divers nobles of Scotland of his Privy Council. In the year 1606, he entertained King James, the First and Frederick the Third, King of Denmark. The King having become enamoured of this place, from its proximity to an extensive tract of open country favourable to the diversion of hunting, his favourite amusement, he prevailed upon his minister to exchange it with him for his palace of Hatfield, in this County."

"The King having obtained possession of this place enlarged the park, by taking in part of the adjoining chase, and surrounded it with a wall of brick measuring ten miles in circumference. The King spent most of his leisure hours in pursuing the diversions which this place afforded, and died here on the 27th of March 1623.

"King

"King Charles the First resided occasionally at this palace, where the petition from both Houses of Parliament was presented to him in the month of February 1642; after which, he set out from thence to put himself at the head of the army. The Manor of Theobalds continued vested in the Crown until King Charles the Second, by his letter-patent, dated the 14th of February, in the 13th year of his reign, granted to

"George Monk duke of Albermarle, in fee, the Manors of Theobalds otherwise Tongs, Clay's Clerkes, Darcy's, Cross Brooke, and Cullins, in Cheshunt; together with Cheshunt otherwise Brantingshall Park."

A good memoir of the Duke of Albermarle is here given:

"Upon the death of the Duke of Albermarle this Manor became vested in his only son and successor Christopher, and by divers conveyances and limitations afterwards became vested in

"Ralph duke of Montagu, who married the Duke of Albermarle's widow, who had it for her life. In the year 1736, they were sold by John duke of Montagu to

"Letitia Thornhill, upon the trusts of the wills of her father Sir Robert Thornhill, and of his son her brother Robert Thornhill; and in consequence of the deaths of Robert and of his sisters Frances and the above Letitia Thornhill, without issue, this estate, under the above trusts, descended to Sarah, wife of Richard Cromwell, esq. one of the sons of Major Henry Cromwell, and to Eleanor Hinde, widow, her sister, who were the daughters and co-heiresses of Eleanor Gatton, the wife of Ebenezer Gatton, esq. the surviving sister of the above Sir Robert Thornhill; from which Sarah Cromwell, her moiety, and also Mrs. Hinde's moiety under the limitations of her will, descended finally to Sarah Cromwell's three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Letitia Cromwell, who by their wills devised it to their cousin Oliver Cromwell, esq. the present possessor."

In thus tracing the history of the Manor of Theobalds, it cannot fail to strike the Reader as singular, that it should so soon have passed from the possession of the Restorer of Monarchy in England, into the hands of the immediate Descendant of its most successful Opponent. This gentleman, Oliver Cromwell, esq. is the great-great-grandson of the Protector, and has recently published Memoirs of his celebrated ancestor*. A very ample pedigree of the Cromwell

family is here given, with a good account of Richard Cromwell, who was proclaimed Lord Protector in 1658; was deposed the year following; and died in his 86th year at Cheshunt, in 1712, more than half a century after he had been deprived of what to him were truly the cares of government.

We must now take our leave of Mr. Clutterbuck for the present, heartily wishing him health, and success in the prosecution of his Third Volume, on the completion of which he will no doubt reflect with pleasure, as it will hand down his name in honourable connection with his native county, to the latest posterity.

72. *General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine, from the year 1787 to 1818, both inclusive. With a Prefatory Introduction, descriptive of the Rise and Progress of the Magazine, with Anecdotes of the Projectors and his early Associates. By John Nichols, F.S.A. Lond. Edm. and Perth. Vol. III. pp. 624. Vol. IV. pp. 636. Nichols and Son.*

[Reviewed by an Old Correspondent.]

MIND enjoys its bottle as well as Sense, and we know not where it will meet with wine of a finer vintage than at the *Johnson's Head*. In body and flavour the liquor is unrivalled; and we tope on with the gratifying reflection, that we go to bed better and wiser.

The Gentleman's Magazine is the Classical soil upon which the Farnesian Hercules of English Literature—SAMUEL JOHNSON, first exhibited his heroic form. Although his greater exploits were insulated and detached acts of mightiness and glory, yet, here in his repose, we behold the smiles of conscious power; and the scornful stamp of the Giant foot, with which he crushed the insects that would crawl up and sting him.

In the Preface to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1788, here reprinted, p. xxv. is one of these lighter motions, at which we even start with alarm.

"It is plain, from the conduct of Writers of the first class, that they have esteemed it no derogation from their characters to defend themselves against the censures of Ignorance or the calumnies of Envy. It is not reasonable to suppose, that they always judged their adversaries worthy of a formal confutation, but they concluded it not prudent to neglect the feeblest attacks; they knew that such men have often done hurt, who had not abilities to do good; that the weakest hand, if not timely disarmed, may stab a Hero in his sleep;

* Since the above was written, this worthy gentleman has paid the debt of Nature. See our present Obituary.

sleep; that a worm, however small, may destroy a Fleet in the acorn; and that Citadels, which have defied armies, have been blown up by rats."

We cannot forbear adding another specimen under the year 1739, as characteristic as the former.

"It is with a mixture of compassion and indignation, that we condescend to continue the dispute with the Authors and Publishers of the London Magazine. To be engaged in a contest with such antagonists, as it is no honour to overcome, is very disgusting; and what honour can be gained by writing against those who cannot read? There may, indeed, be some use in this mock controversy. We may, perhaps, be better prepared for a defence, if some able Adversary should at any time attack us; as the Roman Soldiers in time of peace used to preserve their dexterity by discharging their javelins at a post." P. lxxix.

With whatever modesty it would become us, as far as concerns our own labours, to speak of the Gentleman's Magazine, we have still the common right of all men to be gratified with approbation, and to consult our interest in thus inviting confidence and satisfaction. Johnson knew that our Work had its appropriate manner—that of Scholars and Gentlemen, who mix with the better orders of Society. A disinclination to theorize and disclaim, is the valuable result of experience and wisdom. On this account we do not see that the works of the first men abound in common-place, because they will not write without ideas. Nor do they like unsatisfactory researches, or indulge that propensity to generalize, which frequently betrays the writing of those who for want of a regular education, know nothing of the modes and standards of composition upon particular subjects. Scholars fully instructed in deep and serious points of knowledge, often professional with them, recreate themselves frequently in expatiating upon questions of Life, Business, or the Arts and Sciences of elegant accomplishments. In what Miscellany, conducted upon the principles of Sectaries, will be found any allusion to the knowledge, in which a Gentleman likes to be versed, who abhors the endless worrying of Politics, Religion, and Contracted Ideas? Upon this principle of consulting the taste of good Society, is the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE appropriately con-

ducted; and if, among the splendid edifices of modern Journalism, we appear singly in the style of our own National Architecture, we should be proud to denominate our venerable Miscellany, the Westminster Abbey of Periodical Literature, where are preserved the Monuments of the Departed Great, in Genius and Learning; where the sculpture of Science is exhibited, both in playfulness and solemnity; and the portrait, developed by the character and physiognomy, as it appears out of the garb of state, and the set, formal visage, usual upon the Bench or in the Pulpit. It was a respectability, which we owe to the manner and plan, that extorted the following tribute of Johnson.

"The Gentleman's Magazine," says Boswell, "had attracted the notice and esteem of Johnson, in an eminent degree, before he came to London, as an adventurer in Literature. He told me, that when he first saw St. John's Gate, the place where that deservedly popular Miscellany was originally printed, he beheld it with reverence."

Of the original Projector, EDWARD CAVE, as he was the introducer of these Miscellanies in this country, it may truly be said he was a National Benefactor; for who can estimate the amount of knowledge and improvement, resulting from this easy form of access, and wide extent of diffusion?

What the Bard is to the Hero, the Antiquary (the Hierophant of Time) is to numerous excellent persons, who have no claims upon Fame, but many upon Heaven. History may not dip her pen in the golden ink of Imagination, and its letters may not be formed in Flourishes, but Envy will not deface its unornamented style of sober Truth. Envy, in the fulness of its conceit and affectation, contents itself with supercilious contempt; and the piety of the Relation or the Friend may find in our pages eulogies of departed worth, from which the self-tormenting fiend, whom death alone disarms, will no longer detract.

Most venerable is the feeling which mankind attaches to a learned man, bending under the weight of years,—a park-tree with its upper branches just becoming leafless; the last tree of a Vista, where Philosophers have promenaded, and under whose majestic arms they converse in shade. Such

is our industrious and deeply-respected Friend, the venerable Patriarch of Archæology, who, by the patient pursuit of Microscopical Biography, has exhibited to the world what Hogarth was. Only a modern Antiquary can persuade Time to be loquacious; and we should have known the birth-place, the character, and private life of HOMER, had JOHN NICHOLS then existed. "Patience and perseverance," says Madame de Genlis, "are the grand duties of life;" and in these grand duties, applied to Literature, pass the lives of those learned men, who write not only to inform, but to preserve. In the same spirit is compiled this Introduction, which is both curious and interesting, where Cave fiddles and Johnson dances; and where less worthy Authors appear, like the transformed companions of Ulysses in the grotto of Circe.

. In p. lii. of Vol. III. (Preface) l. 5 from bottom, omit the commas before and after 'puer.';—Omit 'm.';—and in the next line, read 'Farcus.'

73. *A complete List of the Plates and Woodcuts in the Gentleman's Magazine, from its Commencement in the year 1731 to 1818 inclusive, and an alphabetical Index thereto.* 8vo. 236 pp. Nichols and Son.

FOR this very accurate and useful List, the publick are indebted to Charles St. Barbe, jun. Esq. F.S.A. a gentleman who has made Prints his particular research.

"The List and Index were compiled by Mr. ST. BARBE, for ease of reference to the Set of the Magazine in his own Library; but he having handsomely permitted the Publishers to make what use they pleased of them, they doubt not the publick will gladly avail themselves of the labours of the worthy and very ingenious Compiler."

The Preface then unfolds the Plan used in this compilation; which will doubtless be considered by our Readers as a valuable accompaniment to their sets of the Magazine.

Prefixed to the volume is a Portrait of Mr. Ayscough, who compiled the first Two Volumes of the Series of General Indexes, of which this forms the Fifth.

"A Memoir of this useful Pioneer of Literature will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1804; which was enlarged in the 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. IX. pp. 54—56.

"The remains of this benevolent Divine were interred in the cemetery belonging to the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, behind the Foundling Hospital; where a monument was erected to his memory at the expence of John Martin Marriott and E. D. Batson, esquires, two gentlemen who highly respected him; with the following just and elegant inscription, by the Rev. Thomas Maurice, his Associate at the British Museum:

"To the memory of
the Rev. SAMUEL AYSCOUGH, F.S.A.
one of the Librarians
of the British Museum,

who died Oct. 30th, 1804, in his 60th year.
Shall he whose tears for suffering virtue
flow'd,

Whose heart with every social feeling
To friendless want his little all who gave,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the oblivious grave?
Though virtuous fame all monuments sur-
pass,

The breathing sculpture, and recording
Afflicted Friendship, to thy memory just,
Bids this fair tablet shade thy honour'd
dust,

And let a distant age, more grateful know,
That Modest Worth and Ayscough rest
below.

T. MAURICE.
Erected by two Friends, I. M. M.
E. D. B."

74. *A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany.* By the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, F.R.S. S. A. London, 1821, 3 vols. super-royal 8vo Payne and Foss.

IN our last Number we briefly noticed the appearance of these magnificent and interesting volumes; reserving, for a future occasion, a more particular account of their multifarious contents. We shall now, therefore, commence our labours in a somewhat systematic manner, by an analysis of the contents of each volume; with extracts and observations, so interwoven, that he who runs may read—and he who reads, we would fain hope, may understand and be instructed. One further preliminary remark we would beg leave to submit, and it is this—that, equally discarding every thing in the shape of coarse and indiscriminate censure, and nauseous and unqualified praise, we would wish to adhere strictly to the *title* of our Magazine, and make our critique as *gentlemanly* as possible.

One word more only, by way of prelude, as to the *Engravings*. They are certainly of the most exquisite and perfect kind; and have, we fear, seduced

seduced the author into a labyrinth of expence, from which it will require all his ingenuity and energy to disentangle himself. When these Plates shall be *destroyed*, and we apprehend destroyed they must be—we can hardly conceive a more enviable treasure, in the book-way, than the volumes under consideration. We shall notice these plates again, although cursorily, in the course of our analysis.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin started upon his *Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour*, on the 14th of April, 1818; when, “commending the precious inhabitants of his little brick tenement to the especial care of heaven, till his return,” he left home with Mr. George Lewis and his Son. The former is described as “an artist of singular merit and amiable manners, selected to accompany the author for the purpose of taking views, or of making copies of what might be deemed curious and precious in art.” In his preface, indeed, at page viii., Mr. Dibdin takes a retrospective view of Mr. Lewis’s labours—equally honourable to himself and the artist.

The travellers land at Dieppe; stay there about three days, and set off for Rouen by the Diligence. At Dieppe we have the first glimpse of some of the graphic treasures in these volumes, although the vignette, prefixed to the first letter, has uncommon merit in its way. The *Crucifix at Dieppe* is beautifully engraved by Mr. E. Finden; but it strikes us, unless our memories be treacherous, that it is rather too high. The account of Dieppe, which occupies about 30 pages, is richly besprinkled with copper plates, of the nicest execution, descriptive of the manners and customs of the lower classes of people—and especially of the fish-women. One or two of these plates might surely have been spared; but, that of the *Chateau d’Arques*, in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, is perhaps unrivalled of its kind. Of the date of this Castle, Mr. Dibdin, like preceding travellers, comes to no very satisfactory conclusion. “If the eye (says he) were to be considered as a correct judge, this venerable pile, composed of hard flint stone, intermixed with brick (but not in layers, after the Roman fashion of uniting these two materials), would perhaps claim precedence, on the score of antiquity, over

every other relic of the middle ages.” At Rouen, our traveller “rubs his eyes, and fancies he is dreaming, on being carried through the streets of this old-fashioned place; or that, by some secret talismanic touch, he is absolutely mingling with human beings, and objects of art, at the commencement of the XVIth century—so very curious, and out of the common routine of things, is almost every object connected with this place.”

At Rouen, to the description of which Mr. Dibdin has devoted nearly 150 pages of his work, we have accounts, and graphic representations, of Cathedrals, Streets, Monuments, and interiors and exteriors of “what is likely to amuse the virtuoso. The Plates of the *South Transept of the Cathedral*, and of the *Rue du Bac*, are among the most expensive and magnificent in the publication; especially the former by *H. Le Keux*, which we conceive can have no superior. At Rouen, Mr. Dibdin enters upon his task as a *Bibliographer*. When the Public Library is open he is there, with his pen and paper, making memoranda or fac similes, while Mr. Lewis is pent up, on the first floor of a liqueur-shop, in completing his beautiful drawing of the South transept of the Cathedral. Again, when the Public Library is closed, our Author is groping about old alleys, courts, by-ways, and book-stalls: “being (as he says of himself) like old Harry Dyson, of a strange, prying, and inquisitive genius in the matter of books.” The whole arcana of the *Bibliothèque D’Euse* is laid open by him; and some of his specimens of *Catechisms*, and vulgar ballads, are exceedingly curious and amusing. But the method of teaching “*Catechisms* of a higher order, or *Church Catechisms*,” is illustrated by the following pleasing and truly original anecdote:

“Both the Cathedral and the Abbey of St. Ouen have numerous side Chapels. Within these side Chapels are collected, on stated days of the week, the young of both sexes. They are arranged in a circle. A priest, in his white robes, is seated, or stands, in the centre of them. He examines, questions, corrects, or commends, as the opportunity calls for. His manner is winning and persuasive. His action is admirable. The lads shew him great respect, and are rarely rude or seen to laugh. Those who answer well, and pay
the

the greater attention, receive, with words of commendation, gentle pats upon the head—and I could not but consider the blush, with which this mark of favour was usually received, as so many presages of future excellence in the youth. I once witnessed a most determined catechetical lecture of girls; who might be called, in the language of their matrimonial catechism, 'des grandes filles.' It was on an evening in the Chapel of Our Lady in St. Owen's Abbey, that this examination took place. Two elderly priests attended. The responses of the females were as quick as they were correct; the eye being always invariably fixed upon the pavement, accompanied with a gravity and even piquancy of expression. A large group of mothers, with sundry spectators, were in attendance,—and perceiving we were English, both teachers and pupils seemed to exert themselves with greater energy. At length a question was put, to which a supposed incorrect response was given. It was repeated, and the same answer followed. The priest hesitated: something like vexation was kudling in his cheek, while the utmost calmness and confidence seemed to mark the countenance of the examinant. The attendant mothers were struck with surprise. A silence for one minute ensued. The question related to the 'Holy Spirit.' The priest gently approached the girl, and softly articulated—'Mais, ma chère, considérez un peu,'—and repeated the question. 'Mon pere, (yet more softly rejoined the pupil) j'ai bien considérée, et je crois que c'est comme je vous l'ai déjà dit.' The priest crossed his hands upon his breast...brought down his eye brows in a thinking mood...and turning quickly round to the girl, addressed her in the most affectionate tone of voice—'Ma petite,—tu as bien dit; et j'avois tort.' I shall never forget the expression of the girl. She curtsied, blushed...and with eyes, from which tears seemed ready to start, surveyed the circle of spectators...caught the approving glance of her mother, and sunk triumphantly upon her chair—with the united admiration of teachers, companions, parents and spectators! The whole was conducted with the most perfect propriety; and the pastors did not withdraw till they were fairly exhausted. Candour obliges one to confess that this reciprocity of zeal, on the part of master and pupil, is equally creditable to both parties—and especially serviceable to the cause of religion and morality."

Among the vignette embellishments, those of the *Champ de drap d'Or*, and of some "*castellated remains*," struck us as particularly curious and faithful. From Rouen, Mr. Dibdin starts, on a fine summer-looking

day, for *Havre*: but before we reach Havre, our attention is rivetted to three beautifully picturesque plates of a *Distant View of Rouen, Caudebec from the Heights, and Montmorency Castle*. The celebrated *Abbey of Jumièges* is visited, and described with great emotion. After our travellers had eaten their dinner of cold fowl, and partaken of a bottle of *vin ordinaire*—sitting upon a grass-green hillock, within the interior of the Chancel, and about "three yards from the spot in which Agnes Sorel (the Mistress of Charles VII.) lay entombed"—while a thunder-storm was sailing about them—they learnt, from the villagers, the following intelligence respecting "the havoc which had been committed during the Revolution upon the Abbey."

"The roof had been battered down for the sake of the *lead*—to make bullets; the pews, altars, and now-work, had been converted into other destructive purposes of warfare; and the great bell had been sold to some speculators in a cannon foundry at Rouen. The revolutionary mania had even brutalized the Abbot. This man, who must be considered as

...damned to everlasting fame, had been a monk of the monastery; and as soon as he had attained the headship of it, he took it into his head to dispose of every tangle and moveable piece of furniture, to gratify the revolutionary pack which were daily throng at the gates of the abbey for entrance! Nor could he plead *compulsion* as an excuse. He seemed to enjoy the work of destruction, of which he had the absolute direction. But enough of this wretch. Having gratified our curiosity, as much as we were enabled, rather than as much as we wished to do—we returned to the cabaret: ordered the horses, and prepared to quit Jumièges for Caudebec. The landlady seemed loath to part with us,—"*tant elle aime Messieurs les Anglois qui venoient voir sa chère Abbaye de Jumièges!*" In five minutes we retraced our route through the village, and bade adieu to the abbey—"a long and lingering adieu"—while the two slim western towers seemed to requite us for our solicitude, by keeping in view whenever we chose to look behind—even till we came to within a league of our next resting-place."

That resting place was *Caudebec*. The interior of the Church there—all in a blaze from the Sun's shining upon the stained glass windows, is interestingly described: but we have no room for quoting the passage, and must hurry

hurry on to *Caen*, where Mr. Dibdin arrives, just after a desperate and fatal duel had taken place, and which is minutely described at pages, 270, 1, 2, in a manner to cause the flesh to creep. Much that is curious and valuable, on the score of Art, Antiquity, and Literature, is noticed at *Caen*; a spot, always cherished by the English with a peculiar fondness. The *Abbies of St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity* are of course duly visited and notified, together with a beautiful view of the former; while a view of the great parish Church of *St. Pierre de Darnetal* makes the spectator long to visit so magnificent an edifice. It is singular enough that, in reading Mr. Dibdin's account of his visit to the *Abbaye aux Dames*, we were reminded of the melancholy end of the late lamented Mr. Stothard, jun. Our traveller had been very nearly precipitated upon a stone floor, from a height of eighteen feet.

"Having (says he) ascended a stone staircase, we got up into the upper part of the Choir, above the first row of pillars—and walked along the wall. This was rather adventurous, you will say, but a more adventurous spirit of curiosity had nearly proved fatal to me: for, on quitting daylight, we pursued a winding stone staircase, in our way to the central tower—from hence to have a view of the town. I almost tremble as I relate it. There had been put up a sort of temporary wooden staircase, leading absolutely to—nothing; or rather to a dark void space. I happened to be foremost in ascending this, yet groping in the dark—with a guide luckily close behind me: and having reached the topmost step, was raising my foot to a supposed higher or succeeding step . . . but there was *none*! A depth of eighteen feet at least was below me. The guide caught my coat, as I was about to lose my balance—and roared out 'Arretez—tenez!' The least balance or inclination, one way or the other, is sufficient, upon these critical occasions: when, luckily from his catching my coat, and thereby pulling me slightly backwards, my fall—and my life—were equally saved! I have reason from henceforth to remember the *Abbaye aux Dames* at *Caen*."

At *Caen*, Mr. Dibdin of course saw the celebrated *Abbé de la Rue*. The description of his person will be interesting.

"He is fast advancing towards his seventieth year. His figure is rather stout, and above the mean height; his complexion is healthful, his eye brilliant, and

a plentiful quantity of waving white hair, adds much to the expression of his countenance. He enquired kindly after our mutual friend Mr. Douce; of whose talents and character he spoke in a manner which did equal honour to both. But he was inexorable, as to—not dining with me: observing that his Order was forbidden to dine in taverns. He gave me a list of places which I ought to visit in my farther progress through Normandy, and took leave of me more abruptly than I could have wished. He rarely visits *Caen*, though a great portion of his library is kept there; his abode being chiefly in the country, at the residence of a nobleman to whose son he was tutor. It is delightful to see a man of his venerable aspect and widely extended reputation, enjoying in the evening of life (after braving such a tempest, in the noon-day of it, as that of the Revolution) the calm, unimpaired possession of his faculties, and the respect of the virtuous and the wise."

The Public Library, at *Caen*, seems to have been much more deserving of notice than that of *Rouen*. Among its former benefactors, there appears to have been a singular character of the name of *François Martin*—a bibliomaniac of the very first quality. Mr. Dibdin's account of him shall speak for itself:

"He was, from all accounts, and especially from the information of M. Hébert, one of the most raving of book-madmen; but he displayed, withal, a spirit of kindness and liberality towards his favourite establishment at *Caen*, which could not be easily shaken or subdued. He was also a man of letters, and evinced that most commendable of all literary propensities—a love of the LITERATURE OF HIS COUNTRY. He amassed a very large collection of books, which was cruelly pillaged during the Revolution: but the public library became possessed of a great number of them. In those volumes, formerly belonging to him, which are now seen, is the following printed inscription: '*Françiscus Martin, Doctor Theologus Parisiensis, comparavit. Oretur pro eo.*' He was head of the convent of Cordeliers, and Prefect of the Province; but his mode of collecting was not exactly that which a public magistrate could call *legitimate*. He sought books every where; and when he could not buy them, or obtain them by fair means, he would *steal* them, and carry them home under the sleeve of his gown! He flourished about a century ago; and, with very few exceptions, all the best conditioned books in the library belonged to this magisterial book-robber. Among them I noted down with singular satisfaction the Aldine edition of *Stephanus de Urbibus*,
1502,

1502, folio—in its old vellum binding:—seemly to the eye, and comfortable to the touch. Nor did his copy of the *Repertorium Statutorum Ordinis Cartusienus*, printed by Amerbach, at Basil, in a glorious Gothic character 1510, folio, escape my especial notice—more than the same Bibliomania's beautiful copy of the *Mentz Herbal* of 1484, in 4to.

“ But the obliquities of Martin assume a less formidable aspect when we contemplate a noble work, which he not only projected, but left behind ready for publication. It is entitled, *Athenæ Normannorum veteres ac recentes, seu syllabus Auctorum qui vixerunt in Normannia*, &c. It consists of one volume in MS having the authority of government, to publish it, prefixed. There is a short Latin preface, by Martin, followed by two pages of Latin verses, beginning thus,

“ *In Auctorum Normannicorum Syllabum.*

Prologo metrico.

En Syllabus prodit pulam

Contextus arte sedula

Ex laterate Neustria

Auctoribus celebribus.”

&c. &c.

From Caen, Mr. Dibdin and his companion proceeded to Bayeux; where a very particular account is given of the famous *Tapestry Roll*, accompanied by a fac-simile of a supposed portrait of Harold (worked upon the canvass), so completely deceptive, as to make it doubtful, at first view, whether it be a coloured engraving, or needle-work. We are half-tempted to extract Mr. Dibdin's account of a mysterious interview with a stranger, but our limits forbid it. His account of the *Chapter Library*, at p. 371, is probably more to our tastes and to that of our Readers—and yet, more congenial with both, is, probably, his description of an ordination which took place in the Cathedral while he was at Bayeux. A portion only is here submitted.

“ I now ascended; and by the help of a chair, took a peep at the ceremony through the intercolumniations of the choir: my diffidence, or rather apprehension of refusal, having withheld me from striving to gain admittance within the body. But my situation was a singularly good one—opposite the altar. I looked, and beheld this vast clerical congregation at times kneeling, or standing; or sitting; partially, or wholly, while the swell of their voices, accompanied by the full intonations of the organ, and the yet more penetrating notes of the *serpent*, seemed to breathe more than earthly solemnity around. The ceremony had now continued full two hours—

GENT. MAG. June, 1821.

when in the midst of the most impressive part of it, and while the young candidates for ordination were prostrate before the high altar—the diapason stop of the organ (as at Dieppe) sending forth the softest notes—the venerable bishop placed the glittering mitre (apparently covered with gold gauze) upon his head, and with a large gilt crozier in his right hand, descended, with a measured and majestic step, from the floor of the altar, and proceeded to the execution of the more mysterious part of his office. The candidates, with closed eyes, and outstretched hands, were touched with the holy oil—and thus became consecrated. On rising, each received a small piece of bread between the thumb and forefinger, and the middle and third fingers; their hands being pressed together—and, still with closed eyes retired behind the high altar—where an officiating priest made use of the bread to rub off the holy oil. The bishop is an elderly man, about three score and ten; he has the usual sallow tint of his countrymen, but his eye, somewhat sunk or retired, beneath black and overhanging eyebrows, is sharp and expressive—and his whole mien has the indication of a well-bred and well-educated gentleman. When he descended with his full robes, crozier and mitre, from the high altar, methought I saw some of the venerable forms of our WYKEHAMS and WAYNEFELDES of old—commanding the respect, and receiving the homage, of a grateful congregation! You must allow, my dear friend, that if there be few ceremonies more imposing, there are also few more beneficial, than that which I have described; and that impressions, imbibed in young and honest minds, by such serious offices, are not easily effaced, but are productive in the end of the most salutary results.” pp. 352, 353.

Coutances, and especially its Cathedral, seems to have had great attractions for our travellers. An engraving of the latter, and of an ancient Aqueduct in the foreground, is a most charming performance. From Coutances Mr. Dibdin went to *Granville*—close to the edge of the sea—“ a Gibraltar in miniature.” From Granville, the route was chalked out for *Vire*—and with *Vire* the first Volume terminates.

Perhaps there is no one town in Normandy which affords better materials for the exercise of the Author's pen, both in the picturesque and in the bibliographical department, than *Vire*. The account of the *Vaudevires* of *Olivier Basselin*—charming old Bacchanalian French songs—is new even to British Antiquaries; and the specimens selected

selected, are such, as ought to be translated into our own tongue. Basselin is considered by Mr. Dibdin as the *Drunken Barnaby* of Normandy. Certainly, his effusions in the XVth Century, have surprising humour and brilliancy. Mr. Dibdin's account of Mons. de la Renaudiere, a great bibliomane—who presented him with a copy of the *Vaudevires*, a privately-printed book—is very amusing. This Gentleman has a library of 9000 volumes, of which 800 are devoted chiefly to English poetical Archæology. Some land, belonging to the same gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Vire, is worth 6*l.* 6*s.* per acre. The account of the publications of M. Séguin is quite new and interesting. We believe that no English library, except Lord Spencer's, possesses copies of them. The engraving, or view of the Fountain or Market-place, and the vignette of the old castle at Vire, are worthy of all that have preceded them.

We here take leave of Mr. Dibdin; very much disposed to thank him for the curious information contained in his first volume, and under the impression that we shall find his subsequent volumes equally amusing and instructive. Again we repeat, that the Plates are exquisite, and perhaps are more strictly picturesque in *this*, than in either of the ensuing Volumes.

75. *Archæologia*. Vol. XIX. Part i.

(Continued from p. 426.)

WE concluded our last Review with such particulars concerning Barrows, as, according to our knowledge, had not been previously used.—There is a period upon which we have not touched, namely, the Anglo-Saxon and Danish. The best authority known to us, not previously quoted, upon this mode of interment among the Northern nations, is Ducange, under the word *Strava*. The books cited are contemporary: and the Barrows evidently differ from the Celtic, in containing different remains, such as the arms and spoils of the deceased, and bones of horses, &c. as noted by Tacitus, and the authors cited by Ducange. In the Anglo-Saxon barrows at Ashdon, the water-chains of the horses' bridles were found (*Antiq. Disc. pref. p. xlviii*). The interment of bodies in a sitting position is mentioned by

Herodotus (*Melpom. IV. 190*) as a custom of the Nasamonians; but as this precedent is not conclusive, we rather think, that with us it designated the deceased to be a Soldier, according to the anecdote in Higden (*apud Gale's XV. Scriptores*, 281) concerning Sigward.

V. *An Account of two Seals attached to a Deed of the Twelfth Century, granted by the Prior and Convent of St Bartholomew in Smithfield.* By Richard Powell, M.D. The most curious part of these seals is the figure of the Church, which has three towers, surmounted by conical caps. A similar style is to be seen in the early plates of Strutt's *Dresses*, and we are obliged to Dr. Powell for another specimen of the roofs of towers, which subsequent ages improved into the Spire.

VI. *An Account of some Antiquities found at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire,* by the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D. These Antiquities are the remains of some very elegant weapons, as swords and spear-heads, a chain (as pretended in the account) for conducting captives, and the double fulcrum of a spit, the fire having been placed beneath. Dr. Clarke says,

"The Fulbourn Spears seem to have been most correctly modelled after the most antient form of the spear used in antient Greece. The Swords are decidedly after the Grecian model, *differing materially* from the swords in use among the Romans, both as to their shape and materials." P. 37.

We have examined several Greek and Roman swords, as they appear in the Museum Etruscum, the Monumenti Antichi di Winckelman, the *Admiranda Romanarum Antiquitatum*, the figures on the Trajan and other columns, &c. and they have the same lozengy or oval fashion of not tapering straight from the hilt to the point; and with every deference to the learned and able Dr. Clarke, from whose interesting *Travels* we have derived very valuable knowledge and very high gratification, we must beg to consider these weapons as Roman, and not Grecian, and to observe, that according to our research, the two models *did not materially differ*. Grose in his *Treatise on Antient Armour*, annexed to his *Military Antiquities*, ii. pl. LX. has given fac-similes of these Fulbourn swords and spears, which fac-similes were found between Scotland and England,

England, and in Duddingston Lake, near Edinburgh. The shape also appears upon sepulchral bas-reliefs of Legionary Roman soldiers, and is common. The Gaulish sword, to judge from the fine specimen found at Long, near Abbeville, did not enlarge downwards, and as this is the sword of the Meatre in Xiphiline, and the parent of the modern Highland Broadsword, the specimens mentioned do not appear to have been British *, nor are they Anglo-Saxon or Danish.

Though an iron chest or coffer for holding valuables has been found at Herculaneum, yet almost all domestic utensils among the Romans were of bronze, and we refer our readers to the excellent disquisitions of Count Caylus concerning the very rare use of iron, except in cutting instruments. Articles of furniture in that metal, we are therefore not in the habit of ascribing to the Romans, without a dissertation to prove the probability of the appropriation. We of course viewed the chain of collars for captives, and the Virgilian fulcrum of a spit, as probably Roman, with suitable distrust; and were astonished to find in them a striking resemblance, the former to couples still in use for dogs and sheep, and the latter to dogs or irons, common before coal fires were introduced. We therefore ascribe them to the Middle Age. They were perhaps concealed during some civil war.

VI*. *Copy of an Order made by Cardinal Wolsey, as Lord Chancellor, respecting the Management of the affairs of the young Earl of Oxford. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S.* It appears from Mr. Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys (a valuable MS. of which the important matter is now in the press, from the collections of Mr. Fosbroke) that it was usual for our Nobility, when they had exceeded their incomes, to retire to board with some relative; and the purport of this order is the same.

VII. *Observations on the Seal of Evesham Abbey. By William Hamper, Esq.* A gentlemanly and able illustration of a tasteless and ill-executed object.

VIII. *Some Observations on an an-*

tique Bas-relief, on which the evil Eye or Fascinum is represented. By James Millingen, Esq. F.S.A. The symbol of the God *Fascinum* was the *Phallus*, and, when it was united upon Egyptian Monuments with the eye, the symbol of prudence, it implied, that a Supreme Intelligence reproduced the Universe without ceasing. See Pignorius *Mens. Isiac.* p. 32. Bartholin, Froman, Dorell, &c. for further information. This Essay does Mr. Millingen great credit for curious research, but the subject certainly is Methriacal, as the learned Mr. Weston proves in Article XIII. It was the appearance of the Eye, which probably misled Mr. Millingen.

IX. *Observations on the site of the Priory of Hatfield in Warwickshire, a Cell to Roucester Abbey. By William Hamper, Esq.* We are satisfied, that there are many priories and cells of Abbies, of which the sites cannot be known, but from the Monastic Registers.

X. *Account of the Lottery of 1567, being the first upon record. By Will. Bray, Esq.* This is the Scheme of a Lottery found among the curious papers at Loseley in Surrey, the seat of Mr. Molineux.—Petronius (i. 280. *Ed. Nodot.*) mentions Lotteries. The Tickets were called *Pitacia*, and marked with inscriptions and lines. These tickets were handed about in vases. Lotteries were inventions of the Romans during the Saturnalia. Augustus much relished them. Nero was the first who made a public lottery, of a thousand tickets a day, all prizes, some of which made the fortune of the holder of the ticket. Elagabalus added blanks, i.e. ridiculous tickets of six flies, &c. These remarks may serve, as a note, to Mr. Bray's curious communication.

XI. *Observations on the Bayeux Tapestry. By Thomas Anyot, Esq. F.S.A.* There are three distinct stories concerning the historical fact, recorded in the Bayeux Tapestry, and the purport of the enquiry, is, to ascertain, whether Harold fell into the hands of William by landing in a Storm, or came to Normandy on an Embassy from Edward the Confessor. The tapestry itself supports the latter, for it represents Edward on the Throne giving instructions to Harold; and his apprehension by Guy de Ponthieu was probably no more

* See the British Sword from a Barrow in *Archæologia*, vol. XV. pl. xix. f. 2.

more than a state trick, contrived between Edward and William. That this work was executed by Matilda, Queen of William, is dubious; for the Anglo-Saxon Ladies were especially eminent for needle-work. Strutt, who records this fact, adds, that "Edgitha, the wife of Edward the Confessor, was perfectly mistress of the needle." (*Dresses*, i. 73.) In another paper, entitled "A defence of the early antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry" (p. 199) is the following remark, "The first question relates to the Saxon name *Ælfgiva*, given to a female, who is shewn in conversation with an ecclesiastic, immediately after Harold's reception in William's palace—the inscription being '*Ubi unus Clericus et Ælfgiva*.'" Maillot (*Costumes et Usages des Français*, III. 69.) plainly infers this Ælfgiva to be the sister of Harold, and wife of The Confessor. His words are these: "On voit sur la même broderie trois figures de femmes: deux représentent vrai-semblablement la même personne; d'abord elle paraît écouter un officier qu'une inscription qualifie de Clerc; elle assiste ensuite à la mort d'Edouard. La troisième est une dame, qui échappe à un incendie. Le costume de ces trois figures, quant à la forme, diffère peu de celui d'une religieuse."—That the Tapestry was the work of Matilda, is supported only by tradition; and, in our opinion, there is full as good authority, if not better, for ascribing the execution to the wife of the Confessor and sister of Harold, who had a double loss to commemorate. She is represented weeping, and in a religious costume,—circumstances which will well apply to Ælfgiva, *alias* Editha, *alias* Goditha, according to her known story. The particularities of value noticeable in this Tapestry are the costumes, the armour, exceedingly various, and more especially the ship, and its curious figure at the stern, with a speaking trumpet at the mouth, and a flag in the hand; at least we take it for a speaking trumpet, although the invention is ascribed to Sir Samuel Morland. We judge, however, from small drawings.

XII. *Observations on a Roman Encampment near East Hempstead in Berkshire.* By John Narrien, Esq. Mr. Narrien confesses (p. 97)

that from the sinuosities, this camp has been presumed to be British; and according to Hyginus and Polybius, it is not Roman. Although the sides of Roman camps might not be mathematically straight, yet, that the Soldier might never be confused, the interior compartments were to be uniform in situation and form, which arrangement would have been impracticable in an area of this shape. A mistaken passage of Vegetius has led to this common error, of indifference as to form. The Romans might occupy a camp, not a parallelogram, or square, but they never made one of a different form. There was one simple plan of *Castrametation in every time and place.*"

"Ενος ὑπαρχοντος παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱερήματος ἀπλῶς περὶ τὰς παρεμβολὰς ὡς χρῶνται πρὸς πάντα καιροὺς καὶ τόπων." (Polybius apud Hyginum, p. 145.) It is a modern rage to ascribe almost all ancient camps to the Romans, however dissimilar may be the characteristics.

XIII. *Mr. Weston's Observations on the Bas-relief, &c.* See No. VIII.

XIV. *Observations on an ancient Celt found near Boston in Lincolnshire.* By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, &c. Sir Joseph thinks Celts to have been tools used as chisels, adzes, or axes. "It is certain that Hesiod (Dier. et oper.) mentions brazen tools, as used by the Egyptians and first Greeks; iron not being employed.

"Χαλκῷ δ' ἐργάζοντο, μέλας δ' οὐκ ἔσκε σιδηρὸς."

According to the experiments of M. Geoffroi, reported by Count Caylus, the ancients had a method of hardening copper by an alloy of iron.

XV. *A Letter concerning the Fire of London, &c.* Simply Historical, but showing, that "the Lord Mayor did not think fit to pull downe any houses to prevent the further preading of the fire." This Magistrate was a rival in wisdom of Kennet, Lord Mayor in the riots of 1780.

XVI. *An Account of some Anglo-Saxon Pennies, found at Dorking.* By Taylor Combe, Esq. Some of these are unique.

XVII. *Observations on the Body-Armour antiently worn in England.* By Samuel Rush Meyrick, I. l. D.

This

This is a very superior paper; but spoiled, for want of illustrative plates. We trust that the Council of the Society will supply this desideratum in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

XVIII. *Seal of the Master of the Savoy Hospital.* By Will. Bray, Esq. Conservative only.

XIX. *Six original Letters, concerning the intended Escapement of Charles I. from Curisbrook Castle.* State papers.

XX. *Observations on a Fragment of a very antient Greek Manuscript on Papyrus, together with some Sepulchral Inscriptions from Nubia.* By Tho. Young, M.D. F.R.S. The learned Quarterly Reviewer has very elaborately illustrated these communications, which, however, are no accessions to Science.

XXI. *An account of a Chain of antient Fortresses, extending through the South-western part of Gloucestershire.* By Tho. John Lloyd Baker, Esq. F.S.A. There seems to be very little reasonable doubt of this being the chain of Forts along the Severn and Avon, mentioned by Tacitus as having been thrown up by Ostorius, or adopted by him, during his wars with the Silures. The only grounds of objection are derived from a looseness of expression in the Roman Historian, as if it was to be expected, that he should write the form of a Law Deed for the Conveyance of an Estate. Not that these fortresses are all of Roman character. The Britons appear to have been very strongly posted in the immediate vicinity of Bristol, apparently to cover the passage across the Severn into the territory of the Silures, after Ostorius had subdued the Dobuni: for the Romans would not cross the river into a wood, like the Forest of Dean, as Mr. Fosbroke very properly observes in his "Gloucester City," p. 10. Thus Cæsar says, "Itinere exquisito per Divitia cum, . . . ut millium amplius quadraginta circuitu locis apertius exercitum duceret." *Bell. Gall.* l. i. c. 41.

XXII. *Account of further Discoveries of a Roman Villa at Bignor in Sussex.* By Samuel Lysons, Esq.

XXIII. *Account of a Roman Villa discovered at Great Witcombe, Gloucestershire.* By Sam. Lysons, Esq. These papers revive the melancholy recollection, that Samuel Lysons is

no more! In taste and archæological elegance, he has not left his equal; and a Bust of him ought to decorate the apartments of the Society, and a good print be distributed to the Members. As to the Villas described, the various Pompeiana in all main points elucidate them, especially the first. In neither appears the Roman Fashion in the Houses of Sallust and Pansa of a clear perspective view from the Vestibulum through the Atrium and Tablinum to the Garden,—a fashion which oddly enough distinguishes Town-houses from Villas. The fine remain at Witcombe is of the very latest period of the Roman Government, and is of superior style to that of Bignor, having a good proportion of large rooms, instead of a nest of closets or tea-garden boxes. From p. 183, we find that the Romans burnt pit-coal in this villa.

XXIV. XXV. are papers relating to the Bayeux Tapestry; of which before, p. 532.

76. *A Vindication of the late Edition of Pope's Works, from some Charges brought against him, by a Writer in the Quarterly Review, for October, 1820: with further Observations on the Invariable Principles of Poetry;* and a full exposure of the mode of Criticising adopted by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F.R.S. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, Author of a Letter to Mr. Campbell "on the invariable Principles of Poetry," &c. Printed in Nos. XXXIII. XXXIV. and XXXV. of the Pamphleteer. Second Edition, corrected. 8vo. pp. 92. Cadell.

77. *Letter to **** [John] ***** [Murray] on the Rev. W. L. Bowles' Structures on the Life and Writings of Pope.* By the Right Hon. Lord Byron. 8vo. pp. 61. Murray.

78. *Two Letters to the Right Honourable Lord Byron, in answer to his Lordship's Letter to *****, on the Rev. Wm. L. Bowles's Structures on the Life and Writings of Pope: more particularly on the question, whether Poetry be more immediately indebted to what is sublime or beautiful in the Works of Nature, or the Works of Art?* By the Rev. Wm. L. Bowles. 8vo. pp. 103. Murray.

THE "Quarrels of Authors" have been most ably and satisfactorily treated by Mr. D'Israeli; and, though the present fracas would at this moment be tender ground, it may find a niche in some future Edition of those very amusing Volumes.

Having

Having already noticed this Controversy at some length in a preceding Number, p. 291, we shall only again revert to it, for the purpose of observing, that the Noble Bard, in his Letter to a respectable Bookseller, with a warmth which reflects honour on his Lordship's feelings, defends both the moral and poetical character of Pope.

We are seriously inclined to think that the Publick are as much indebted to Lord Byron for this elegant Epistle in Prose, as for any of his lofty Poems; and shall proceed to point out one delightful passage, which more immediately relates to himself.

"I look upon myself as entitled to talk of naval matters, at least to poets,—with the exception of Walter Scott, Moore, and Southey, perhaps, who have been voyagers. I have *swam* more miles than all the rest of them together now living ever sailed, and have lived for months and months on ship-board; and, during the whole period of my life abroad, have scarcely ever passed a month out of sight of the Ocean; besides being brought up from two years till ten on the brink of it. I recollect, when anchored off Cape Sigeeum in 1810, in an English frigate, a violent squall coming on at sunset, so violent as to make us imagine the ship would part cable, or drive from her anchorage. Mr. Hobhouse and myself, and some officers, had been up the Dardanelles to Abydos, and were just returned in time. The aspect of a storm in the Archipelago is as poetical as need be, the sea being particularly short, dashing, and dangerous, and the navigation intricate and broken by the isles and currents. Cape Sigeeum, the tumult of the Troad, Lemnos, Tenedos, all added to the associations of the time. But what seemed the most "*poetical*" of all at the moment, were the numbers (about two hundred) of Greek and Turkish craft, which were obliged to "cut and run" before the wind, from their unsafe anchorage, some for Tenedos, some for other isles, some for the Main, and some it might be for Eternity. The sight of these little scudding vessels, darting over the foam in the twilight, now appearing and now disappearing between the waves in the cloud of night, with their peculiarly *white* sails, (the Levant sails not being of "*course canvas*," but of white cotton), skimming along as quickly, but less safely than the sea-mews which hovered over them; their evident distress, their reduction to flitting specks in the distance, their crowded succession, their *littleness*, as contend-

ing with the giant element, which made our stout forty-four's *teak* timbers, (she was built in India), creak again; their aspect and their motion, all struck me as something far more "*poetical*" than the mere broad, brawling, shipless sea, and the sullen winds, could possibly have been without them.

"The Euxine is a noble sea to look upon, and the port of Constantinople the most beautiful of harbours, and yet I cannot but think that the twenty sail of the line, some of one hundred and forty guns, rendered it more "*poetical*" by day in the sun, and by night perhaps still more, for the Turks illuminate their vessels of war in a manner the most picturesque, and yet all this is *artificial*. As for the Euxine, I stood upon the Symplegades—I stood by the broken altar still exposed to the winds upon one of them—I felt all the "*poetry*" of the situation, as I repeated the first lines of *Medea*; but would not that '*poetry*' have been heightened by the *Argo*? It was so even by the appearance of any merchant vessel arriving from Odessa."

Of the Poet Gray, Lord Byron says,

"Had he written nothing but his *Elgy*, high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher; it is the cornerstone of his glory; without it, his *Odes* would be insufficient for his fame."

79. *A Selection of the Correspondence of Linnæus, and other Naturalists, from the Original Manuscripts*. By Sir James Edward Smith, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. President of the Linnæan Society. In two Volumes. 8vo. pp. 605 and 606. Longman and Co.

THESE large and handsome Volumes will prove a rich treat to the numerous admirers of Natural History. In a neat Dedication to the Linnæan Society, of which the worthy Editor was the institutor, and is now the President, they are briefly, but appropriately described, as "*the Repository of much information not elsewhere to be found, and of many interesting memorials of persons who have cultivated, and eminently promoted the study of Nature.*"

"The ample stores, from whence the following Collection has been selected, are, in the first place, the epitulary correspondence of the great Linnæus and his son, which came into the hands of the editor, by purchase of every thing that belonged to those eminent men relating to Natural History or Medicine, in the year 1784. As Linnæus was fixed,

for

for the greater part of his life, in the remote University of Upsal, all the particular communications which he received, on the objects of his studies, were by the letters of his friends, amongst whom we find almost every man of scientific rank in Europe, and every traveller of eminence, for half a century. It appears that Linnæus preserved all the letters he received. We have only to regret that he kept copies of but few of those he wrote. This deficiency is, indeed, partly supplied by the publication of all his letters to Haller, and of a few here and there to other persons; as well as by transcripts handed about in literary circles, and preserved by curious collectors. But the following collection is especially enriched by means of the correspondence of Mr. Ellis, the celebrated writer on Corals and Corallines, which was given to the editor by the worthy daughter of that excellent man. In this is a number of peculiarly interesting letters of the great Swedish Naturalist, which render the correspondence between him and Ellis, as nearly as possible, complete. Such is likewise the case with the epistolary intercourse of Mr. Ellis with Dr. Alexander Garden, and other friends. The collection of letters written to Dr. Richardson of North Bierley, in Yorkshire, the personal friend and learned botanical correspondent of Sherard, Dillenius, Petiver, and almost all the Botanists of their time, has been most obligingly communicated by Miss Currier, the great-grand-daughter and heiress of that learned man. Part of this, especially the letters of Sir Hans Sloane, and those of the illustrious Sherard, of whom the world had previously known little or nothing as a writer, have already appeared in Mr. Nichols's "*Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*;" to which the present volumes are to be considered as supplementary.

"Finally, the manuscript correspondence of the late Mr. Emanuel Mendes Da Costa, communicated to the editor by Mr. Nichols, has supplied some valuable materials, especially several unpublished letters of Linnæus, to himself and others.

"Of all these collections, a great proportion still remains behind, much of it not less valuable or entertaining than what is here given. It may hereafter see the light, if the public curiosity should be excited by the present specimen.

"In the selection now offered to the English reader, the editor has given a preference to the letters of British Naturalists, and to subjects connected with England. In the next place he has chosen whatever might throw any new light on the history or character of Linnæus, or of his son. The originals are mostly written in English, and have received ne-

cessary corrections only, with some slight abridgments. The translations are distinguished by mention of their original language. The very few French letters it has not been thought requisite to translate. The editor has supplied such notes as appeared necessary, with the established Linnæan names of various subjects of natural history; a work of some difficulty in the letters of Haller, who usually speaks of plants by vague phrases, from memory only, and often very imperfectly. These Linnæan names are either given in the notes, or placed, like some other remarks, between brackets.

"Biographical Memoirs of some of the chief contributors to this collection are prefixed to their letters. These are principally those of Collinson, Ellis, and Garden, in the first volume; and of Salander, Dillenius, and Mutis, in the second."

The first Volume opens with the correspondence of the celebrated Botanist, Peter Collinson. Prefixed to this is a memoir, which we select as a pleasing specimen of the biography interspersed in the work:

"Peter Collinson, F.R.S. and F.S.A. one of the earliest and most constant correspondents of Linnæus, was highly distinguished in the circle of Naturalists and Antiquaries in London for nearly half a century. He belonged to the Society of the Quakers; and his upright, benevolent, active character did honour to his religious persuasion. His family is said to have come from Westmoreland.

"He was born Jan. 28, 1693-4, in a house opposite to Church-alley, St. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, according to a manuscript memorandum of his own, communicated by A. B. Lambert, Esq. V.P.L.S.; but he resided, for many years, at the Red Lion, in Gracechurch-street, as a wholesale woollen-draper, where he acquired an ample fortune. He married, in 1724, Mary the daughter of Michael Russell, Esq. of Mill-hill, Hendon. This lady died in 1753, leaving him two children — a son named Michael; and a daughter, Mary, married to the late John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent. They are said to have inherited much of the taste and amiable character of their father.

"Mr. Collinson appears to have occupied, in the earlier part of his life, a country-house and garden at Peckham in Surrey (where his brother had also a garden); from whence he removed, in April 1749, to Ridgeway-house, at Mill-hill, and he was two years in transplanting his collection. The English gardens are indebted to him for the introduction

of many new and curious species, which he acquired by means of an extensive correspondence, particularly from North America. Among these was the *Collinsonia canadensis*, so called by Linnæus, who has given a beautiful engraving of this plant in his *Hortus Cliffortianus*. It was first imported in 1735.

"The following Letters of Mr. Collinson evince his ardent and genuine love of nature, especially of the vegetable tribes; nor do they less display a character of true piety, cheerfulness, and benevolence, well suited to so virtuous and soothing a pursuit. He enjoyed, throughout a long life, the communications of most cultivators of science in general; for he interested himself about every new or useful discovery, and was one of the first who attended to the (then recent) wonders of electricity; on which subject the great Franklin was obliged to him for the earliest European intelligence."

"Nor was his personal friendship less valued by people of distinguished character and abilities in various ranks; among which the names of Derham, Sloane, Ellis, and Fothergill, stand pre-eminent; as well as those of the accomplished Robert Lord Petre, who died in 1742, and the famous Earl of Bute.

"Mr. Collinson became acquainted with Linnæus when the latter visited London in 1736. He died August 11, 1768, after a short illness, in the 75th year of his age, in the full possession of all his faculties, and of all his enthusiasm for the beauties of nature, attended by far more important consolations and supports. All these are so well expressed in his last letter to Linnæus, that we shall not here anticipate the pleasure of our readers by any extract.

"The Philosophical Transactions and the *Archæologia* are enriched with several of Mr. Collinson's papers. Dr. Fothergill published an account of his life. He has left, in the hands of his descendants, many interesting anecdotes relating to the introduction or cultivation of particular plants; which have been communicated by his grandson, the present Mr. Cator, to Mr. Lambert, and are now before us. The following especially deserves to be made public, as the result of so magnificent an undertaking is worthy of inquiry. 'In March and April 1761, the Duke of Richmond planted a thousand cedars of Lebanon, on the hills above his house at Goodwood; plants five years old, that I procured for him at 18 shillings each. P. COLLINSON.'—The garden at Mill-hill, so assiduously cultivated by this gentleman and his son, and for many years abounding with rarities and beauties, fell afterwards into the most barbarous and tasteless hands. After a tran-

sient restoration by an eminent Botanist, it is now, as far as we can learn, almost entirely stripped of its chief curiosities."

After perusing the correspondence of Collinson, every reader must be convinced of his taste, his benevolence, and his piety.

"The concluding letter of the amiable Collinson, like the fabled voice of a dying swan, displays a mind ripe for immortality; just fitted to take its flight; fully prepared for, though not apprehending, its approaching happy removal to scenes more fitted to its improved nature.

'Mentem tantarum rerum capacem, corpori caduco superstitem ciede.'"

And here we cannot but pay the humble tribute of our praise to the learned Editor of these Volumes, who omits no opportunity of enforcing religious impressions whilst he is instilling Science into the minds of his readers. For a proof of this, were any wanting beyond what appears in the present Work, we need only refer to the latter part of the preface to his former "Introduction to Botany." Such men as the amiable Collinson and his present Editor, prove that a genuine pursuit of science and truth, confirm and exalt religious feelings and principles. Visionary conceits and fanciful theories, on the other hand, only lead to infidelity.

After a neat memoir of John Ellis, Esq. F. R. S. an interesting Series of Letters occurs between him and the great Linnæus, written in all the familiar intercourse of practical observers. In this correspondence the illustrious Discoverer of the entirely animal nature of Corals and Coral-ines, well defends to the utmost his celebrated doctrine, even against Linnæus, who thought the former partly vegetative. The great candour and good-nature of Linnæus are every where conspicuous in his Letters to Ellis; as is also his moderation in exerting his authority about the names of Plants; as a proof of this we refer to vol. I. p. 28.

The following extracts from Linnæus to Ellis will be read with interest. His fears about the discoveries of Banks and Solander producing no public benefit were almost prophetic:

"I have just read, in some foreign newspapers, that our friend Solander intends to revisit those new countries, discovered by Mr. Banks and himself, in the ensuing

ensuing spring. This report has affected me so much, as almost entirely to deprive me of sleep. How vain are the hopes of man! Whilst the whole botanical world, like myself, has been looking for the most transcendent benefits to our science, from the unrivalled exertions of your countrymen, all their matchless and truly astonishing collection, such as has never been seen before, nor may ever be seen again, is to be put aside untouched, to be thrust into some corner, to become perhaps the prey of insects and of destruction.

"I have every day been figuring to myself the occupations of my pupil Solander, now putting his collection in order, having first arranged and numbered his plants, in parcels, according to the places where they were gathered, and then written upon each specimen its native country, and appropriate number. I then fancied him throwing the whole into classes; putting aside, and naming, such as were already known; ranging others under known genera, with specific differences; and distinguishing by new names and definitions such as formed new genera, with their species. Thus, thought I, the world will be delighted and benefited by all these discoveries; and the foundations of true science will be strengthened, so as to endure through all generations!

"I am under great apprehension, that if this collection should remain untouched till Solander's return, it might share the same lot as Fosskall's Arabian specimens at Copenhagen. Thus shall I be only more and more confirmed in my opinion, that the Fates are ever adverse to the greatest undertakings of mankind.

"By all that is great and good, I intreat you, who know so well the value of science, to do all that in you lies for the publication of these new acquisitions, that the learned world may not be deprived of them. They will afford a fresh proof that the English nation promotes science more than the French, or all other people together. At the same time, let me earnestly beg of you to publish, as soon as possible, your own work, explaining those elegant plates of rare Zoophytes, &c. which you last sent me. I can no longer restrain my impatience. Allow me to remind you that 'nothing is so uncertain, nothing so deceitful, as human life; nothing so frail, or surrounded with so many diseases and dangers, as man.'

"Again, the plants of Solander and Banks recur to my imagination. When I turn over Feuillée's figures, I meet with more extraordinary things among them than any where else. I cannot but presume, therefore, as Peru and Chili are so rich,

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that in the South-sea islands, as great an abundance of rarities have remained in concealment, from the beginning of the world, to reward the labours of our illustrious Voyagers. I see these things now but afar off. If our Travellers should take another trip, I shall have seen them as Moses saw Canaan.

"When I ponder upon the insects they have brought, I am overwhelmed at the reported number of new species. Are there many new genera? Amongst all the insects sent from the Cape, I have met with no new genus; which is remarkable. And yet, except four European ones, they were all new species.

"Pray make use of your interest with Solander, to inform me to what class and order the Nutmeg belongs. I shall not take advantage of this information, without making honourable mention of my authority.

"When I think of their *Mollusca*, I conceive the new ones must be very numerous. These animals cannot be investigated after death, as they contract in dying. Without doubt, as there were draughtsmen on board, they would not fail to afford ample materials for drawings.

"Do but consider, my friend, if these treasures are kept back, what may happen to them. They may be devoured by vermin of all kinds. The house, where they are lodged may be burnt. Those destined to describe them may die. Even you, the promoter of every scientific undertaking in your country, may be taken from us. All sublunary things are uncertain, nor ought any thing to be trusted to treacherous luxury. I therefore once more beg, nay I earnestly beseech you, to urge the publication of these new discoveries. I confess it to be my most ardent wish to see this done before I die. To whom can I urge my anxious wishes but to you, who are so devoted to me and to Science?

"Remember me to the immortal Banks and Solander.

"I beseech you, by your warm regard for me, and your sense of what is just and fair, to persuade Solander to send me some specimens of plants from *Banksia*, or *Terra australis*, that I may have some idea of the vegetable productions of that hitherto unknown region. You may ask this, on the ground of his long-established friendship for me, and of my attachment to him; of his honourable character, and his botanical zeal. You may remind him, that it was I who obtained his father's consent that he should study Botany; that I have cherished him as a son, under my own roof; that I advised his visiting England; that I introduced

duced him to you, and consequently to all your friends; that I procured him the Petersburg professorship. If he slights my request, I scarcely think he can answer it to himself.

"You are entitled to my best thanks for undertaking to persuade Solander to publish his first botanical discoveries, before he sets out on another expedition. Otherwise his collection may long remain in the British Museum, a prey to moths and other insects, and the fruit of so much care, labour, expense, and hazard, may share the lot of but too many human projects, to the grief of the whole world. Have the Banksian plants any great affinity to the Peruvian discoveries of Feuillée? Do any of them resemble the productions of Europe, or the Cape, or do they very widely differ? Are they akin to the plants of America? Are any new genera of Insects brought home by these travellers?

"The new-found country ought to be named BANKSIA, from its discoverer, as America was from Americus."

The Letters of Dr. Alexander Garden of Charlestown, South Carolina, addressed to Linnæus and Ellis, are valuable. In pp. 494, 488, &c. occur some curious particulars relating to the American disturbances, which we should gladly extract, did our limits permit.

This Series of Letters concludes the First Volume of this interesting Work. We must reserve our report of the Second till another opportunity.

80. *Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, performed in the Years 1819-20, in His Majesty's Ships Hecla and Griper, under the Orders of William Edward Parry, R. N. F. R. S. and Commander of the Expedition. With an Appendix, containing the Scientific and other Observations. Published by Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. London, 1821. 4to. pp. 510.*

IN our last we briefly noticed Mr. Fisher's Journal; which, from the interest of the subject, and the moderate price of the volume, has we understand commanded an extensive sale; and in a considerable degree lessened the anxiety of the publick for Capt. Parry's splendid Work. Indeed, the high price at which the latter is necessarily sold, to meet the liberal sum given to the Author, and the expences of beautiful plates and admirable typography, alone forms an insuperable

bar to its wide circulation; which we much regret, as thousands will thereby be disappointed of gratifying their curiosity.

We will now proceed to the subject of the Journal, avoiding, as much as possible, the repetition of any circumstance previously noticed in our pages.

The Journal of Captain Parry is well qualified to gratify the anxiety which his enterprise has occasioned; it contains a distinct, sensible, and well-connected account of the discoveries which have been made, and of their attendant dangers: and though, with a modesty characteristic of his profession, he enters into very slight details respecting his own services, it is manifest that he unites qualities not often combined, but which are necessary to ensure success in every hazardous undertaking.

The Official Instructions to Lieutenant Parry, directing him to take the Hecla and Griper under his command, are dated the 1st of May, 1819; and they explain with clearness the purposes which were contemplated, in preparing this expedition: the first and most material of these was the discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Under these Instructions, the Hecla, Lieutenant Parry, with the Griper, Lieutenant Liddon, weighed anchor from the Lower Hope at ten A. M. on the 11th of May, 1819.

At the same period, Lieut. Franklin was appointed to the command of an expedition to explore the Northern coast of N. America from the mouth of the Copper Mine River of Hearne; Mr. Parry was therefore desired, in the event of his being able to reach that point, to leave some convenient memorial of the circumstance, for the information of the Lieutenant, who had received orders to leave a similar notice at any part of the coast which he might discover between the mouth of the above river and the more Easterly parts of the continent. At half-past five, on the 30th of July, they saw land, being the heights about Possession Bay; where, in the preceding year, Lieutenant Parry, then under the command of Captain Ross, had landed, and secured the territory to the British Crown. On revisiting this spot a second time, in a still more responsible character, it naturally gave rise to sensations, which cannot be

be better expressed than in his own words:

"Sir James Lancaster's Sound was now open to the Westward of us; and the experience of our former voyage had given us reason to believe, that the two best months in the year, for the navigation of these seas, were yet to come. This consideration, together with the magnificent view of the lofty Byam Martin Mountains, which forcibly recalled to our minds the events of the preceding year, could not fail to animate us with expectation and hope. If any proof were wanting of the value of local knowledge in the navigation of the Polar Seas, it would be amply furnished by the fact of our having now reached the entrance of Sir James Lancaster's Sound just one month earlier than we had done in 1818, although we had then sailed above a fortnight sooner, with the same general object in view, namely, to penetrate to the Western Coast of Baffin's Bay, where alone the North-West Passage was to be sought for. This difference is to be attributed entirely to the confidence which I felt, from the experience gained in a former voyage, that an open sea would be found to the Westward of that barrier of ice which occupies the middle of Baffin's Bay. Without that confidence, it would have been little better than madness to have attempted a passage through so compact a body of ice, when no indication of a clear sea appeared beyond it."

On thus reaching the limit of former discovery, the mind is irresistibly impelled to look back upon the records of preceding navigators, who also attained to this point, but failed in penetrating beyond; leaving to Lieutenant Parry and his associates the honour of having first passed the threshold, as it were, of a world unknown. For the discovery of this Sound, we are indebted to Robert Bylot, the Master, and William Baffin, the Pilot, of the *Bark Discovery*, which on the 26th of March, 1616, set sail from Gravesend, with a design of exploring a North-West Passage to the Pacific. Having passed Northward beyond the extreme of Davis's progress, nearly in Lat. 73°, they discovered and named the Sounds of Wolstenholme, Smith and Jones; and, on the 12th of July, that of Sir James Lancaster, in Lat. 74°, 20'. "Here," says Baffin, as quoted by Mr. Barrow, "our hope of passage began to be less every day than other; for, from this Sound to the Southward, we had a ledge of ice between

the shoare and us, but cleare to the seaward; wee kept close by this ledge of ice till the 14th daye in the afternoone, by which time wee were in the Lat. of 71°. 16', and plainly perceived the land to the Southward of 70°. 30'; then wee, having so much ice round about us, were forced to stand more Eastward."

The subsequent progress of the vessels through Barrow's Straits has been already correctly given in Vol. XC. ii. p. 545. We will proceed to their arrival at Melville Island.

On the 1st of September, the fog having suddenly cleared up, they found themselves to be within four or five miles of a low point of land, which was named after Mr. Griffiths, and which proved to be a portion of the great island named Melville Island, in a bay of which the ships afterwards wintered.

On Monday, the 6th, the anchors were weighed; Cape Hearne, the South-western limit of the bay, was rounded; and flattering prospects seemed once more to present themselves. But, from the crew's nest*, a compact body of ice was perceived, extending completely across the channel, and not a drop of clear water visible beyond. The season had also so far advanced, as to make it necessary to secure the ships every night from ten till two o'clock, the weather proving dark, and the utility of the compass being lost.

The danger of the ice closing in upon them became so imminent, that Lieutenant Parry sent to the commander of the *Criper*, desiring that if he should not be able to find sufficient security for his ship, he would at once run her bow upon the softest part of the beach. One single opening at length appeared, towards which they stood; it proved to be a passage, about three hundred yards wide, between the land and the ice; and, as there was no time for deliberation, or for sounding the channel, all sail was set, and both ships were impelled through the opening, at the distance of one hundred yards from the beach. By this daring manœuvre, they were perhaps rescued from instant destruction; but, perils almost as imminent yet attended their course. The whole

* A circular house or cask, fixed at the mast-head, for the purpose of observation.
surface

surface of the sea which had appeared open, proved to be covered with young ice, of sufficient thickness to offer a very considerable impediment to their progress, even when aided by a strong and favourable breeze. Every expedient to break the ice, usual on such occasions, was resorted to, without enabling them to move the ships a single foot a-head. The pressure of the bay ice still continued to carry the *Hecla* gradually towards the shore, and a general expectation prevailed that she must be forced upon the beach. In the morning of the 20th, however, the wind being nearly off the shore, the ice began to open, but was not carried from the land in the direction of the wind; as the combination of this force with a *Westerly current* obliged it to move in a diagonal course, nearly to the S. W. Some of the projecting points of the ice missed the *Hecla*, by about a hundred yards; but, one of them struck the *Griper*, and forced her ashore on the beach, having only seven feet water on the inside, and the ice continuing to press upon her from without. In this exigency, both of the commanders displayed those qualities of mingled humanity and resolution, which form the true perfection of the Naval character. Shortly afterwards, the water on the sea side of the vessel was found to be between fifteen and sixteen feet in depth; and as the tide was now rising, hopes were entertained of her coming off the shore, without much damage. This expectation was happily realized; and, at 2 P. M. the telegraph announced that she was afloat.

"As soon as our people had breakfasted (Sept. 24), I proceeded with a small party of men to sound, and to mark with boarding-pikes upon the ice, the most direct channel we could find to the anchorage; having left directions for every other officer and man in both ships to be employed in cutting the canal. This operation was performed, by first marking out two parallel lines, distant from each other a little more than the breadth of the larger ship. Along each of these lines, a cut was then made with an ice saw, and others again at right angles to them, at intervals of from ten to twenty feet; thus dividing the ice into a number of rectangular pieces, which it was necessary to subdivide diagonally, in order to give room for their being floated out of the canal. All hands were again set to work

on the morning of the 25th, when it was proposed to sink the pieces of ice, as they were cut, under the floe, instead of floating them out; the latter mode having now become impracticable, on account of the lower part of the canal, through which the ships had passed, being hard frozen during the night. To effect this, it was necessary for a certain number of men to stand upon one end of the piece of ice which it was intended to sink, while other parties, hauling at the same time upon ropes attached to the opposite end, dragged the block under that part of the floe upon which the people stood. The officers of both ships took the lead in this employ, several of them standing up to their knees in water frequently during the day, with the thermometer generally at 12°, and never higher than 16°. At six P. M. we began to move the ships. The *Griper* was made fast astern of the *Hecla*; and the two ships' companies, being divided on each bank of the canal, with ropes from the *Hecla*'s gangways, soon drew the ships along to the end of our second day's work. I should on every account have been glad to make this (Sunday, Sept. 26) a day of rest; but the rapidity with which the ice increased in thickness, in proportion as the general temperature of the atmosphere diminished, would have rendered a day's delay of serious importance. I ordered the work, therefore, to be continued at the usual time in the morning; and such was the spirited and cheerful manner in which this order was complied with, as well as the skill which had now been acquired in the art of sawing and sinking the ice, that, although the thermometer was at 6° in the morning, and rose no higher than 9° during the day, we had completed the canal at noon, having effected more in four hours, than on either of the two preceding days. The whole length of this canal was four thousand and eighty-two yards, or nearly two miles and one third; and the average thickness of the ice was seven inches. At half-past one P. M. we began to track the ships along, in the same manner as before; and at a quarter past three, we reached our winter quarters, and hailed the event by three loud and hearty cheers from both ships' companies. The ships were in five fathoms water, a cable's length from the beach, on the North-western side of the harbour, to which I gave the name of Winter Harbour; and I called the group of islands which we had discovered in the Polar Sea, New Georgia; but, having afterwards recollected that this name is already occupied in another part of the world, I deemed it expedient to change it to that of the North Georgian Islands, in honour of our Gracious Sovereign George the Third, whose whole reign has been so eminently

eminently distinguished by the extension and improvement of geographical and nautical knowledge, and for the prosecution of new and important discoveries in both."

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

81. *FIDELIA; or The Prevalence of Fashion*. 12mo, pp. 173. Chapple.

THIS little Novel, which is of "the Old School," has more resemblance to Fielding and Richardson, than to Mrs. Ratcliffe or Sir Walter Scott.

It was written some years since, at the elegant mansion of a highly-respectable Lady of Quality, and exhibits in vivid colouring the fatal effects of Gaming and Duelling. The Author displays throughout a benevolence of heart, and delicacy of sentiment. He has evidently passed a large portion of his life in the higher Circles of Society as it existed in the last twenty or thirty years of the Eighteenth Century—particularly at Scarborough and Bath, in both which places of polite resort, he is completely at home, and an accurate observer of fashionable

life and manners.—Mr. Francville, the hero of the Drama (for this little Volume is in fact a Domestic Tragedy) falls by imperceptible degrees into the snares of three *honourable* sharpers, and at length loses his life in a duel with the villain who had previously ruined his fortune.

The following moral lines wind up the dreadful catastrophe.

"The Physician turning to Mr. Worth, exclaimed, 'Such is the result of desperate Gaming!'

"From that curst fount what various evils flow! [woe!]

Gaming, thou source of every human 'Tis thine to rob the mind of all relief, And sink the Hero to the Midnight Thief."

"True," says Mr. Worth; "and such is the Prevalence of Fashion, which is stronger than either the passions Nature gave us, or the habits that we give ourselves."

"The ruling manners, to no bounds confin'd,

Concur with habit to enslave the mind.

The passions oftentimes blow up boisterous gales,

But Fashion only over all prevails."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, June 2.

On Wednesday last, the Prize Compositions were adjudged to the following Gentlemen:—

CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES:

English Essay—"The Study of Modern History,"—D. K. Sandford, B.A. of Christ Church, and son of the Right Rev. D. Sandford, D.D. one of the Bishops of the Scots Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.

Latin Essay—"De Auguriis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos"—C. J. Plumer, esq. B. A. some time of Baliol College, now Fellow of Oriel College, and son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Plumer, Knight, Master of the Rolls.

Latin Verse—"Eleusis"—Hon. G. W. F. Howard, of Christ Church, son of Viscount Morpeth.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE:

English Verse—"Pastum"—The same, Hon. G. W. F. Howard.

CAMBRIDGE, June 15.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Poem, for the present year, is adjudged to Thomas Babington Macaulay, scholar of Trinity College.—Subject, *Evening*.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE's three gold medals for the present year, were on Wednesday last adjudged as follows:

Greek Ode—"Ἰννοχὸς ὁ ἑρμηνεύων"—to Henry Nelson Coleridge, Fellow of King's College.

"Latin Ode—"Maria Sclotorum Regina"—to Charles Fursdon, Downing College.

Epigrams—"Ἐπιγραφαὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ σπουδαίου"—to Edward Baines, Christ College.

The Vice-Chancellor has selected the following exercises, *Honoris causa*:—

Greek Ode—Motto, "Expectes eadem," &c.

Latin Ode—Mottos, "Barbiton Paries habebit," "Lauro, cinge volens," &c.

Epigrams—Mottos, "Conamur tenues gaudia," "Labor ultimus," "Quisquis es," &c. "Τὰ μικρὰ μικρὸς."

The names of the respective writers will be recorded, if their consent to open the mottoes be communicated to the Vice-Chancellor.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

One of the first steps taken by the Royal Society of Literature was to offer premiums of one hundred, fifty, and twenty-five guineas, respectively, for the best View of the Age of Homer, the best Poem on Dartmoor, and the best Essay on the Greek Language, which should be submitted to it within certain periods. The second of these competitions has been determined; and on opening the sealed reference to the name

name of the author, it was found, that the decision had fallen upon a lady of celebrity in the Literary world—Mrs. Hemans; who has, we understand, produced a beautiful Poem on the occasion, and one likely to add to her fame. We observe, that the Essay on the Age of Homer should be sent in at farthest by the 22d of February, 1822; and the time for the reception of the Essay on the Greek Language will be prolonged to the same period. As both these objects are highly interesting, and peculiarly so under the present circumstances of Greece, and as they are open to the whole world, it may be anticipated, that they will lead to some very striking communications.

Ready for Publication.

The Old Testament, arranged on the basis of Lightfoot's Chronicle, in Historical and Chronological order. By the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSEND, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sermons and Charges, by the Rev. John Hough, D.D. President of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, in the reign of James II. By WILLIAM RUSSELL, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness; considered as a Guide to us in the knowledge of our Christian Calling. By the Rev. JONATHAN TYERS BARRETT, D. D. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Sermons on various subjects. By T. L. O'BRIEN, D. D. Lord Bishop of Meath.

Familiar Sermons, on several of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion. By the Rev. WILLIAM BARROW, LL.D. and F. A. S.

A General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism. By CHRISTOPHER BETHELL, D.D. Dean of Chichester.

The Excursions of a Spirit; with a survey of the Planetary World, a Vision.

Hints, humbly submitted to Commentators, and more especially to such as have written elaborate dissertations on the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Revelation of St. John. By WILLIAM WITHERBY.

A Manual of Logic, in which the Art is rendered practical and useful, upon a principle entirely new and extremely simple; the whole being illustrated with 24 sensible figures, by means of which every form of Syllogism is brought under the eye in a visible shape, and all the figures and modes made perfectly intelligible. By J. W. CARVILL, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy.

Memoirs of Count Borawlski. Containing a Sketch of his Travels, with an account of his reception at the different Courts of Europe, &c. &c.

Portraits of Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. with figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds. By THOMAS HORSFIELD, M. D. F. L. S.

Lady MORGAN's long expected Work entitled "Italy," the result of two years travel and ten months close study.

Sketches of Manners, Scenery, &c. of the French Provinces, Switzerland, and Italy. By the late Mr. JOHN SCOTT.

The Case of the "Presidents of Queen's College, Cambridge."

The Second Number of the Physiognomical Portraits, containing Ten Plates, with Biographical Notices in French and English.

Catechism of the History of England, for the use of Schools. By C. IRVING, LL.D. Also by the same author, a Catechism of Universal History.

A Slight Sketch of an easy method of teaching Languages. by Lieut.-Colonel A. W. LIGHT, 25th regiment of Foot.

Farewell Letters, to a few Friends in Britain and America. By the Rev. WILLIAM WARD, of Serampore.

A Letter to Mr. Stockdale Hardy, in answer to his Series of Letters upon the Roman Catholic Question, first published in the Sun Evening Paper, under the Signature of Britannicus. By a Constitutional Whig.

A Treatise on Geodesic Operations, or County Surveying, Land Surveying, and Levelling. By ISAAC ROBSON.

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines. By ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M.D.

Preparing for Publication.

Some Posthumous Sermons of the Rev. THOMAS HARMER, author of Observations on Scripture, left by him for publication; together with the smaller pieces published by him during his life-time, and some introductory Remarks on his Life and Writings. By W. YOUNGMAN, of Norwich.

A new Annual Register. The first Volume, commencing with His present Majesty's Reign.

The Essentials of Geography, or Geography adapted to the most essential Maps of Modern Geography, and also to the Maps of Ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, and Canaan; for the use of Classical, Commercial, and Ladies Schools.

On the Situation and Prospects of this Country, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finances. By Mr. LOWE.

A corrected Edition, in octavo, of the Life of Colley Cibber, with additional notes, remarks, &c. By Mr. E. BELCHAMBERS.

Arthur Warwick's "Spare Minutes," or Resolved Meditations, and premeditated Resolutions.

The Triple Aim; or the Improvement of Leisure, Friendship, and Intellect. Attempted in Epistolary Correspondence.

The Village Church-yard. A Poem. By Mr. MOFFATT, author of Christina's Revenge.

The Sibyl's Wailing, a Novel. By E. BAILLARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MECHANICS.

An association has been formed in Edinburgh, under the auspices of Dr. Brewster, Professor Pillans, &c. for the purpose of enabling industrious tradesmen to become acquainted with such of the principles of mechanics, chymistry, and other branches of science, as are of practical application in their several trades. It is intended that there shall be Lectures upon practical mechanics and practical chymistry. It is also intended, that there shall be a collection of medals and instruments, and a library of books on mechanics and chymistry, and their application to the arts, and on all branches of natural and physical science, which shall circulate amongst those who attend the lectures, and be lent out through the whole year: and it is contemplated, if the funds permit, to give besides instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

One of the most numerous and respectable meetings for a long time witnessed, took place on the 30th May at the Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen-street, for the purpose of hearing the Annual Report of this Society, and witnessing the distribution of honorary medals to the successful candidates in the several branches of the Fine Arts, Manufactures, &c. The Report contained many interesting facts, strikingly illustrative of the success of the exertions of the Society. After it had been read, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who presided, distributed the honorary rewards, accompanying each with some appropriate observations. The first gentleman named was C. FYSHE PALMER, Esq. M. P. to whom were given two large gold medals, and a large silver medal; the two first for planting 280 acres with 893,420 forest trees, and 30,700 oaks for timber; the latter for sowing 216 bushels of acorns, on 240 acres. The next was a large gold medal, given to THOMAS WILKINSON, Esq. of Fitzroy-square, for sowing 240 bushels of acorns on 260 acres. The small, or Ceres gold medal, was given to Sir W. TEMPLER POLE, Bart. Shute House, near Axminster, for raising 896,000 oaks from acorns. To HENRY POTTS, Esq. the large silver medal, for planting 194 acres with 528,240 forest trees; and to EDWARD DAWSON, Esq. the large gold medal, for embanking 166 acres of marsh land from the sea. To the Candidates in the polite arts, there were 41 medals of different kinds distributed. Mr. W. SALISBURY, of Brompton, received the Ceres silver me-

dal, for matting made of the *Typha latifolia*, or bull-rush, which promises to be a source of employment to many poor persons. The Isis gold medal was given to Mr. BISHOP, for his discovery of mill-stone of superior quality. In mechanics, there were 14 inventions: Lieut. N. H. NICOLAS, R.N. received the large silver medal, for a semaphore of superior construction. Mr. S. BARLOW, of the Royal Academy of Woolwich, received the large gold medal, for the invention of an instrument to correct the local variation of a ship's compass. The gold medal was also granted to Mr. JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, for a most important invention of instruments to ascertain the trim of a ship, whether loaded or unloaded, at sea or in harbour. This gentleman also received the large silver medal, for the discovery of a method of ventilating the holds of ships, and warming and ventilating apartments.

WALKING ON WATER.

Mr. Kent, of Glasgow, lately exhibited his machine for walking upon water, in one of the new wet docks at Leith. The novelty of the circumstance drew together a considerable crowd to witness the uncommon scene. The apparatus consisted of a triangle of about 10 feet, formed of rods of iron, to each angle of which was affixed a case of block tin filled with air, and completely water tight. These little boats or cases seemed to be about 2½ feet long by about 1½ broad, and served to buoy up the machine and its superincumbent weight. These cases, we understand, are filled with little hollow balls, attached by a chain, and capable of floating the machine, should any accident happen to the outer case. From the centre of the little boats rose other rods, bent upwards, so as to meet in the middle, at a convenient height, and forming at this junction a small seat or saddle, like that of the common Velocipede. Like that machine likewise, it has a cushion for the breast, and ropes or reins to guide the case at the apex of the triangle; and upon the whole the motion is produced in nearly the same manner. When in the seat, Mr. Kent's feet descended to within a few inches of the water; and to his shoes were buckled the paddles, made of block tin likewise, and having a joint yielding in one direction, so as not to give a counter motion to the machine when moving the leg forward for a new stroke. His heels rested in stirrups attached to the saddle, and the motion was performed by the alternate action of the feet. Mr. Kent started about half past two o'clock, and after various evolu-

tions,

tions, crossing and recrossing the Dock several times, and firing a fowling-piece, which with a fishing-rod was buckled to the rod in front of the saddle, he proved, to the satisfaction of the numerous spectators, the complete safety of his machine, and the practicability of using it even for a considerable distance.

THE TERPIDIUM.

A musical instrument of an entirely novel description, has lately arrived in London. The instrument has excited a high degree of interest on the Continent; and the inventor, Mr. Buschmann, has obtained the most flattering testimonials of approbation from many celebrated musical characters in Germany; and it is represented by those who have heard it in this country, as being a very delightful instrument, combining the sweetness of the flute and clarinet with the energy of the horn and bassoon, and yielding a full and rich harmony, resembling an orchestra of wind instruments. This surprising effect is said to be produced by the most simple combination of a range of wooden staves!

THE NILE.

Accounts have been lately received from two gentlemen travelling in Egypt, Mr. Waddington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Hanbury, of Jesus College. These two gentlemen, attending the Pacha of Egypt in a military expedition against some tribes of Arabs, have had the good fortune to see a part of the Nile's course, which it had not before been safe for any European traveller to visit. They have discovered one or two interesting islands, with about 30 entire pyramids, of different sizes, and extensive ruins of temples of unequal construction, but some of them exhibiting considerable skill, and others apparently of the highest antiquity.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Carlsruhe, March 26.—Some days ago, Messrs. Senefelder passed through this city, on their return to Munich, from France. Mr. Alois Senefelder has been above a year at Paris; where he has been chiefly engaged in manufacturing what he terms *stone paper*; in which undertaking Messrs. Truttel and Würtz have taken a share. Mr. Senefelder asserts that this stone paper will serve in Lithographic printing, instead of the stones of Solenhofen, which are very expensive to send to distant countries; and, when in large quantities, inconvenient from the room they occupy. The specimens (of a small quarto size) which have been shewn to the public, of the lithographic printing from this paper, prove that it will answer the purpose of lithographic drawing and printing, though without ensuring so great a number of

impressions as from the stone plates. Mr. Senefelder and his partners, at Paris, at present keep the process a secret; and will not part with any stone paper till they have subscriptions to a certain amount.—The public, who are interested in the improvement of the lithographic art, will be glad to hear that Mr. Müller, his Majesty's printer, who, for these seven years, has greatly contributed to the advancement of lithography, made already, last autumn, a very successful essay to manufacture a substitute for stone plates. The prints of a drawing with a pen, taken from such a substitute plate, of a large folio size, are perfectly clear and distinct. Such a plate weighs three ounces; whereas a stone plate, of the same size, one inch and a half thick, weighs twenty-one pounds.

ATROPIA.

A substance has been discovered in the plant *Belladonna Atropia*, which gives to it the particular properties it possesses. This substance has been called *Atropia*; it is white, shining, crystallizable in long needles, insipid, and little soluble in water or alcohol; it forms regular salts with the acids, and is capable of neutralizing a considerable quantity of them. When *Atropia* and potassa are mixed in a red heat, the ashes (solution?) mingled with muriate of iron, produce a brilliant red.

LITHIA IN LEPIDOLITE.

Professor Gmelin has detected lithia in two specimens of lepidolite; one being Swedish, and the other from Möravia. He endeavoured, without success, to form alum with this alkali and the super sulphate of alumine.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

It is stated, in accounts from Giessen, in Hesse Darmstadt, that on the 3d of May, there fell in different parts of that city, a rain of the colour of blood. Professor Zimmerman analyzed it, and says, that its component parts were oxyd of iron, an earthy acid (*d'acide de terre*), and carbon. Many of the inhabitants were much alarmed by the shower.

AEROSTATICS.

A Roman journal states, that M. Minorelli, of Bologna, has discovered a method of giving a horizontal direction to balloons.

A curiosity of great antiquity, and unique in its kind, has lately been brought to this country by a Gentleman, who acquired it with a deal of trouble and expense on the Continent: it consists of our Saviour and the twelve Apostles, in amber, of large dimensions, with the heads of hard stone: they are supposed by several professors who have seen them to be of the sixth century.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRIES.

ON THE SUN'S STATION.

An everlasting sky-rocket let off, would fly from the Earth as long as its tail gravitated thereto—annihilate the Earth beneath it, and the tail would gravitate to the nearest planet, probably;—annihilate all the planets, the tail would then point towards the Sun, and the rocket would fly direct therefrom. Let the Sun and Comets, and every material substance in the system, be supposed to be annihilated, then we may believe that the tail of the rocket would gravitate and point to some one of the fixed stars, from whence the rocket itself would fly, and the tail again would, in time, point to some other, and fly from it, and so to and from others, again and again, until it obtained a somewhat central position, where it would keep continually veering round, not being capable of rest.

Thus on the Creation of Matter: *Form and Figure*, at the disposal of the Creator, may have been made the means of supposing that matter in distinct parts, over the whole universe.

Every fixed Star or Sun, may have been formed near to its present place, out of the chaotic vast of elements immediately surrounding; and, therefore, each would have been in a central position in regard of others, and their distances so great, as to leave the least possible gravitation. Still had the gravitation exceeded the levity of Fire over Figure, they would only have coalesced and made one, a new figure, and taken a new place; the central one of both united.

Where gravitation is the least possible, as it is between fixed stars, the least possible irregularity of rotundity, even although that irregularity should be internal, would suffice to cause the orb to turn round, not exactly on its own centre of magnitude, but at some small distance from it round the centre of system.

The turns of the centre of magnitude is, therefore, revolution; and as soon as revolution took place, whatever of chaos remained within reach of the attraction of, or gravitation to, the revolving centre, would be influenced to revolve also, and the planets would then begin to be formed at different distances, by adhesion of the particles and masses, in the collision arising from differing velocities.

Whilst revolving and forming, did any of them (the planets) acquire rotation (by their depth of longitude) before all the masses of matter moving in their sphere, and within their attraction had united in one primary planet, then the remaining masses would be obliged to revolve round it, and

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keep at a distance as satellites; as appears to have been the case with all except Mars, Venus, and Mercury, which have no visible satellites.

Secondary planets have no satellites; because they have no rotation of their own. What has been called rotation in the Moon, is not on her own axis, but on the Earth's centre of magnitude, precisely once every Moon, and is truly revolution with a fixed focus to the Earth, the same as I have said the Earth had to the Sun, before diurnal rotation began, and before which the Earth itself could have no satellite.

According to my premises, there ought to be revolution even in the rotation of the Earth, to cause a satellite to revolve about it, but the Earth rotates truly on its axis; where then is the revolving centre to induce the revolution of the Moon? To this I must answer, that the centre of the Earth's magnitude may revolve round its axis; and it is scarcely possible that a perpendicular to the plane of the Earth's equator, or circle of greatest diameter (which must be the axis of rotation) should pass precisely through the centre of the Earth's magnitude, or the centre of gravity.

Scarcely any ball that we can make has its centre of gravity truly in the centre of its dimensions; of course there must be a bias in the Earth's globe, and that bias will be the revolving centre that causes the Moon to revolve.

Comets, I conceive to be those masses which had got formed too nearly over the Sun's poles, where they would be deprived of the full effect of the revolution of the centre of magnitude; and, consequently, obtain a lesser degree of circular velocity than was necessary to keep them off from the Sun; and they become precipitated, in their degrees the more direct the less circular velocity they had obtained.

Such masses as had obtained yet less circular motion than any of the existing Comets, will have fallen into and become constituent parts of the Sun.

A revolving centre of gravitation will cause the motion communicated to particles of matter surrounding it, to be circular in its origin, if we suppose the Sun's motion and Earth's rotation to have commenced while yet the chaotic particles were extremely small and nearly in equilibrio (as the whole would have been before forming system) when the gravitation would be very little, and the motion at first would be very slow, still that motion would be centrifugal as much as the gravitation would be centripetal.

As

As the particles became gradually larger, and their gravitation increased, the velocity would gradually increase also, and distance would always be proportioned to velocity, as velocity would have been to specific gravity.

The planets at present act in opposition to any acceleration of motion in the Sun, they being passive and he alone active. There is a precession of equinoxes or retrocession of nodes in all the planets, which seems to imply either that the Sun loses power to bring the planets of the orbits of the planets forward to their last year's places, or that the planets gain accelerated motion in their orbits, and pass their nodes by anticipation of place; but neither of these I trust to, but rather that they, being a load on the Sun's action, their planes of orbit cannot possibly precede his power, but hang back till they feel the drag: and there being no elasticity or spring in gravitation to make up for that drag, it becomes a regular and constant waste, or loss of place.

The planes of the orbits of the planets are, therefore, not really and truly flat; the ends of each revolution passing at a distance of one minute of a degree (some less and some more) from each other, which is the loss or waste just mentioned, and is not made good again by the planes of the orbits of any of the planets. Then a new revolution begins at an angle of incidence, the same as in the former year, but a minute back (more and less) in the order of the signs, and of their own and the Sun's course. The Earth recedes one degree in 70 years, some of the others twice as much; this in time would put their nodes far asunder; but, as at present, their solar nodes are all comprehended within the limits of a sign or 30 degrees, it is not improbable, that they have an effect on each other's precessions of equinox and retrocession of nodes, which will keep them near to each other in the planes of their orbits, throughout the whole of the platonic year; that is, while they recede back through all the 12 signs of the Zodiac.

Earle, near Wooler. THOMAS SELBY.

PROJECTILE MOTION.

The following questions may not appear unworthy of attention; it being much disputed, wherein the cause of bodies falling to the Earth consists, while the reason, why a body ascends, from the effects of impulse, is overlooked altogether.

"Why does a stone continue to ascend after it has ceased to be in contact with the impelling power?"

The stone receives nothing from that which impels it: force is not a substance,

therefore there is nothing to communicate: neither could any thing communicated have the power to push a heavy unsupported body through the air. But force cannot possibly be the cause of the stone moving through the air, as force is itself but the effect of motion. Without motion there is no force; and to increase the force of a projectile, it is only necessary to increase its motion. Force in this, as in all other cases whatever, is no other than the velocity of the stone, multiplied into the quantity of matter, of which the stone is constituted; therefore force, momentum, or impetus, as the consequence of motion, cannot be the cause of it. Motion producing force, and force motion, is evidently downright nonsense. What effect then has impulse on the stone, so as to put it into a moving state?

Again, before the stone begins to descend, it has lost all its motion, and of consequence all its force: it then moves in a contrary direction, and acquires constantly fresh increments of velocity, which are necessarily productive of equal increments of momentum, or force. Now as force is but the effect of motion, and as there is nothing whatever communicated to the falling body, the question is, why is the motion accelerated in its descent, in a medium that so far may be considered uniform: or which, in the direction of the falling body, is more likely to retard, than to accelerate its motion. As the stone enters a rarer medium, its motion is retarded; as it returns to one more dense, it is quickened; in both instances it acquires force from its degree of motion; force therefore does not make it move.—What does?

A pendulum for instance, as it falls, if its velocity became accelerated from acquiring continued increments of force, could never re-ascend against that force, at the end of the fall, when the force which brought it down was at the strongest. But force cannot be productive of motion, it cannot create its own cause; neither could such a cause as attraction, any more than a descending force, permit the pendulum to ascend, after its fall. It appears then that the falling body is pushed, not attracted down; and an ascending body is pushed up by the same cause, not carried or moved through the air, by an effect of which motion is the cause. Thus we see, that the same cause which precipitates the rain, makes water rise in pumps. It remains to know, how projectiles are acted on from the effects of impulse, so as to put them into motion, as well as to vary the direction of their motion.

Chatham.

T. H. PASTRY.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A POEM,

*For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund,
at Freemason's Hall, May 10, 1821 †.
Written and recited by WILLIAM THOMAS
FITZGERALD, Esq.*

THIS Board presents, to Contemplation's
view,

'The Feast of Reason' and of Virtue too!
Where Mirth prevails, unsullied by Ex-
cess, [Woe!]

And Pleasure's object is the Power to
Where All assemble for the noblest end—
Genius, depress'd by Fortune, to befriend;
To drive pale Want, and Misery from The
Door [poor:—]

Where Wealth of Mind has left The Body
Here, Parties no conflicting Passions bring,
For Pity's Altar is a sacred Thing!

Where angry feelings that Mankind divide,
Char'm'd by The Seraph Charity! subside;
And Men, who differ in The World, agree
In thy bless'd Cause, Divine Humanity!—

Purer the Good you never can impart,
Than to bring Comfort to the Sick at
Heart, [head,

Where talents, long neglected, droop the
And slighted Science toils for scanty Bread:
Though heavy Burthens press the labour-
ing Poor, [endure!]

Far greater Wants the Letter'd World
Wants, that avoid the glaring Eye of Day,
And, in The Closet, or the Vitals prey;
For lofty Minds endure the keenest pain,
Ere Pride permits The Victim to complain;
Scorning to ask Relief, he seeks the Gloom
That leads to Frenzy, or an early Tomb!

Dear is The Child that milks The Mo-
ther's Breast!

So dear is Pity to The Heart oppress'd!
But when such Pity to The Scholar's given,
'Tis MANNA dropping from The Stores of
Heaven! [SAL THRONE,

And, like that Succour from THE ETER-
nal Blessing doubles, when The Hand's
unknown!

‡ Some have advanced Opinions, that
would dry

The Source of all your generous Sympathy;
That Learning wants no Patron to succeed,
And Works of Genius always find their
need—

Delusive thought!—unworthy liberal Men!
Did MILTON reap the Harvest of his Pen?
Did smiling Comfort bless poor OTWAY'S
Days? [Lays?

Or Wealth reward The Loyal BUTLER'S

His King, who Humour lov'd, and relish'd
Wit,

With pleasure quoted every Line he writ,
And while gay Courtiers fill'd the sparkling-
Glass,

Still was their mirth the Wit of HUDIBRAS!
All own'd his Pen had serv'd the Royal
Cause [Laws;

When The Sword fail'd to vindicate the
Yet FULLER found, too oft The Poet's Lot!
His Verse remem'or'd, but himself forgot;
And while Fame cull'd a Chaplet for his
head,

His Country's Gratitude denied him Bread ‡.

That modern Genius gains both Wealth
and Praise, [Days;

We sometimes see, with pleasure, in our
Such Authors well deserve a Laurel Crown,
Who owe their Riches to their own Re-
nown; [prevail,

'Gainst them no adverse Fortune can
Whose best MERCENAS is the Public Sale:
But let not their Success your aid restrain!
Wide is The Cavern of Distress and Pain!
Where, cold and gloomy, many an Author
lies, [cries;

Distracted with his starving Children's
And sees The Partner of his wretched hour
Drop by his Side—the type of some fair
flower,

Nipp'd in the Spring by unexpected frost,
Its Beauty faded, and its odour lost!

While he, in bitter tears, completes The
Page

Destined to benefit a thankless Age,
Hope dies within him—like the last faint
Ray

That slowly lingers on expiring Day,—
But not one gleam of Comfort can impart
To cheer the Night that blackens round
his heart.

Such are The Objects, whom we wish to
save [Grave.

From Misery's last Retreat—a timeless
These to relieve the ROYAL BOUNTY flows,
In streams perennial, to assuage their Woes.
Here Truth and Justice prompt The Muse
to bring [King!

Praise to our PATRON §—Homage to Our
Who-e feeling heart has always wish'd to
dry [Eye;

The secret tear, that dims Misfortune's
Who, with a polished Taste, and liberal
hand, [Native Land;

Spreads wide Improvements through his
And, like AUGUSTUS, who embellish'd
Rome,

Makes Grecian Arts his Denizens at home.

* Being the TWENTY-FIFTH Anniversary
Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this
Society. † See p. 465.

‡ See Mr. Fitz-Gerald's Address for
1805.

§ His Majesty, who is Patron of the
Society, has for many years given £200,
to the Literary Fund, on the Anniversary.

Where

Where uncouth Buildings met the Public
Eyes,
Long spacious Streets, and Palaces arise;
And THAMES may soon behold, with con-
scious pride,
Another ATHENS rising on his side!
Arts cannot droop, nor Sciences despair,
When ENGLAND'S MONARCH makes their
cause his care;
Nor Genius pine neglected, and alone,
Her all-accomplished PATRON on The
Throne!

HIBERNIA'S Bards, who oft in plaintive
strain,
[of Pain,
Have charm'd the Breast from every sense
Will strike THE HARP, and loudest Poems
sing,

To hail, on Irish ground, a BRITISH KING!
ERIN has never yet a Monarch seen,
Who did not stain with blood her native
green;

She never saw her KINGS but stern in aims,
Within her Bosom spreading dire alarms!
They came without one Blessing in their
hand; [ruled the Land;
Their SWORDS, and not their SCYTHES,
And nothing mark'd their Presence, or
their Reigns,

But burning Villages, and ravaged Plains!
Their Iron Laws were grafted on their fears,
And all they left the Peasant were his tears!
When GREAT ELIZABETH, at home adored!
Was only known to ERIN by her sword;
She sent no Harbingers of Grace and Love;
But hungry Vultures for the Peaceful
Dove.—

How different now!—when every heart and
hand

Will hail their Sovereign to HIBERNIA'S
Grateful for All that GLORCE THE GOOD
had done, [the Son

The Debt they owed THE SIRE, they'll pay
Our SISTER ISLE, that never saw before
One KING of ENGLAND welcome on her
Shore, [Zeal,

Will greet her Monarch with that Loyal
Which ERIN'S gallant Sons so deeply feel:
Of Honour jealous, none so soon extend
The ready hand, to reconcile a Friend;
No secret Enmity they ever know.

Warm in their Friendship—manly to their
Foe!

And, as their gen'rous Bosoms scorn all
art, [the heart.
The KING they love they'll throne upon

Your Bard, who many a year prophetic
proved, [loved,

And dwelt, with ardour, on the Themes he
Would wish his Country's Blessings to re-
hearse,— [Verse!

As once her Triumphs—in his patriot
Again he ventures to foretel the Day,
When present Ills will pass, like Mists,
away;

When boundless COMMERCE shall new Treas-
ures yield, [Fires!

And THE LOOM prosper with the abundant

While THE FOURTH GEORGE, as wide as
his Domain,
Extends the Blessings of his Father's Reign;
His Sceptre honour'd, as his Sword was
fear'd;
In War triumphant! and in Peace rever'd!

L I N E S

To the Memory of W. STEVENSON, Esq. F.S.A.
Who died May 13, 1821. (See p. 473.)

ASK not for whom that awful funeral
bell [wounds the ear;
With long and deep-toned accents
Those looks of sorrow but too plainly tell,
And ah! too soon th' unwelcome tid-
ings bear:

And while the mourner's eye in grief dis-
solves, [hearse,
As slow and solemn moves the fun'ral
On me, alas! the painful task devolves
To pay the last sad tributary verse.

Ye drooping Relatives, absorb'd in grief,
Accept the boon of sympathy sincere!
Tho' vain her efforts to impart relief,
Let grateful Friendship join the hallow'd
tear.

But Gratitude in vain for utterance seeks,
From my full heart can words a passage
find? [speaks
The sigh in secret breath'd more strongly
The genuine language of the woe-fraught
mind.

All shall unite a gen'ral loss to mourn,
Who knew his warm benevolence of soul;
Science and Taste shall languish o'er his
urn, [enroll.

And 'mid their Worthies shall his name
Mild candour mark'd his penetrating eye;
Swift to commend, but ever slow to blame,
Prompt the least spark of genius to descry,
And lead the rising Artist on to fame.

His useful life, which Heaven in mercy lent,
An instrument of blessing to mankind,
In deeds of pure beneficence was spent,
Which spoke the noblest feelings of the
mind.

Call'd from this world of woe to realms of
rest, [annoy,

Where pain and sickness shall no more
His soul in God's eternal presence blest,
Receives a rich reward of endless joy.

May 1821. ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.
THE following Lines, by the late Mr.
George Hardinge, were occasioned by
a report of the death of the respectable
Peer, noticed lately in your Obituary, p. 275.

THE rumour of a good man's death
Sounds like a Virtue's parting breath,
The tears on DYSART'S urn deplore
His generous heart that beats no more;
But Fortune is of Mercy's train;—
He lives, and we are bless'd again?

G. H.
EPITAPH

EPITAPH

For a Monument in the Church of Stoke Rochford in Lincolnshire, with a Poetical Inscription. (See p. 283.)

Edmondus Turnor,
Edmondi et Dorotheæ Turnor,
Filius natu major,
Æqualisque Ettonensium cœtus.
Breves, eheu! delicæ,
Decessit iv Kal. Mart. A. D. mœccxxi.
Vixit annos xiv. Menses v. Dies ix.
Quæ vultûs fuerit gratia,
Quæ morum integritas,
Qui nascentis ingenii vigor,
Elegantia, suavitas,
Pro elegis lacrymæ testentur!
Quod si virtutis exemplar aded insigne
Ostensum modo terris,
Aut studia amicorum aut luctus
Retinere potuissent,
Ante oculos ille nostros (ut in animis)
Adhuc versaretur,
Neque morte (ipsi opportunissimâ)
Ad meliora translatus
Æternum sui desiderium
Parentibus reliquisset.

'TIPP'D from us in thine early years!
Receive the drops that vainly flow,
And swell with unavailing tears
Fraternal and parental woe.
Alas! 'tis sweet, and yet 'tis pain,
When breath and life have fled, e'en now
To cling with rapture long and vain
Upon thy moisten'd cheek and brow,
Unlapp'd fancy that a gleam
Again hath lit thy glaring eye,
And murmur to thy lips, and dream
We hear those lifeless lips reply.
Yet, while the words are on my tongue,
Corruption awes me—and aside
I shrink from that to which I clung,
And feel what love would wish to hide;
And while thy cold remains we lay
To sleep beneath their colder stone,
I haste me from the frame's decay,
To muse on that which knoweth none.
Unhurt, undying, undecayed,
The soul exists beyond the tomb,
And oft, amid the sacred glâde,
Thy spirit to my dreams will come.
It stands where *Thamus* sorrowing flows,
And thus it says, or seems to say,
"Lament not for the cherish'd rose,
That bloom'd and faded in a day;
And let not them that gave me birth,
And let not her that closed my eyes,
Bedew with tears my bed of earth,
Or sorrow at my obsequies!
The joys of Heaven around me shine;
Why should thy cherish'd earthly cares?
Eternity of bliss is mine!"
Why should a moment's pang be thine?
March 8. E. C. H.

ON THE EGYPTIAN TOMB.

POMP of Egypt's elder day,
Shade of the mighty pass'd away,
(Whose giant works still frown sublime
Mid the twilight-shades of time)
Fanes, of sculpture vast and rude,
That strew the sandy solitude,
Lo! before our startled eyes,
As at a wizard's wand, ye rise,
Glimm'ring larger thro' the gloom!
While on the secrets of the tomb,
Rapt in other times, we gaze,
The Mother-Queen of ancient days,
Her mystic symbol in her hand,
Great Isis seems herself to stand.

From mazy vaults, high-arch'd and
dun,
Hark! heard ye not Osiris' hymn?
And saw ye not in order dread
The long procession of the dead?

Forms that the night of years conceal'd,
As by a flash, are here reveal'd;
Chiefs, who sung the victor song,
Scepter'd kings, a shadowy throng!
From slumber of three thousand years
Each as in life and light appears,
Stern as of yore! Yes, Vision vast,
Three thousand years have silent pass'd,
Sons of Empire risen and set,
(Whose story time can ne'er forget,) Since, in the morning of her pride,
Immense, along the Nile's green side,
The City of the Sun appear'd,
And her gigantic image rear'd.

As her own Memnon, like a trembling
string,
When the Sun, with rising ray
Streaked the lonely desert ay,
Sent forth its mæge murmuring,
That just was heard, then died away;
As pass'd, oh Thebes! thy morning pride,
Thy glory was the sound that died!

Phantom of that city old,
Mystic spirit we now behold,
A kingdom's sepulchre—oh say,
Shall *Ambion's* own illustrious day,
Thus dantly, close her power, her fame
Thus pass away, a shade, a name!

May 19. W. L. B.

EX TEMPORÉ,

On a long the obituary lines of T. N. in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1821.

O! STRIKE again that sacred lyre,
Thy master-hand so lately strung,
That Bard who joins yon heavenly choir,
Has sure o'er thee his mantle flung!

May He or high attend thy prayers,
That resignation may entwine
Her heavenly wealth 'mid earthly cares,
And to adore, let it be mine!

May 1.

LUNA.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

The *Grampound Disfranchisement* went through a Committee; a motion in opposition to it was negatived by a majority of 60 to 26. In the Committee, an Amendment was introduced into the Bill, by which it is proposed to transfer the Elective Franchise, lost by *Grampound*, to the county of York, instead of the town of Leeds.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. *Monck* put a question as unexpected, as it appeared, to her Majesty's Advisers, as it was to his Majesty's Ministers, relative to the Coronation, and the conduct which was contemplated towards the Queen as regarded that important and august ceremony. The Hon. Member adverted to the rumour prevalent out of doors, that her Majesty was not to be summoned to bear her share in that august ceremony; but, at the time, declared he could not credit the report, and confidently anticipated a contradiction of it from his Majesty's Ministers. The Hon. Member's doubts, however, were soon reduced to certainty, for Lord *Londonberry* avowed that Ministers had not felt themselves called on to advise his Majesty to call her Majesty to the Coronation. The Noble Lord also declared himself ready to assume his full share of responsibility for the advice he had given to the Sovereign, and equally prepared to meet any motion which Gentlemen, in their discretion, or rather *imdiscretion*, might think fit to bring forward on the subject. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Ordinance Estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 22.

Lord *Bathurst* moved, that the House should go into a Committee on the *Timber Duties Bill*, and stated its principal provisions. It was not, he said, intended that the system on which the Bill was founded should be permanent. A revision might be proposed in three or four years. Lord *Lauderdale* considered the Bill as altogether a Colonial job. The proprietors of old ships and of saw-mills in the Colonies were the only persons interested in it. He condemned the preference given to Russia over Norway by the Bill, at the very time that Russia was augmenting the duties on British merchandize.—Lord *Liverpool* supported the Bill, not as doing all that could have been wished, but as putting the Foreign timber trade on a better

footing than that on which it had been heretofore, while it, at the same time, afforded due protection to the Colonial trade and to the interests of our manufacturers as connected with the Colonial interests.—The Marquis of *Landowne* regretted that the result of all the investigations and all the discussions on the subject of our foreign commerce should have been such a Bill as the present. He wished to know whether any hopes had been held out to the Colonists that a definitive arrangement was to be made upon the principles of this Bill.—Lord *Bathurst* said, that the present system was open to a revision at any period when it might be deemed expedient. The Bill went through a Committee; and on the following day, on the motion of Earl *Bathurst*, the Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 23.

Sir *James Ashurst* moved, that the House should, in Committee, take into consideration the state of the Criminal Code; it having been understood, on a former evening, that the debate should take place on the question of the Speaker leaving the Chair. The motion was opposed by the *Solicitor General*, who was answered at great length by Mr. *F. Buxton*. After a discussion of considerable length, in which several Members participated, the motion for the Committee was carried by a majority of 118 to 74.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 24.

The order of the day having been moved for the third reading of the *Grampound Disfranchisement Bill*, Lord *Carnarvon* supported the measure.—Lord *Harrowby* objected to the transfer of the two Members to the whole of the county of York, and suggested that they should be given to a certain district, including Leeds, Rotherham, and Wakefield.—This would obviate the inconvenience of taking the poll at once for the county for four Members.—Lord *Liverpool* thought such inconvenience, if found to exist, would better be obviated by a separate Bill, applicable generally to county elections. Lord *Harewood* deprecated such an alteration in the mode of electing county Members. He opposed the transfer of the two Members in this case to the county of York.—Lords *Westmoreland* and *De Dunstanville* repeated their former objections to the measure. The question for the third reading was then carried in the affirmative,

affirmative, on a division, by 59 to 12, and the Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hobbs Sumner* applied, by direction of the Committee on the Newington Select Vestry Bill, for leave to withdraw the Bill; it being understood that the supporters and opponents of the Bill in the parish had come to an amicable arrangement on the subject.

Mr. *Creevey* brought forward his motion relative to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Leeward Islands Duties, and proposed a string of Resolutions on the subject. Mr. *Goulburn* moved the previous question; which was carried by a majority of 76 to 52.

Mr. *Chetwynd* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better apprehending and punishing of Vagrants; which gave rise to a discussion, involving the general principles of the law on that subject.

Mr. *Scarlett's* Poor Laws Amendment Bill again came under discussion. It was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the Monday following.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 25.

The Report of the Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill was received, and agreed to by the House. Sir *James Mackintosh* said, that giving way to the opinion of others, he should move to omit from the provisions of this Bill forgery of Wills, of Marriage Registers, and of Transfers of Stock, and to leave the law, as regarded the punishment of death for those offences, as it stood at present.

The House subsequently went into a Committee on the Army Extraordinaries, and a discussion of considerable length took place upon them.

May 28. A long conversation* took place in the House of Commons on the present state of the Courts of Justice in Newfoundland, upon a Petition presented from that colony by Sir *James Mackintosh*.

Mr. *Scarlett's* Poor Relief Bill was re-committed, and ordered to be reprinted.

The London Wharfs Bill passed the House; a Clause proposed by Mr. *Hume* for preserving to the Public all existing rights of way, being negatived, on a division, by a majority of 52 to 7.

The House afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, and a long conversation took place on the Item for granting 137,000*l.* for the Barrack Department. To this Col. *Davies* moved an amendment to reduce the Vote to 59,500*l.*; which was rejected, on a division of 53 to 22.

May 30. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was discussed, and the Lords' amendment to it, giving the right of elect-

ing two additional Knights of the Shire to the county of York, was agreed to.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, Mr. *Brougham* took the opportunity of adverting to the "Constitutional Association," and to the Circular addressed by the Secretary of it to the Magistracy of the Kingdom. The Hon. and Learned Gentlemen commented in strong language on the unconstitutional nature of this Association, reprobated their proceedings as illegal, and as tending to poison the sources of Justice, by destroying the impartiality of Juries. Mr. *Scarlett* and Mr. *Wine* agreed in the opinion delivered by Mr. *Brougham*; while the *Solicitor General* most strenuously contended for the legality of the proceedings adopted by this Society; which, whilst he carefully guarded himself against saying a word on the policy or impolicy of it, he pledged his credit, as a Lawyer, it was in its formation both legal and constitutional.

Mr. *M. T. Taylor* moved a Resolution, that the House would, next Session, take into consideration the state of the Court of Chancery, and the jurisdiction of the Lords, with a view to the introduction of arrangements for facilitating the general dispatch of business. After some observations from the *Marquis of Londonderry* and the *Attorney General*, a division took place; and the motion was negatived by a majority of 16 to 52.

May 31. Mr. *H. G. Bennett* addressed the House at great length on the subject of the influence possessed by Ministers over its proceedings, from the number of placemen who had seats in it. He would leave the heads of office in possession of their seats, but would exclude the underlings. He would exclude three Lords of the Treasury, conceiving that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with one Lord for England, and one for Ireland, and the two Secretaries, were sufficient for attending to the concerns of that department in Parliament. There were now in the House fifty-one persons holding places at pleasure. Of these he wished to exclude twenty-nine, who would vote for any Minister, or for any measure, and who were, in truth, retained only upon that condition. After some discussion, the motion was negatived by 76 to 52.

WAYS AND MEANS.

June 1. The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Vanathart* proceeded to give an explanation of his general plan of finance for the present year. He went over the different heads of Supply for the last and present year, which presented a saving of not much short of 1,300,000*l.* The comparative account stood as follows:

1820.	1821.
9,443,243 Army	8,750,000
6,586,695 Navy.....	6,176,700
1,199,650 Ordnance.....	1,195,100
2,444,100 Miscellaneous	1,900,000
<hr/> 29,673,688	<hr/> 18,021,800
1,000,000 Int st . on Exch ^r . Bills	1,000,000
410,000 Sinking Fund on Dnto	290,000
<hr/> 21,083,688	<hr/> 19,311,800

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then entered into a consideration of the Ways and Means for the service of the year. Among other important statements, he said that the income and expenditure of Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of January, 1820, were as follow:—For that year, the total net revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, including arrears of Property Tax, and War Duty on Malt, was 54,022,714*l.* to which were to be added for Lotteries 156,124*l.* for old stores 263,820*l.* for repayment of Exchequer Bills issued for public works 198,000*l.* making a total of 54,640,658*l.* The charges on the Consolidated Fund were 48,597,157*l.* and the interest on the Sinking Fund was 2,300,219*l.* forming a total of 50,897,376*l.* of charges, exclusive of the Army and Navy expenditure for the year. The latter, when added to the foregoing charges, made a total for the service of that year of 71,199,854*l.* from which, if they deducted the previous amount of 54,640,658*l.* there would remain a balance of 16,559,196*l.* To meet this, arrangements had been made to take 17,509,773*l.* out of the Sinking Fund, which, when done, left a surplus over and above the charge for which it was provided, of 950,597*l.* That balance was applied in reduction of the outstanding National Debt, and a large arrear of interest upon Exchequer Bills was paid off within that year; so that, in fact, there was from 1,700,000*l.* to 1,800,000*l.* during that period applied to the liquidation of the Public Debt of the country. He then recapitulated the details of the grants and charges for the present year, stating the total of the income, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, at 58,221,000*l.*, and the expenditure as exceeding that sum by 13,209,800*l.*: but as the Sinking Fund Revenue for the year would be 16,825,958*l.* there was an actual excess of income applicable to the reduction of the Debt of not much short of 4,000,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by observing, that there was no country in Europe which was comparatively so little in debt, after the close of so severe, protracted, and so arduous a struggle. The war had, it was true, entailed difficulties on the country; but he was confident that those difficulties would be overcome by the zeal and energies of

the people, which had already surmounted difficulties of yet greater magnitude. He trusted that, in accomplishing this desirable end, every man would do his utmost to support the fame which England had acquired, and act as became a member of this great Empire. The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 13,000,000*l.* be raised by annuities on the Sinking Fund, 12,500,080*l.* for Great Britain, and 500,000*l.* for Ireland, for the service of the year 1821." On a division, the motion was carried by 123 to 65.

June 4. A discussion took place on Sir J. Mackintosh's Bill, for the Reformation of the Criminal Law. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill for mitigating the punishment of Forgery, the *Attorney General* moved an Amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. This Amendment gave rise to a discussion of some length and interest, but was lost on a division—Some clauses and amendments were added to the Bill, especially one excepting Country Bank-notes from the operation of the Bill. The question for the third reading was also carried on a division, by 117 to 111—a majority of six in favour of the Bill; but on the question, "That this Bill do pass," another division took place, and the Bill was thrown out, by 121 to 115.

June 6. Dr. Lushington presented a Petition from an individual of the name of Thomas Dolby. The Petitioner represented that he had been prosecuted by the body styling itself the Constitutional Association. He further represented, that an indictment was preferred against him, for a publication which had been discontinued before the prosecution was instituted. After the bill was found, the Petitioner was arrested and held to bail. He then entered into a full review of the case, and concluded by warmly supporting the Petition. After a few observations from Sir M. Chalmers, in support of the Association, and Mr. Denman against it, the Petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and to be printed.

June 7. Mr. Hume brought forward a motion relative to the Ionian Islands. The Hon. Member, in a long speech, enumerated the various acts of oppression under which, he contended, the Ionians laboured; observing, that his statements were partly the result of actual observation during a residence in the islands; and partly of the communications which he had received from them since that period. The speech concluded with a motion for a Commission to proceed to the Ionian Islands, for the purpose of en-

quiring

quiring into the conduct of Sir T. Maitland, the High Commissioner, and the general state of the Government of the Island. The motion was opposed by Mr. *Goulburn*; and after several other Gentlemen had delivered their sentiments, most of whom eulogized the character of the gallant General, the House divided—Ayes 27—Noes 97—the Motion was therefore negatived by 70.

June 8. A conversation of some length took place on the merits of Mr. Scarlett's Poor Laws Amendment Bill. The discussion arose upon a Petition presented against the measure by Sir R. *Wilson*, who commented in strong terms on the measure, as an invasion of the rights of the Poor. Mr. *Brougham* deprecated the arguments and language of the Gallant General, as only calculated to raise a clamour against the measure; and ob-

served, however pure the motives of the Hon. Member might be, such language could only tend to injure the Poor. The Bill was defended by Mr. *Scarlett*, Sir J. *Graham*, Sir J. *Sebright*, Col. *Wood*, Mr. *Davenport*, and others; and opposed by Mr. *Calcraft*, Mr. *Mansfield*, Sir R. *Wilson*, and Mr. *H. Gurney*; the latter Gentleman declared, that, in his opinion, for the House to adopt this measure, would be neither more nor less than an act of flagrant insanity.

Mr. *Serjeant Onslow*, at the suggestion of several Members, withdrew his Bill for the repeal of the Usury Laws till next Session.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* afterwards moved the Order of the Day for bringing up the Report of the Budget; upon which some conversation followed.

The grant of 6000*l.* a-year, and 18,000*l.* arrears to the Duke of Clarence, was carried, on a division of 119 to 43.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have furnished us with three important documents;—one a Declaration, in the name of the Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed by their respective Ministers, at Laybach; the second, a Circular from Count Nesselrode, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Russian Legations at the different Courts; and the last, a Circular Dispatch, addressed by the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to their Ministers at Foreign Courts. In these documents, the Potentates in question detail the causes which led to the assembling at Troppau, and develop the principles upon which they profess to have been actuated, and on which they are determined to act in future. They reiterate the assertions, doctrines, and pretensions, with which Europe has already been made acquainted from the same quarter.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazettes of the 5th ult. announce, that on the 4th the sentence, condemning the Chaplain Vinuesa to ten years' hard labour, was made known. The sentence did not please every body. A considerable number of people proceeded to the prison, and endeavoured to force the gates. The guarding of them was confined to the national militia, who made some efforts to keep off the assailants; it did not, however, succeed; several individuals penetrated to the chamber of Vinuesa, and he was murdered by the infuriated populace.

GENT. MAG. JUNE, 1821.

"*Madrid, May 10.*—It is much to be feared that the assassination of Vinuesa is but the prelude to other acts of ferocity which will stain our revolution with blood. There are two other facts which I can certify, and which must inspire equal horror. In the last bull night, a trumpeter, well known for his *liberalism*, was placed near a person of the contrary party. A dispute arose between them, caused by the divergence of opinion, and the latter taking a knife from his pocket, stabbed the trumpeter twice, who fell dead on the spot.—In the environs of Aranda de Duero, some monks assembled in a little wood, where they concerted measures to form a band of partisans. The magistrate being informed of it, the national guard of Aranda was sent out to seize them, and in fact arrested them; but instead of taking them to the town as prisoners, they tied them to trees, set fire to the wood, and burnt them alive."

In the sitting of the Spanish Cortes of the 21st ult. a resolution for the reduction of tithes from one-tenth to one-twentieth, or one half of their amount—was carried by a majority of 157 to 20; but of the minority, 11 voted against the measure, merely because they advocated their total abolition. In the sitting of the 22d, the appropriation to the service of the state, of the rents and other property in land and houses belonging to the Church establishment, was voted unanimously. These important measures only await the royal assent. It is remarkable, that the Bishops

of Madrid and four other prelates voted in favour of both measures.

ITALY.

The King of Naples returned to his capital on the 16th of May. He has formed a Provisional Junta to govern his Kingdom, with Marquis de Circello at its head. His Sicilian Majesty had ordered the Spanish squadron, which was in the Bay of Naples, to depart without delay; and, further, prohibited it from anchoring in any of the ports of his kingdom.

Some remarkably fine statuary and other marble quarries have lately been discovered at Seravazza, in Tuscany, much superior to any thing of the kind at Carrara, which threatens to rival and lower the pride of the latter mentioned place. The Grand Duke of Tuscany gives great encouragement and protection both to commerce and the fine arts within his dominions.

Rome, May 12. A medal has been struck by the city of Padua in honour of Mr. BELZONI, the celebrated Egyptian traveller, who is a native of that place.—It appears that on his return to Europe he took the opportunity of his first visit to Italy, to present to this (his native) city two lion-headed statues of granite, part of the fruits of his enterprising and successful researches; they have been placed in the great saloon of the Palazzo della Giustizia.

Rome, May 12. The day before yesterday, about three o'clock, seventeen brigands scaled the walls of the garden of Canaldules at Frascati, and entering the Convent carried off seven Monks with them to the mountains, leaving behind only those who were infirm. Two other Monks were sent by the banditti to Rome to make known the sum that they required for their ransom, the enormous sum of 70,000 crowns. It is reported that 18,000 has already been offered. It appears that his Eminence, the Cardinal Pecca, who is generally at Frascati, had only quitted the convent a few hours previous, or he would probably have experienced the same fate. It is supposed that the object of the robbers was to carry him off alive.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has written a letter of thanks to his Ministers, Metternich and Stadion, and General Frimont, for their conduct in the late contest with Naples.

RUSSIA.

The Captain Billingham, sent out by the Russian Government on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, re-

ports, that he has discovered three islands covered with snow, in South latitude 56 deg. on one of which smoke was seen issuing from a volcano.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Constantinople present a horrid scene of massacre of every creature, Greek or Frank, from the highest to the lowest. The most outrageous excesses have been committed by the Turkish soldiery, which the Government even cannot restrain. The diplomatic Envoys have not been exempt from the insults of the Mussulmen and Janissaries. It is said, that Baron Strogonoff was obliged to make his escape in a woman's dress. The wife of another Envoy is said to have been roughly treated. The Dragoman of the Porte, and nineteen other Greeks, were decapitated or hanged in the course of one day. Whole streets have been set fire to in Pera, and men, women, and children murdered, or devoured by the flames.

The following is an extract of a letter from Vienna, May 17.—“Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th April, give a deplorable picture of the state of things there. The execution of the most distinguished Greeks continued with a severity hitherto unheard of; and only a few families have succeeded, almost by miracle, in escaping by night. The serious insurrection of the Greeks in the Morea, and in the Islands of the Archipelago, had raised the fanaticism of the Turks to the highest pitch; and the blood-thirsty populace indulges in the most dreadful excesses against the defenceless Christians.”

The most recent accounts from Constantinople paint in very unfavourable colours the anxieties of the Ottoman Government, under the serious circumstances in which it is now placed. Great exertions were beginning to be made to fortify the weaker points of Constantinople, and that all the troops composing the garrison of that capital were employed on the works. The strongest place, it is added, of the Morea, is that of Napoli, called Malvoisin, whence the wine of the neighbourhood takes the name of Malvoism; and it is now besieged by a fleet, the Admiral of which is a Greek heroine. She is called Wablina. Her husband, who was Captain of a vessel, was killed some time ago by the Turks; five of her sons were also massacred by the barbarians. Among the Greek squadron there are seven vessels, the property of this Lady. She has signified to the Turks that the person who summons them is a Grecian, and that she

was animated with generous sentiments; that in case of submission, she would guarantee to them their lives; but that, if they were obstinate in making resistance, she would put them all to the sword. This appears to be the same Amazon of whom we had before some accounts.

ASIA.

Advices from Calcutta to a late date state, that the *cholera morbus* raged to an alarming extent at Siam, in the capital of which, Bangkok, 40,000 persons perished: in consequence, the King held a consultation of his nobles, priests, and astrologers, to ascertain to what cause the prevalence of this disorder might be attributed; when (according to the curious custom of the country) they agreed that an evil spirit, formed like a fish, was the occasion of their disasters; and that the only method of driving it away was, by frightening it with guns, muskets, drums, &c. That extraordinary ceremony was actually performed along the sea-coast; but, instead of having the desired effect, when the scene ended,

7000 souls died on the beach with the *cholera*.

AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received from Mogador of the date of the 10th of May. The contest which agitated the empire of Morocco has entirely ceased; and the surrender of Tetuan, the last place that held out against his authority, has reinstated the old Emperor, Muley Soliman, in all his original power and the undisturbed possession of his throne.

AMERICA.

American papers of the 1st ult. announce the renewal of hostilities in Venezuela. Advices were received at Valparaiso, on the 28th of December, that the liberating Army of Peru had defeated the Royalist forces under General O'Reilly, with great loss: O'Reilly himself was made prisoner, and his army dispersed. It appears that Yturvide has been joined by a number of officers and soldier, deserters from the Royal army; the Viceroy invites them to return to their duty, on an assurance of amnesty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Monday, May 21.

The Third Annual Report presented to the General Meeting of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, states, that "During the last year the assistance of this Society has been applied for in 74 additional Cases; to 43 of these, Grants have been made; and 13,291 Members of the Community have been supplied with Church Room; and of this increased accommodation, a part sufficient for 10,296 persons consists of free and unappropriated sittings.—Total of Donations to this day, 59,417*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; Annual Subscriptions, 614*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*; Remains at the disposal of the Society at the present value of the Stock, 21,157*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*—The progress of the Society confirms most decidedly all the anticipations of its utility that were formed at its commencement. The last Report stated the payment of 15 of the Grants, the work having been duly certified as completed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The Committee have now to report that warrants for 70 payments have been issued; the work of 35 Grants having been completed during the last year. The letters of acknowledgment transmitted upon these occasions confirm in the strongest manner the importance of the Society, and the successful result of its exertions. The let-

ters continue to describe the ready and cheerful attendance upon Divine Worship in the additional places thus provided, and the peculiar gratitude which is thus awakened in many districts of the kingdom, towards those zealous friends of the Establishment, whose benevolence and patriotism have diffused over the country such substantial blessings.—During the last three years, the Society, by the expenditure of 40,052*l.* has promoted the provision of additional accommodation for 49,858 members of the Church of England, who were before excluded, by want of Church room, from attending the public instruction of their Parochial Minister, and from all the benefits of the public worship of the Established Church. Of the increased accommodation thus obtained by the Society, 36,652 are free and unappropriated sittings. It is also most worthy of remark, that in many instances this additional accommodation has induced the Parishioners to provide for a third celebration of Divine Service every Sunday."

Tuesday, May 22.

Sir Wm. Domville, bart. resigned his Aldermanic gown. Mr. Capel, stock-broker, and Mr. Venables, stationer, were candidates to succeed him; and after a severe contest of three days, Mr. Venables was elected by 49 votes against 30. No less than five Counsel were employed to scrutinize the votes as they came to the poll.

Monday,

Monday, May 28.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. John Hunt, of the "Examiner" Sunday Paper, was brought up for judgment for libelling the House of Commons, in stating that it contained more public criminals than public guardians. After the defendant had addressed the Court, justifying his motives in writing the objectionable matter, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Coldbath Field's House of Correction.—On the same day, Mr. J. Flindall, of "The Western Luminary," who was convicted at the last Assizes for the county of Devon, of a degrading libel upon her Majesty the Queen, was sentenced to be imprisoned in Exeter gaol for eight months.

Wednesday, May 30.

The borough of Petersfield, by the decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, is now declared to be free and open; and the right of voting to be "in the Freeholders of land, or ancient dwelling houses or shambles, or dwelling houses or shambles built upon ancient foundations within the said Borough; such lands, dwelling houses, and shambles, not being restricted to entire ancient tenements."

The Strathmore Peerage, now under the consideration of the House of Lords, is inseparably connected with the fine estate, the Mansion-house of which is the Castle of Glamis, where Duncan, King of Scotland, was murdered; and in that neighbourhood are the ruins of the Castle of Dunsinane, where Macbeth afterwards fortified himself.

Eighty-five new Churches are now building, and to be built, which are to contain sittings for persons, at an expence of one million sterling.

An old gentleman, seeing an advertisement in the parish of Mary-la-bonne for a loan of 20,000*l.* at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the purpose of building Churches, has presented the parish with the sum, on the condition of receiving 5 per cent. during his life.

Friday, June 1.

In the Court of King's Bench, Major Cartwright, with Messrs. Wooller, Edmonds, and Maddox, convicted of unlawfully assembling at Birmingham, and electing Sir C. Wolesey, Legislative Attorney to Parliament for that town, received Judgment. Mr. Denman for Major Cartwright, and the other defendants in their own behalf, addressed the Court at considerable length in extenuation: after which, Judge Bayley passed sentence as follows—Major Cartwright to be fined 100*l.*; Edmonds to be imprisoned for nine months; Maddox, for eighteen; and Wooller, for fifteen months, in the gaol of Warwick: to find securities for their good behaviour during five years, themselves in 400*l.* each, and two securities in 200*l.*

each. After sentence was pronounced, the venerable Major produced a general smile in the Court, by the grave manner in which he slowly pulled, from one of the pouches of his immense waistcoat, a bag filled with sovereigns, to a much greater amount than the fine imposed, and formally counted out the nett amount; observing—"They are all right, and, I believe, full weight."

Sunday, June 3.

During the whole of this afternoon, the parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury were one scene of riot and disturbance, arising out of one of those brawls which occasionally take place between the low Irish residing in that quarter. At three o'clock a mob of about 200 persons had assembled in Buckeridge-street, armed with sticks and other weapons; and commenced a most desperate fight, each party being decorated with distinguishing colours. The women employed themselves in collecting brick-bats for their respective champions, and at length one party beat the other into High Holborn. The latter then rallied, and forced the others back to St. Giles's again, where the affray was truly dreadful, and no less than twenty men were conveyed to the hospitals and doctors' shops, four of whom are reported to have died soon afterwards. At length Samuel Furzeman, one of the constables of the parish, with about 20 assistants arrived, but was speedily repulsed; and it was not till Sir R. Baker sent a strong detachment of the Bow-street patrol, that any thing like order could be obtained. The officers charged upon them with their drawn swords, and succeeded in apprehending about 13 of the principal rioters, who were lodged in the strong room of St. Giles's watchhouse. They were examined at Bow-street office, and 12 of them committed for want of bail.

Friday, June 8.

Mr. Patmore, one of the seconds in the unfortunate duel in which the late Mr. Scott was killed, was tried for the murder (see p. 369): after a short investigation, the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Thursday, June 14.

General Eden was this morning stabbed at his house in Berkeley-square, by a discharged servant with a doubled-edged pig-knife, in the right breast. The man, whose name is Wm. Padmore, and had served the General in India, was immediately secured, and taken to Marlborough-street office; where on being examined before J. E. Conant, esq. he said—"I have had cause for what I have done; I know the dreadful situation in which I stand in consequence of it; but my determination was fixed, and my mind made up to abide the result. I must decline for the present saying more." He was committed to Newgate for trial.

CEREMONIAL OF THE CORONATION.

(Continued from p. 488.)

In the former part of this Number is given an account of the Ceremonies in the Abbey. We will now proceed to detail those which will take place after the Procession returns to Westminster Hall.

In our Magazine for July last, p. 58, we noticed the *Royal Feast in Westminster Hall*, with an account of the *Challenge* by the King's Champion, and a curious Extract from Hall's Account of the Form of the Challenge at the Coronation of Henry VIII. Nearly the same forms will be observed on the present occasion.

After the Challenge, the Officers of Arms, descending from their gallery, Garter, with the two provincial kings of arms, with their coronets on their heads, followed by the heralds and pursuivants, come and stand at the lower end of the hall, and making their obeisance to his Majesty, proceed to the middle of the Hall, where they make a second obeisance, and being come to the foot of the steps, make a third; they then ascend the steps, and at the top of them Garter cries *Laetus* thrice, and having received his Majesty's largess, proclaims the King's title, first in Latin, then in French, then in English. After which, making their obeisance, they descend and go backward to the middle of the Hall, keeping their faces to the King, and there repeat the cry *Laetus*, and the proclamation, which they again repeat in the same languages at the end of the Hall, where they sit down to dinner.

The Second Course is now carried up to his Majesty's table by the gentlemen pensioners, with the same solemnities as the former. Then the lord of the manor of Nether Bidsington in Kent presents to his Majesty three maple cups, by reason of the tenure of the said manor: after which, the King's cupbearer brings up the mayor of Oxford as assistant (with other burgesses of that city) in the office of botelry, who presents to the King, on his knee, a gilt cup of wine covered; and his majesty bestows on him the maple cups which he had just before received.

The lord of the manor of Liston in Essex brings up a charger of wafers to his Majesty's table; and the Lord Mayor of London, being accompanied by the King's cupbearer, comes from the cupboard (where he attends with twelve of the citizens to assist the chief butler of England), and presents to the King (when his Majesty is eating the wafers) a bowl of wine in a gold cup; and his Majesty having drunk thereof, returns the cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee.

His Majesty having dined, rises from

the table, and water being brought as before dinner, again washes. Grace being then said by the Clerk of the Closet, his Majesty takes again the regalia, which have been held near him during dinner, and attended as before retires to the Court of Wards, where the regalia are delivered to the Dean of Westminster and the Master of the Jewel House.

THE REGALIA.

His Majesty will be crowned with the ancient crown of England, called St. Edward's Crown. The new Crown is intended to be worn immediately after that solemn form has taken place. The former has, however, received several improvements and embellishments, and for many false jewels real ones have been substituted. The Crown, made expressly for his present Majesty, presents an appearance of one unvaried mass of diamonds. The curve of its branches, which meet at the top to support the ball, is not so sharp as the old one; it is more extended and graceful, and the whole is consequently much higher. The velvet with which it is ornamented is unlike the old one, which is purple; it is a beautiful crimson colour. The whole is surmounted by a pearl of immense value.

His Majesty's Sceptre with a cross, called the Sceptre Royal, is of solid gold; the handle plain, but the upper part wreathed. Its length is two feet nine inches; the pommel at the bottom is enriched with rubies and small diamonds, and for five inches and a half above the handle it is curiously embossed and embellished with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The top rises into a *fleur-de-lis*, enriched with precious stones; above this an amethyst, value 15,000*l.* surmounted by a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, with a large table diamond in the centre.

The golden vessel which will contain the Sacred Oil is in the form of an eagle, with its wings extended upon a pedestal of pure gold, finely chased. The head screws off at the middle of the neck, for the convenience of putting in the Oil, which pours through the beak into the spoon. The height of this is nine inches; the breadth, from the points of the wings, seven inches; the weight between eight and ten ounces; and the body capable of containing six ounces of oil. The anointing spoon is of pure gold, with four pearls in the broadest part of the handle, the bowl of the spoon finely chased, of curious antique workmanship.

His Majesty's Staff is about four feet seven inches and a half in length, of solid gold,

gold, weighing 8lb. 9oz. with a pike or foot of steel about four inches and a quarter in length, and a ball and cross at the top; the ornaments of simple raised gold; three different fillets, or bandages of leaves, are at equal distances; its diameter is three quarters of an inch.—The ball is of pure gold, with a raised bandage of precious stones encircling it, and a half bandage of the same round the top; it is surmounted by a cross upon an amethyst of immense value, as a pedestal.

The Spurs are of pure gold, richly embossed. They are those worn by William the Conqueror, and have plain points instead of rowels. The bracelets, supposed also to have been worn by William, were of plain gold, but have been enamelled for the ensuing occasion with the Harp, the Thistle, the Shamrock, and the Rose alternately.

The Sword of State is a very large two-handed sword, with a scabbard of crimson velvet, adorned with gold plates of the Royal badges.

His Majesty's Coronation Ring is of plain gold, with a large ruby violet, on which is curiously encased a plain cross of St. George.

The Saltcellar is of pure gold, and a model of the White Tower of London. The four corner towers and the large centre one separately contain salt. There are also other smaller saltcellars of immense value.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION.

Thursday, June 14, having been appointed for the public proclamation of the Coronation of his Majesty, about 11 o'clock, the Heralds, Sergeants-at-Arms, and other official personages connected with the business of the day, assembled at the northern gate of Westminster-hall. The first regiment of Life Guards arrived soon after in New Palace-yard. At about half past eleven, the Heralds, Sergeants-at-Arms, &c. mounted their horses, and the trumpets having sounded thrice, Windsor Herald (Francis Martin, Esq.) read the proclamation in a loud and distinct voice. At the concluding prayer of "Long live King George the Fourth," there were loud cheers. The procession then moved on to Temple-bar, and after the usual ceremonies of gaining admittance into the city, the Proclamation was read opposite to the end of Chancery-lane, and afterwards at the Royal Exchange, with loud and repeated cheers.

The wonderful rapidity with which the works preparing for the Coronation have proceeded within the last few days, has excited the utmost surprise. The platform on which the procession is to move from the Hall to the Abbey is entirely finished, and extends over a line of 1500 feet; the platform in the centre is raised, upon an average, three feet from the

ground. This space is flanked by two other smaller platforms, a foot lower, upon which the guards, dressed in their full uniforms, are to stand. These are separated from the procession by a rail, a yard in height, which will be hung with crimson cloth. The height of the base of the canopy to the platform, from the ground, is fourteen feet; so that there will be no impediment to a complete view of the splendid pageant. A covering of an ingenious nature has been invented, which, by mechanical means, may, in a very few minutes, be spread over the whole, so as effectually to shut out the shower, if it should unhappily rain.

In Westminster Abbey the progress of the works has been rapid. The greater part of the seats in the choir, the transepts, and in the newly-raised galleries, have been completely covered with crimson cloth and matting.

At the front of the western gate of Westminster Abbey, and in the open gardens round which the procession moves, amphitheatrical galleries have been erected for the convenience of spectators, and also a large theatre, comprising some hundreds of seats, within the palings of the Churchyard immediately contiguous. These last have been elevated under the privilege of the Dean and Chapter. The seats will command an excellent view of the procession as it enters the Abbey.

In Westminster Hall every thing proceeds with the same surprising dispatch. The framework of the throne on which his Majesty is to sit is of a square form, surmounted with a square canopy, formed of crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold fringe, bearing on the festoons the escutcheons of the Royal Family, beautifully embroidered in gold; the Royal Arms will be embroidered on the back. There is now a large square table in front of these preparations, on which the Royal regalia are to be laid, previous to the departure of the procession for the Abbey. On the return of his Majesty to the banquet, this table will be increased in dimensions by means of temporary leaves, and thus afford additional accommodation for the Royal Dukes, who will dine with the King.

The Royal platform is approached by a succession of steps; the first landing-place is approached by six steps, the second by five, and the Royal presence by three. There will be distinct ceremonies on surmounting each landing-place. There will not be, as at the last coronation, any railing in front of the platform, but the whole will reach from one side of the Hall to the other, and present an uninterrupted view of the King's table, and of all the forms observed in paying him the customary attentions.

The galleries are complete, and are now receiving their linings of matting, preparatory to their being covered with scarlet cloth;

cloth; the frame-work for which is also completed. The fronts of the galleries will be papered with Gothic pannels, which are now printing from blocks carved for the purpose; and the tops of those fronts on which the spectators will lean will be covered with scarlet cloth cushions, and gold lace fringe. As a further security to prevent the possibility of accident, an iron rail has been added to the fronts of about twelve inches in height, which will be covered with scarlet cloth, in harmony with the rest of the decorations.

The mode of approaching these galleries will be most convenient, and the directions on each ticket of admission will be such as to prevent the possibility of mistake. Every attention has also been paid to the private accommodation of the visitors; retiring rooms, with proper attendants, will be appointed, together with rooms for refreshment; the latter we understand will be let to different persons, who will sell every description of viands. Those visitors highest in rank will, as matter of course, be entitled to places nearest the throne, with the exception of the individuals who take part in the procession. None will have the opportunity of quitting the Hall when once they have been admitted, till the ceremonies of the day are completed. Those desirous of witnessing the splendid pageant must therefore make their election between the Abbey and the Hall, as they cannot have the means of seeing both.

The tables in the Hall are six in number, placed lengthways, three on each side. The whole number who are expected to dine, therefore, independent of the Royal family, will be 312. The King's table will be served with peculiar taste. Each course will be attended by the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable, on horseback, with several of the officers of his Majesty's Household, and the Sergeants at Arms. The other tables will be served in a manner which will prevent the possibility of confusion. At the back of each of the butleries is an opening into a passage behind, communicating directly with the kitchens, and from these openings the dishes will be received by the servants within, and be by them laid on the tables, according to numbers previously arranged. The dishes will be removed by the same means, and the subsequent courses introduced; thus the servants in the Hall will have no occasion to quit it, and those without will have no business to enter it. The divisions between the tables will facilitate these operations. The tables themselves are seven feet in width, and each guest will have two feet allowed him for his seat. The seats are formed of strong deal, with backs of a Gothic form, and will be covered with scarlet

cloth. The King's courses will be brought along the passages to which we have referred; and will precede all the others, entering under the triumphal arch.

The ceremony of the entrance of the Champion will take place between the first and second courses, so that ample time will be afforded for the requisite changes.

Rails will separate the spaces allowed for the tables, from the centre of the Hall, leaving an avenue of nineteen feet in width, which will be first covered with matting, and afterwards with blue cloth.

The services allowed by the Court of Claims will be performed after the second course.

The kitchens, confectioneries, and other offices connected with the preparations for the feast, are in a forward state; and all the ranges, ovens, hot hearths, and boilers, were lighted in the course of the week. The main kitchen, in which the ranges are placed, is an object of curiosity; it contains four immense ranges on one side, each range capable of receiving four tiers of spits; and, we understand, that sixty-five haunches of venison will be roasting at one time, independent of the noble "roast beef of Old England," and more delicate fare. There are separate kitchens for soups, fish, made dishes, vegetables, puddings, and pastry. There is also what is called a dishing department contiguous to these kitchens, which will receive their contributions as they are ready, and arrange them according to a plan previously digested. Every thing will be done under a regular and admirable system. The waiters, or rather dish-carriers, will be classed and numbered, will come in rotation, and by previous rehearsal, as well as by certain intelligible signs, will know precisely the particular butlery to which they are to carry their savoury loads. This, however, only applies to the hot dishes. A great part of the dinner will consist of cold dishes, pastry, jellies, sweetmeats, &c. which will be previously laid on the tables.

The dessert will be carried in the same manner with the hot dishes; and the wines, liquors, and other potables, will be under a separate regulation equally systematic.

A stable is erected in New Palace-yard, for the horses of the Champion and the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable. These horses are now in training for the performance in which they are to be engaged. The principal art will be to teach them to move backwards with celerity, as both in coming and going their riders must keep their faces towards the King.

The procession at the coronation will be infinitely more splendid than heretofore—and consist of a greater number of individuals, from the creation of so many new

Orders

Orders of Knighthood, as well as from the numerical increase of Peers. This creates additional anxiety as well as labour to the department of the Earl Marshal.

The customary summonses have been issued for the attendance of those whose services are required. It is anticipated, that the tables in Westminster Hall, will be no more than sufficient to afford accommodation for the Nobility, and that the other official characters, who will form part of the procession, will dine in the adjoining apartments. Upon the Lord Steward of the Household's department a great degree of responsibility also devolves. The entire arrangement of the banquet, not alone in the Hall, but in all the adjoining rooms rests with his Lordship's officers, Messrs. Watier, Brent, and Wharton, to whom plans of the various apartments have been submitted by the Office of Works; and when the complexity of their multifarious duties is considered, we need hardly say that they require no ordinary exertion of mind and body. Upon the Lord Chamberlain's department devolves the decoration of the tables—the procurement of plate, knives, forks, spoons, table cloths, &c. and for this the estimates have long since been given; and the orders are in a forward state of completion.

Miss Fellowes, sister to Mr. Fellowes, Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has received the appointment of Herbywoman to his Majesty, pursuant to a promise which, we understand, was made to her while his Majesty was yet Prince of Wales. This lady will have to nominate her six maids, who will be young ladies of respectable families, and their duty will be to precede the procession strewing the way with flowers.

On the night previous to the Coronation, his Majesty will sleep at the house of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and orders have been given to Messrs. Bailey and Saunders to fit up a state bed, and make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. The Lord Great Chamberlain will sleep in the room next to that of his Majesty, in order to be in readiness to perform his duty, “to carry the King his shirt, drawers, and clothes, on the morning of the Coronation, and, with the Lord Chamberlain, to dress the King;” for the due exercise of which he is to have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe; also the King's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night gown.

The want of precedents for the minor details was much felt. To obviate this in future, Mr. Fellowes, Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has, with a praiseworthy industry, employed himself, ever

since the proclamation of the Coronation at the commencement of the last year, in collecting into one book every thing connected with the ceremony. This will hereafter prove a book of useful reference. In the course of those valuable researches, however, that have recently taken place, as to the contents of the State Papers, a minute and an interesting manuscript account of the Coronation of James I. was discovered a few days since. It gives, what was much wanted, some details on the subject of costume. It was laid before Lord Sidmouth, who forwarded the curious manuscript to the Coronation Commissioners.

The Gazette of June 23, contains the following order:

He olds College, June 22.—Order concerning the Robes, Coronets, &c. to be worn by the Peers at the Coronation:

These are to give notice to all Peers who attend at the proceeding to his Majesty's Coronation, that the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine, according to their degree, viz. Barons, two rows; Viscounts, two rows and a half; Earls, three rows; Marquesses, three rows and a half; Dukes, four rows. Their under-habits, of very rich white satin, laced with gold. White silk stockings and white shoes. The swords in scabbards of crimson velvet appendant to a belt of the same. Their coronets to be of silver gilt; the caps of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a gold tassel on the top; and no jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in the coronets, or counterfeit pearls instead of silver balls. The coronet of a Baron to have, on the circle or rim, six silver balls at equal distances. The coronet of a Viscount to have, on the circle, 16 silver balls. The coronet of an Earl to have on the circle 8 silver balls, raised upon points, with gold strawberry leaves between the points. The coronet of a Marquess to have, on the circle, four gold strawberry leaves, and four silver balls alternately, the latter a little raised on points above the rim. The coronet of a Duke to have, on the circle, eight gold strawberry leaves. By His Majesty's command,

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

In the same Gazette, Notice is given, that drawings of the dresses appointed to be worn at the Coronation, by the Members of the Privy Council, under the degree of the Peerage, by the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council, by the Train-bearers of his Majesty and of the Princes of the Blood Royal, and also by the Officers of the Royal Household, and by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, may be seen at the Heralds College.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

May 26. J. Parkinson, esq. to be Consul at Pernambuco.

June 16. Mr. W. Dundas, to be Clerk of the Registers and Rolls in Scotland; and Peter Robert Lord Gwydir, to exercise the office of Lord Chamberlain of England, until a sufficient Deputy shall be nominated by the Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, co-heiresses of the said office, and approved of by his Majesty, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

May 29. *Stirlingshire*—H. H. Drummond esq. *vice* Sir C. Edmondstone, Bart. deceased.

June 2. *St. Ive's*—Sir C. Hawkins *vice* J. R. G. Graham, esq.

June 9. *Lymington*—William Manning, esq. *vice* G. Finch, esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. H. Dixon, Wiston V. and the Perpetual Curacy of Cawood, Yorkshire.

Rev. Thomas Gronow, to the Living of Cadoxton, near Neath.

Rev. William Collett, jun. B.A. St. Mary in Surlingham V. with St. Saviour's annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. C. Grant, West Basham V. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Mills (one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary), Little Henry R. Essex.

Rev. W. H. Harvey, LL.B. Crowcombe R. Somerset.

Rev. Rowen Cooke, LL.B. Worsbrough V. near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Rev. William Jenkins, M.A. Sidmouth V. Devon.

Rev. H. Walter, Haselbury Bryan R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. C. M. Mount, Minister of Christ Church, Bath.

Rev. W. A. Morgan, Tresmere Perpetual Curacy, Cornwall.

Rev. Samuel Davies, jun. Oystermouth Perpetual Curacy, Glamorganshire.

Rev. Harry Lee, of New College, Oxford, a Prebendal Stall in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. G. T. Plummer, A.B. Northill R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Miller, Bapchild V. Kent.

Rev. Isaac Gosset, Windsor V. Berks.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. H. J. Ridley, M.A. Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, and Prebendary of Bristol, to hold the Rectory of Abinger, Surrey, together with that of Newdigate, in the same county.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. Edward Heawood, M.A. to be the Master of the Grammar School at Dartford.

BIRTHS.

May 15. In Dover-street, the wife of W. M. Pitt, esq. M.P. of a daughter; and, *May 17.* of a son.

19. At her father's, Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, in Hertfordshire, the wife of Capt. Dacres, R.N. of a daughter.

27. At her father's, Wm. Williams, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, the wife of Capt.

H. Lorraine Baker, C.B. R.N. of a son and heir.

June 7. At Brandon, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, of a dau.

9. In Harley-street, the wife of Thomas Somers Cocke, esq. of a son.

17. The wife of George Buckton, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 16. Horatio L. Thomson, esq. to Margaret Westcott Davidson, daughter of John Davidson, esq. Consul at New Orleans.

May 4. Thomas Wincott, esq. of Percival-street, Northampton-square, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Stocking, of Bury St. Edmund's.

10. At Brussels, Monsieur Le Baron Augustus Du Bois, son of Gen. Baron Du Bois, Commander of the Royal Lancers at GENT. MAG. *June*, 1821.

Malines, to Henrietta, daughter of Conrad Adrian Peterson, esq. of Anderlecht, near Brussels.

12. Mr. James Brewster Cozens, of Magdalen Laver Hall, to Elizabeth Richardson, only child of Jeffery Grimwood, esq. of Cressing Temple, both in Essex.

Rev. Daniel Oliviere, Rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire, to Miss Susan Endersby.

14. At Paris, Samuel Flood, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, to Augusta,

Augusta, dau. of the late Alex. Shaw, esq. formerly Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Man.

15. Capt. Long, late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Mary, daughter of Edward Daniel, esq. Barrister at Law.

The Rev. Carey Chas. Alfred Sabondieffe, to Sophia, dau. of the Very Rev. D. F. Durand, Dean of Guernsey.

George Prichard, esq. of Broseley, Shropshire, to Harriet, dau. of William Ostler, esq. of Grantham.

17. George Bicknell, esq. of Queen-street, Berkeley-square, to Alicia, dau. of the Rev. John Kendal, Vicar of Budbrooke, and Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital at Warwick.

John Brenchley, esq. of Denton Court, near Gravesend, to Mary Rachel, dau. of Thomas Harman, esq. of Wombwell Hall, both in Kent.

Wm. Lister Fenton Scott, esq. of Wood Hall, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir R. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. of Heckness, both in Yorkshire.

John Peach, esq. late of his Majesty's 84th regiment of foot, to Miss Frances Sophia Metcalf.

John Parkinson, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, to Miss Penelope Page, of Ivy House, Richmond, dau. of Wm. Page, esq. of Southampton.

John Tidd Pratt, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne, dau. of the late Major Thomas Campbell.

21. Richard, son of the late Richard Walmesley, esq. of Sholey Hall, Lancashire, to Marianne, daughter of Joseph Leucher, esq. of West End, Hampstead.

22. John Brown, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Mary, daughter of the late Richard Clarke, esq. of Kingston, Oxfordshire, and niece to the late Lord Foley.

George Tufnell, esq. late of the 3d regiment of Guards, to Maria, dau. of the late C. H. Kortwright, esq. of Hylands, Essex.

24. Sir Stephen Shairp, of Russell-place, to Harriet, widow of the late Edward Astle, esq. of Prince's-court, Westminster.

Thos. Burn, esq. of Southampton Place, Camberwell, to Frances Maria, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Walworth.

Thos. Wight, esq. of Woodford Bridge, Essex, to Louisa, dau. of John Humphries, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, and Upper Gower-street.

John Latham, esq. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, son of John Latham, M. D. of Harley-street, and of Bradwell Hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Dampier.

James Alfred Tabois, esq. to Elizabeth Anna, dau. of the late Chevalier Luppino, of the Steyne, Brighton.

26. George Cooper, esq. of New Brent-

ford, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.

28. Thos. Baldock, esq., to Charlotte, dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Robert Ross, of the Royal Marines.

Capt. George Wellings, of the 85th regiment, or King's Light Infantry, to Anne, dau. of J. Penwarne, esq. of Stafford-st.

30. John Hearne, esq. of Port-au-Prince, to Dorothea Henrietta, dau. of the late John Newman, esq. of Finmere House, Oxon.

31. The Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Head Master of Westminster School, son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Frances, dau. of Sam. Pepys Cockerell, esq. of Westbourne House.

Lately. Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. of Stanley Hall, Shropshire, and Park-street, Grosvenor-square, to Elizabeth Walwyn, dau. of the late John Macnamara, esq. of St. Christopher's.

Wm. Du Bois, esq. to Miss Lindo, dau. of M. Lindo, esq. of Stoke Newington.

June 2. Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. to Lady Sophia Catherine Coventry, dau. of the Earl of Coventry.

At Brussels, John Baker Moody, esq. son of the late Samuel Moody, esq. of Queen square, Bloomsbury, to Anne, dau. of Walter Mansell, esq. of Woodperry House, Oxfordshire.

4. F. B. Blake, esq. to Frances, dau. of William Eldred, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Bristol, Robert, son of Richard Bright, esq. of Ham Green, to Caroline, dau. of the late Thos. Tyndale, esq. of the Fort, Bristol.

5. John, son of the late Charles Hamilton, esq. of Hamwood, Meath, Ireland, to Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas France, esq. of Bostock Hall, Cheshire.

At Gloster, in the King's County, Ireland, the Rev. Henry King to Miss Lloyd, daughter of John Lloyd, esq. of Gloster.

7. Henry Dalston Lowndes, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Sarah, dau. of Wm. Lowe, esq. of Montagu-street, Russell-sq.

9. The Rev. Wm. Seys, Vicar of Trelleck and of Pehalt, to Anne, widow of the late John Pooley Kensington, esq. of Putney.

11. Edmund John Birch, esq. of Fradswell Hall, to Mary, dau. of Josiah Spode, esq. of the Mount, both in Staffordshire.

12. Cooke Tylden Pattenson, esq. of Ibornden, to Miss Hodges, dau. of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. of Hempstead Place, both in Kent.

James Randall, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Phebe, daughter of Richard Lowndes, esq.

Lieut.-col. Lewis, son of Chas. Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, to Caroline Jane, daughter of the late Dyot Bucknall, esq. of Hampton Court.

OBITUARY.

LORD SHEFFIELD.

May 30. At his house in Portland-place, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. John Baker Holroyd, Lord Sheffield.—This family, which came originally from the West Riding of Yorkshire, derived its name from the hamlet of Howroyd or Holroyd, six miles from Halifax. The subject of this Memoir was the second son of Isaac Holroyd, esq. by Dorothea, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Penn, in the county of Bucks, esq. He was born in the year 1741; and so early as 1760, commanded a troop of light horse under the Marquis of Granby. Soon after the restoration of peace, he travelled three years through a great part of Europe, (in these travels he first became acquainted with Mr. Gibbon the Historian,) and while abroad, the death of his brother greatly enlarged his fortune. He returned to England in 1766; and in 1767 he married Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way of Richmond, in Surrey, esq. In 1768, in default of issue male of his mother's family, he succeeded to their estates in Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Middlesex, and at the same time added the name of Baker to his own, in conformity to the will of his uncle.

About this time he became an ardent agriculturist, and his estate of Sheffield House *, in Sussex, was greatly indebted to his skilful exertions. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1778, Mr. Holroyd accepted a commission in the Sussex Militia, of which he afterwards had the command. In 1779 he raised a regiment of Light Dragoons without expense to the public, and he was, of course, permitted to nominate his own officers. This regiment was called the Sussex or 22d regiment. In 1780 he was elected into parliament for the city of Coventry, after one of the most violent contests ever known, which ended in the

committal of the two sheriffs of that city to Newgate. When the fanatical petitions against the Roman Catholics were brought up to the House of Commons by Lord George Gordon, who was accustomed to harangue the mobs on those occasions; Colonel Holroyd, fearing the consequences, laid hold of his Lordship, and said, "hitherto I have imputed your conduct to madness, but now I perceive that it has more of malice than madness in it;" adding at the same time, "that if any of the mob made an entrance into the House he would instantly inflict summary vengeance on his Lordship as instigator." At this time he was created Lord Sheffield, Baron of Dunamdre, in the county of Meath, though afterwards an alteration took place in the form of the patent, with remainder of the title to his daughters. The commercial knowledge displayed by his Lordship recommended him to the city of Bristol at the general election, and he rendered himself popular to his new constituents, by his indefatigable opposition to the abolition of the Slave Trade. In 1802 he was created an English peer, and in the Upper House he has displayed the same independency of spirit which characterized him in the other house of parliament.

Lord Sheffield was thrice married. By the first Lady he had (besides one son, who died young) two daughters; Maria Josepha, married to Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart.; and Louisa Doretha, married to her cousin Major-gen. Wm. Henry Clinton. Both his daughters have issue. On the death of his first Lady in 1793, his Lordship married, Dec. 26, 1794, Lady Lucy Pelham, daughter of the Earl of Chichester, and after her death he married Lady Anne North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford, by whom he has issue, George Augustus Frederic North, born in 1802. Lord

* This is a large house, pleasantly situate in an extensive park, in the parish of Fletching, mid-way between East Grinstead and Lewes. Many alterations have been made by the late Lord Sheffield, and in a Gothic frize, which surrounds the building, are introduced the arms of the possessors of the Lordship of Sheffield, from the conquest to the present time. The stained glass windows, fretted pinnacles, and beautiful chapel, together with the surrounding scenery, produce an admirable effect.

In our Magazine for 1805 (LXXV. 601) is a view of Fletching Church, and also of the Mausoleum erected in it belonging to Lord Sheffield's family, in which the remains of the celebrated Historian of the Roman Empire are deposited; with the elegant inscription to his memory written by that very distinguished scholar, Dr. Parr.

Sheffield was the most intimate friend of the historian Gibbon*, to whose memory he has done honour by the publication of his memoirs and posthumous works, in 3 vols. 4to.

Lord S. was a man of vigorous talents, which he turned to matters of business, and to skill, both in the principles and details of commerce; by which he gradually won his way to consequence in public life; and to the honours, first, of an Irish, and lastly of an English peerage. His first literary performance was a masterly pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Commerce of the American States, 1783, 8vo; 6th edit. 1784." This turned the tide of popular opinion against the Minister, Lord Shelburne, who proposed relaxing the Navigation Laws in favour of the Americans, of whose commerce Lord Sheffield proved we were secure without such a sacrifice. His Lordship also published the following works:

"Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and present State of Ireland," 1785, 8vo.; 3d edit. 1792.—"Observations on the Project for Abolishing the Slave Trade," 1789, 8vo.—"Observations on the Corn Bill now depending in Parliament," 1791, 8vo.—"Substance of his Speech on the subject of the Union with Ireland," 1799, 8vo.—"Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest," 1799, 1800, 8vo.—"Observations on the Objections made to the Exportation of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland," 1800, 8vo.—"Strictures on the Necessity of maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain," 1804, 8vo.—"The Orders in Council and the American Embargo beneficial to the Commercial and Political Interests of Great Britain," 1809, 8vo.—"A Letter on the Corn Laws, and on the means of obviating the Mischiefs and Distresses which are rapidly increasing," 1815, 8vo.—"On the Trade in Wool and Woollens, extracted from the Reports addressed to

the Wool-Meetings in 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812."—"Report at the Meeting at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26, 1813." Both these Pamphlets are recorded in the *Pamphleteer*.

Lord Sheffield usually presided at the Lewes Wool Fair, where the price of that article is fixed. His opinions on this branch of our Commerce carried great weight.

The remains of this active and respected Nobleman were interred at Fletching, attended by his numerous tenantry and friends.

A fine portrait of this Nobleman in his robes, as a Peer of Parliament, "painted at the request of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, for the Province-hall," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1806. M. A. Shee, R.A. was the artist.

EARL OF STAIR.

June 1. At his house in Spring Garden, the Right Honourable John Dalrymple, sixth Earl of Stair, Viscount and Baron of Stair, and Baron Dalrymple of Newliston and Stranraer, and a Baronet. He was the eldest son of John fifth Earl of Stair, by the daughter of the late George Middleton, esq.; and succeeded to the earldom in October 1789. His Lordship having left no issue, is succeeded by his nephew John-George, son of General William Dalrymple, deceased, by the daughter of Sir Robert Hailes, bart.

LORD CAWDOR.

June 1. In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, the Right Hon. John Campbell, Baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, in Pembrokeshire. He was the eldest son of Pryse Campbell, of Cawdor and Staepole-court, esq. M.P. for the counties of Cromertie and Nairn 1762, and a Lord of the Treasury 1766.—The late Lord was elected M. H. for Cardigan 1780, 1784, 1790; and on the dissolution of par-

* "After a quiet residence of four years," says Mr. Gibbon, "during which I had never moved ten miles from Lausanne, it was not without reluctance and terror, that I undertook, in a journey of two hundred leagues, to cross the mountains and the sea. Yet this formidable adventure was achieved without danger or fatigue; and at the end of a fortnight I found myself in Lord Sheffield's house and library, safe, happy, and at home. The character of my friend (Mr. Holroyd) has recommended him to a seat in Parliament for Coventry, the command of a regiment of light dragoons, and a peerage. The sense and spirit of his political writings have decided the public opinion on the great questions of our commercial intercourse with Ireland.—During the whole time of my residence in England I was entertained at Sheffield-place and in Downing-street, by his hospitable kindness; and the most pleasant period was that which I passed in the domestic society of his family."

† See our last volume, part ii. p. 516, and our present volume, p. 245.

liament in 1796, was called to the House of Peers. His Lordship married June 27, 1789, Lady Caroline Howard, eldest daughter of Frederick Earl of Carlisle, K.G.; and by her had two sons.

COUNTESS OF CHATHAM.

May 20. In Portman-square, aged 59, Mary-Elizabeth, Countess of Chatham. She was the second daughter of the late Viscount Sydney, and sister of the present Viscount; was married to the Earl of Chatham in 1783, but had no issue. The Countess had been indisposed nearly two years. Her body was deposited, in great state, in the vault of the Pitt family in the North-west corner of Westminster Abbey; and was followed by 50 carriages of the Nobility, &c.

COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.

June 12. At Fife House, in Whitehall, Theodosia Louisa, Countess of Liverpool. She was the daughter of Frederick late Earl of Bristol and Bp. of Derry, and sister of the present Earl of Bristol; and was married to the Earl of Liverpool March 25, 1795, but had no issue.—The melancholy event had been long expected, her Ladyship having been seriously ill for many months; but we believe it was only within the last few weeks that the Noble Earl, whose attachment for the Countess was of the most affectionate kind, despaired of her recovery.

Her Ladyship was a female of excellent endowments—her natural talents had been improved by education, by reading, and reflection; she had a clear and comprehensive mind—a sound and discriminating judgment. Her religion was without any bigotry—her humanity without the least ostentation; it was not of that passive kind which gives only when it is asked—it sought out and selected its objects with diligence and care—it relieved them with a secrecy and a delicacy which almost doubled the blessings it conferred. Many persons will only now, for the first time, know the source from whence they were relieved.

On the 19th the remains of this deeply-lamented Lady were removed from Whitehall for interment in the family vault at Hawkesbury, in Gloucestershire, in the following order:—Six horsemen, two and two; the plume of feathers; the hearse, drawn by six horses, the pall of which bore the armorial escutcheons; three mourning coaches and six, followed by upwards

of seventy Noblemen and Gentlemen's carriages; amongst which were those of the Dukes of York, Clarence, Devonshire, and Wellington, Marquess of Hertford, Earls of Bridgewater, Harcourt, Spencer, Verulam, &c.

REV. DR. THOMAS FORD.

May 17. In his 79th year, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Ford. He was a native of Bristol; a Student of Christ Church College, Oxford; M.A. 1765; and D.C.L. 1770.

When a young man, he was patronized by Abp. Secker, and at the Archbishop's death was living in his Grace's Family.

In 1773 he was presented, by Richard Earl Howe, to the Vicarage of Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire, a very extensive Parish, having within its limits the four Chapelrys of Burton Lazars, Freathby, Sysonby, and Welby, and the separate Hamlet of Eye Kettleby.

The attention of this worthy Divine to the embellishment of his Church was worthy of high commendation. In the decorous preservation of that large and beautiful Fabrick, he was nice in the extreme. The uncommon cleanliness with which it was kept, and the scrupulous attention that not one pane of glass in its numerous windows should remain a single day unrepaired, will long be recollected to his credit. With that truly venerable Building he was indeed actually enamoured; and that it deserved his care, will be evident by an inspection of the fine Print of it, drawn and engraved by Basire in 1795, and contributed by Dr. Ford to the "History of Leicestershire." In that valuable and very laborious work, Mr. Nichols observes, "under his direction it was perfectly repaired, and now exhibits a grand and beautiful appearance, without any deviation from the original style of Architecture; it is kept in perfect neatness, *simplex munditiis*, if such a classical expression be allowable. In 1802, two treble bells were added to make the peal eight; a new set of chimes, and a most excellent clock, raised by subscription; all made by Mr. John Briant, bell-founder at Hertford, and which do him great credit. On the first bell is inscribed,

'Gloria Deo in excelsis.
Sacra campanas octo exaudimus in arce
Dulces, altisonas, O hilares! hilares!
MDCCCLII.'

"He also embellished the windows of his Church with very beautiful painted glass, collected from an alms-house, and from various parts of this Church, and

and from his Chapels at Frethby and Welby. In seven pannels in the Consistory, he placed the King's Arms with those of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, the Diocese, the two Universities, Leicester, and Melton-Mowbray; all very neatly executed."

Nor was the good Doctor's exertions confined to the ornamenting of his Church. He never failed, whilst in health, conscientiously to perform the sacred duties of his clerical functions in Melton Church twice every Sunday; and on the same day, once at three of the several Chapels appendant to his Vicarage.

He had also a very high sense of Church Authority, and regularly looked forward to an Episcopal Visitation as a matter of rejoicing. His Vicarage was on such occasions the Bishop's Palace; and, to make the ceremony more complete, he provided a beautiful chair for the Altar, after the model of the true antique, on which were emblazoned the arms of the See of Lincoln, impaling those of Pretymann. See our vol. LXXXV. ii. 493.

Dr. Ford published a Visitation Sermon, 1 Cor. ix. 16, May 18, 1775; a Sermon (in a hard winter) for the Benefit of the Poor, Deut. xv. 11, Dec. 1, 1782; and another, "intituled, *Pietas Bristolensis*," in commemoration of the pious Edward Colston, esq. that wonderful benefactor of his day, 2 Sam. xxiv. 23, Nov. 14, 1791.

This venerable Divine was known throughout England for his extraordinary attachment to Church Musick, in which he was eminently skilled, and a singular intimacy with both the secular and sacred works of "the great Handel." He more than once expressed to the Writer of this article, that one of his fondest wishes was, that he might end his days in the Stall of a Cathedral. Whenever he visited London, he was a regular attendant at St. Paul's; and the Gentlemen of that Choir frequently complimented him with the choice of an Anthem; and in his own Church at Melton several parts of the Service were usually chaunted. He was one of the most cheerful and pious of men. Both his head and his heart were full of the Bible. His style of preaching was modelled upon our Saviour's; for he delighted, and was most successful, in enforcing his arguments by illustrations drawn from the scenes of Nature and other sources with which he knew his hearers to be familiar. There belonged to him a natural felicity of wit, which rendered even his common conversation an intellectual banquet; he never went

in quest of a remote phrase, and yet could hardly throw out a sentence not marked by originality, in either the thought or expression. His friends may not have been prepared to lose him upon so brief a summons, but to himself no death could have been sudden. In his last Sermon, preached on the Sunday preceding that on which he died, after an allusion to the race of some of his hearers being almost run, he emphatically added, *MINE IS!* He attended prayers at Bristol Cathedral the morning before his death, when the service composed by King in the key of F was performed; of this service he was particularly fond, having been accustomed to hear it in his boyhood, and he was observed to join in it with a fervency that was remarkable even in one whose deportment at Church was uniformly such as to repress the levity of the thoughtless, and to augment the devotion of the well disposed.

Attached, as he however was to the proper duties of his profession, he was not insensible to the charms of Polite Literature, and was an enthusiastic admirer of the "Sweet Swan of Avon." Of this, his numerous and admirable imitations of that matchless Dramatist, inserted in several Volumes of the "Gentleman's Magazine," under the signature of MASTER SHALLOW, bear abundant testimony. See the General Index to the Poetry, vol. III. p. 532. Other poetical articles by him are also noticed in the same volume, p. 505; and an animated Speech of his in 1796, to the Volunteer Corps of Melton, to which he was Chaplain, is preserved in our vol. LXVI. p. 567.

In the year 1819, finding his health impaired, and his strength failing, Dr. Ford was desirous of spending the remainder of his days in his native City, and it has been generally supposed that he then resigned the Vicarage of Melton to his Curate; but the following more correct information on this subject has since been given:

"Dr. Ford did not resign Melton to his Curate, for he never kept one since 1792; that is, for more than twenty years before the resignation. There was no great disinterestedness in the conduct of the Patron, who is the Brother of the present Incumbent. The Living was purchased for the latter, by the former, about twenty years ago. Dr. Ford's motive for resigning the Living was not merely or chiefly 'impaired health, or declining strength.' His zeal was such, that he would willingly have held out to the last, though he should have died in the pulpit: but he pitied the case of the

the present Incumbent, who has ten children, and from whom, ever since the living was purchased for him, he felt regret at withholding it. That regret, while he himself could do the duty effectually, yielded to superior considerations; but when that was no longer the case, it became a motive for resignation, which to the Doctor was irresistible. This was something more than disinterestedness: it was heroic generosity. When Dr. Ford had asked the Bishop's leave to resign the Living, his Lordship, thinking it was chiefly on account of the arduousness of the duty, offered him some time afterwards, two small Livings, of which the duty was not so laborious; but the Doctor wishing to end his days at Bristol, declined the offer. In a Testimonial given on the occasion by the Bishop he Declares, that Dr. Ford's assiduity in the discharge of his clerical functions, was, as far as his Lordship's experience went, without example."

HENRY EDRIDGE, Esq.

Henry Edridge, Esq. A.R.A. F.S.A. died (as noticed in our last) at his house in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, on Monday, the 23d of April, in his 53d year.

This amiable man and excellent artist, was born at Paddington, in the year 1768; his father, who was in trade in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, died at the age of 44, leaving his widow, with five children, rather inadequately provided for. His mother was a woman of superior mind; and as in the early education of children maternal influence most frequently forms the character, to her may be attributed the sense of propriety, and correctness of conduct, which so conspicuously marked her son's progress through life.

Mr. Edridge was the youngest child but one; and having very early shewn an attachment to the Fine Arts, his mother was induced, by the advice of her friends, to place him, at the age of 14, with Mr. Pether, an artist, well known as a Mezzotinto Engraver and Painter of Landscape. Two years after his apprenticeship he was admitted a Student in the Royal Academy, where he soon distinguished himself, and in 1786 obtained a Medal for the best drawing of an Academy Figure. While studying at the Academy, his talents attracted the attention, and procured him the regard of the then President, Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose pictures he was in the habit of copying in miniature for his own improvement. Upon one occasion Sir Joshua was so much

pleased with his performance, that he desired to have the copy, which of course was readily offered for his acceptance; that, however, was declined, and the young artist having been prevailed on to name a price, Sir Joshua not only paid him nearly double the amount, but meeting him a few days afterwards, insisted upon making him a still further payment, observing, that he had since sold the drawing to a Nobleman for a considerable profit, and was therefore his debtor for the difference.

Mezzotinto engraving being in no way suited to Mr. Edridge's taste, an arrangement was made with his Master to permit him to study and practice Miniature Painting, to which branch of art he afterwards exclusively applied himself. During his apprenticeship he suffered a severe affliction in the loss of his Mother, who had ever been to him a most tender and affectionate parent, and whose memory he constantly, to his latest breath, fondly and gratefully cherished.

In the year 1789 Mr. Edridge married a lady from Taunton of the name of Smith, and established himself as a Portrait Painter, in Dufour's-place, Golden-square, in which almost secluded situation he raised himself to the greatest celebrity, proving that merit, such as his, did not require the adventitious aid of outward circumstances to ensure its success.

Mr. Edridge's earliest works were Miniatures on ivory; afterwards he made his Portraits on paper, with black lead and Indian ink, to these he added back grounds which were beautifully diversified, and drawn with great taste; after continuing this practice several years, he discontinued Indian Ink, and adopted Water Colours, still finishing his drawings slightly, except the heads, which were always remarkable for their force, brilliancy, and truth. It was of late years only that he made those elaborately high-finished pictures on paper, uniting the depth and richness of oil paintings with the freedom and freshness of water colours, and of which there is perhaps scarcely a Nobleman's family in England without some specimen. His acquisition of this latter stile is to be attributed to the study of Sir Joshua Reynolds's best works, which he omitted no opportunity of copying, and thereby not only obtained a collection of the most beautiful and faithful copies of that great Master that have ever perhaps been made, but rendered the improvements of his own original works remarkably conspicuous.

In 1801 Mr. Edridge removed from Dufour's-place to Margaret-street, where he continued to practice his profession till his death. He had two children, the eldest, a daughter, who died May 1, 1807, in the 17th year of her age; the other, a son, who died July 20, 1820, at almost the precise age of his sister. He was a youth of great promise, and his premature death was an affliction from which Mr. Edridge never wholly recovered. He had watched over his son with an unwearied solicitude which none can appreciate but those who feel the strength of parental anxiety, and have mourned the loss of an only child. It would be difficult to describe the feelings and sufferings he experienced at his loss, and though he bowed with submission to the will of Heaven, his constitution sunk under the blow. For many years previous to his last illness, Mr. Edridge had occasionally laboured under considerable difficulty of respiration, which in January last greatly increased, and while suffering under a most distressing oppression of breath, he was attacked by spasms in the chest, from which he endured extreme torture. For above three months he had few intervals of ease, but during all that time his mind retained its accustomed vigour, and his fortitude in sustaining his afflictive illness, together with his Christian resignation to the will of God, was the admiration of those who witnessed it.

Mr. Edridge had always an exquisite taste for the Picturesque Beauties of Landscape, but the extent of his practice in drawing Portraits prevented the devotion of much time to this his favourite pursuit until after the death of his son, when having no longer a motive for adhering to the lucrative part of his profession, he indulged his inclination, and the drawings which he afterwards made from various scenes of Nature are most admirable. In 1817, and again in 1819, he visited France, where he found ample materials for the exercise of his taste in the picturesque buildings of Paris, and still more interesting scenery, of Normandy; the drawings made from these Sketches, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820, as well as those of the present year, leave us to regret that this branch of art had not at least shared a greater portion of his earlier time.

The late Mr. Hearne was the Master from whom Mr. Edridge first acquired his taste and skill for sketching Landscape Scenery; a Master, whose best works will ever be esteemed so long as there is any admiration for fidelity, united to the best qualities of the art.

There was a timidity however in Mr. Hearne's manner which seemed to restrain him from venturing on those bold effects and strong transitions of *Chiaro Scuro*, that have since his time been the admiration of the public. In this respect, Mr. Edridge stepped far beyond his Master. Though he did not practice it, Mr. Edridge, about two years ago, painted three pictures in oil colours; two of them were small landscapes, and the third was a copy from Teniers*.

As a man, Mr. Edridge possessed those amiable and endearing qualities which gained him the affection of all who knew him. His moral character was pure and unblemished; to the strictest integrity and benevolence of heart, he united the most polished and gentlemanly manners. He had an eloquence and suavity of speech, joined to a sportiveness of wit, that rendered his society extremely delightful; his thoughts were conceived with vigour, and expressed with the happiest propriety; and there never perhaps was a man more entitled from his accomplishments, high judgment, and justness of sentiment, to move in the polished circles of life. In this society he was courted and caressed, and was distinguished by the friendship and affection of many in the highest rank, which continued with unabated kindness to the hour of his death.

Upon the whole, the life of this excellent man affords an observation, not unworthy of remark. 'A private and humble individual, without fortune or family, he' raised himself, by his own talents and conduct, to be the friend and associate of the most distinguished men in the country, and with feelings in direct hostility with every attempt to invade public opinion by meretricious contrivances and plausible deception, honorably accumulated ample means for independence.

H. R. D.

JAMES GREGORY, M.D.

Dr. James Gregory (whose death we announced in our last, p. 381) was Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, F.R.S. and

* He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts in November 1820, and no better or more grateful tribute could be paid, either to his talent as an artist, or his worth as a man, than the feeling and appropriate eulogy pronounced to his memory by the President at the annual Academy Dinner, which took place immediately after his death.

Honorary

Honorary Member of the Royal Medical and Physical Society of Edinburgh. This gentleman, descended from ancestors distinguished for scientific talents, was the eldest son of the late Dr. John Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was born at Aberdeen, 1753; received the rudiments of education at the Grammar School of that city, and prosecuted his studies at the Universities of Aberdeen, Oxford, and Edinburgh. After taking his degree of M.D. in 1774, he visited Holland, France, and Italy; returned to Britain in 1775; the following year was appointed Professor of the Theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, and on the retirement of Dr. Cullen, was appointed to the chair. In 1781 Dr. G. married the daughter of James Ross, Esq. of Stranraer, who died in 1784 without issue; and in 1796 was united to Miss M'Leod, daughter of Donald M. Esq. of Geanies; by whom he had a family. The following publications were from the pen of Dr. Gregory:

"Diss. de Morbis Cœli Mutatione medendis," 1774, 8vo.—"Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," 1780, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4th edit. 1812.—"Philosophical and Literary Essays," 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.—"Memorial presented to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh," 1800, 4to.—"Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes," 2 vols. 8vo. 7th edit.—Dr. G. was also the author of a paper on the Theory of the Moods of Verbs, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

REV. THOMAS SCOTT.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, (whose death is recorded in p. 473) was a native of Yorkshire, and soon after his entrance on the ministry, he became a most zealous Calvinist, which occasioned his being elected to the joint chaplainship of the Lock Hospital, when the late Rev. Martin Madan was under the necessity of relinquishing that situation in consequence of his public vindication of Polygamy. Mr. Scott afterwards had a difference with his coadjutor, Mr. De Coetlogon, on some points of doctrine, which produced a curious kind of schism in that establishment, and ended in the removal of both preachers.

Mr. Scott was formerly curate of Weston Underwood and Ravenstone, in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards vicar of Olney, from whence he removed to

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the rectory of Aston Sandford in the same county. He was an indefatigable labourer in the theological field, as the following list will testify:

"The Force of Truth, a Marvellous Narrative of his own Life," 1779, 12mo.; 8th edit. 1811.—"The Scriptural Doctrine of Civil Government and the Duties of Subjects," 1792, 12mo.—"The Rights of God," 1793, 12mo.—"The Religious Character of Great Britain," 1793, 8vo.—"Essays on the most important Subjects in Religion," 1793, 12mo.; 4th edit. 1800, 8vo.—"Treatise on Growth in Grace," 8vo.—"On the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures in Answer to Paine's Age of Reason," 1796, 8vo.—"Sermons on Select Subjects," 1797, 8vo.—"A Family Bible with Notes," 1796, 4 vols. 4to.; 5th edit. 1810.—"The Warrant and Nature of Faith considered," 1798, 12mo.—"On the Signs of the Times," 1799, 8vo.—"A Missionary Sermon at St. Anne's Blackfriars," 1801, 8vo.—"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with Notes and the Life of the Author," 1801, 8vo.—"Four Sermons, on Repentance, the Evil of Sin, Christ's Love to Sinners, and the Promise of the Holy Spirit," 1802, 8vo.—"Sermon on the Death of J. Newell," 1803, 8vo.—"Chronological Tables to the Bible, with Maps," 1811, 4to.—"The Jews a Blessing to Nations, a Sermon at St. Lawrence, Jewry," 1810, 8vo.—"Remarks on the Bishop of Lincoln's Refutation of Calvinism," 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.—"Joy in Heaven, a Sermon for the Female Penitentiary," 1812, 8vo.

A good Portrait of this Divine, engraved by Mr. J. Collyer, A.R.A. has lately been published.

OLIVER CROMWELL, ESQ.

May 31. At Cheshunt Park, Herts, aged 79, Oliver Cromwell, esq. lineally descended from the celebrated Protector; being the great-grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and M.P. for Cambridge, who was the fourth son of the Protector.—This gentleman was formerly a respectable solicitor in Essex-street, Strand, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. He married Aug. 8, 1771, Mary daughter of Morgan Morse, esq. solicitor; by whom he had a son Oliver (who died young in 1785), and a daughter, Elizabeth-Oliveria, married to Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. of Cheshunt.

He succeeded to the estate at Theobalds by the will of his cousins, Elizabeth,

beth, Anne, and Letitia, daughters of Richard Cromwell, esq. by Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gaton, esq. of Southwark, who married Eleanor the surviving sister of Sir Robert Thornhill. The Thornhills derived the estate by purchase from the Duke of Albemarle, to whom it was granted by King Charles the Second, in gratitude for his Restoration to the Crown. (See p. 523.)

Mr. Cromwell has lately published, in a handsome quarto volume, "Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters, and other Family Papers. With Six Portraits, from original Pictures."

DEATHS.

1820. **THE** Emperor of China.—He is *Sept. 2.* succeeded by his second son. There seems to have been some doubt at first, whether the second or fourth would succeed, as the Emperor died without a will. It is generally supposed he would have declared the fourth son successor; but his illness was too rapid to allow him time.

Oct. 9 At Cumumpalid, near Madras, in the East Indies, in his 23d year, Peter Alexander Taylor, esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st regiment of the Madras Light Cavalry, and second son of the late Major-Gen. Aldwell Taylor.—That epidemical and dire disease the cholera morbus cruelly snatched away this promising young officer in a few hours after its fatal commencement.

Nov. 22. At Bombay, after a few hours' illness, of the cholera morbus, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Norris, esq. of that Presidency.

Nov. 50. At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, while drawing the charge, Capt. John Cruikshank, of the 24th Native Infantry.

At Bombay, Joseph William Cumine, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Service, second son of Archibald Cumine, esq. of Auchry, Aberdeenshire.

1821. *Feb. 18.* On his passage to England, Capt. John Warburton, of the 17th regiment Native Infantry, Madras Establishment.

April 21. At the Manor House, Highgate, aged 27, James Bishop Brencichy, esq. of York-street, Southwark.

April 26. At Belfast, William Neilson, D.D. Professor of the learned languages, &c. in the Academical Institution.

May 1. At Frankfurt (where he had lived in retirement for 16 years), of apoplexy, Prince Charles of Hesse Rothenburg; better known in France by the name of Charles Hesse. This Republican Prince was for a long time one of the Editors of

"*The Journal des Hommes Libres*," in which his articles were signed, FIAT LUX.

May 2. At High Leigh, Cheshire, aged 75, John Cole Everest, esq.

May 6. At Weathersfield, Essex, aged 71, Thomas Scott, esq.

At Brighton, Susanna, wife of William Roe, and daughter of the late Sir William Thomas, bart.

May 7. At Upper Kennington Green, aged 57, Thomas Wick, esq.

In Gnodge-street, aged 89, Peter Dawson, esq.

At Clae, Suffolk, Charlotte Eliza, the wife of Mr. John Houlgate, of Hackney-road, London.

May 8. At Lisnawilly, Ireland, aged 57, J. W. Stratton, esq.

At Schwerin, aged 36, his Royal Highness the Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg, youngest son of the Reigning Grand Duke.

Aged 57, Benjamin White, esq. of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, formerly an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street.

At Leiston, Suffolk, in her 67th year, Mrs. Basham, of the Eastern Battalion of Suffolk Militia.

May 9. At Paris, Mr. James Adams, late Clerk of the Survey at Gibraltar.

At Palermo, Thomas Le Mesurier, esq. merchant, son of the late Commissary Gen. Le Mesurier.

May 12. At Notting Hill, Kensington, in his 70th year, G. E. Morton, esq.

May 13. In Michael's-place, Brompton, Mrs. Storace.—She was sister of the late Dr. Trusler, and mother of Stephen Storace the composer, and Signora Storace, the late celebrated Actress.

May 14. At Paris, Catherine Mary, wife of Lieut. General Hodgson.

May 17. At Aston, aged 66, Mr. James Flyel, a native of Fifehire.—Till within a few months his activity was surprising for any man, and the more so in him, whose personal weight must have exceeded 25 stone.

John Burton Matthews, esq. one of the Aldermen for the City of Rochester.

At Frankfurt, at a very advanced age, M. Alopxus, formerly Prussian Ambassador to several Courts.

May 18. At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, John Lucock, gent.

May 19. Bruce Broughton, esq. son of the Rev. Thomas Broughton, late Rector of Tiverton, Somersetshire, and of St. Peter's, Bristol.

In Paris, the Marshal Duke de Coigny, Peer of France, Chevalier of the Royal Orders, and Commander of the Military Order of St. Louis, Governor of the Invalids and Fontainebleau.

In Paris, M. Camille Jordan, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

May 20. At Civita Vecchia, Charles Dennis,

Dennis, esq. his Majesty's Consul at that port.

At Trimley, Suffolk, of a deep decline, Mr. H. S. Weeding, of H. M. S. Liverpool, and who was invalided at Canton, in China, in October last.

May 22. Samuel George Bicknell, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, only son of Charles Bicknell, esq. of Spring Garden-terrace.

At Hanover, in his 82d year, M. Foder, the Privy Counsellor of Justice, well known in the literary world.

May 23. Aged 78, Thomas Birch esq. of New Bond-street, banker.

William, youngest son of John Murray, esq. of Albemarle-street.

In Tenterden-street, Robert Darling Willis, M. D.

May 24. At Mile End, Sarah, daughter of the late Captain Snow, R. N.

May 25. At the Hooks, near Lewes, Sussex, in his 77th year, the Rev. Sir Henry Poole, bart. of Poole, in Cheshire. He succeeded to the title and estate June 8, 1804. The family are very ancient, and the stem of many eminent branches; as the Poles of Devonshire, &c. They are denominated from the Lordship of Poole, in Wirral Hundred, in Cheshire; and were honoured with a baronetage Oct. 28, 1677.

May 26. In her 71st year, Sarah, wife of Capt. Dennis Butler, of Albany-crescent. Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, John Campbell, esq. of Conduit Vale, Blackheath.

May 27. In Aldersgate-street, Daniel Kay, esq. one of the Proprietors of the Albion Tavern, and Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate.

At Yapton-place, Sussex, aged 54, Captain John Whyte, R. N.

Occasioned by swallowing a farthing, the son of Mr. Ellmore, of Newport.

May 27. In the 97th year of her age, Mrs. Watts, relict of Mr. John Watts, formerly of Brackley, Northamptonshire. Mr. Watts was originally by trade a plumber, and having a comfortable independence, kept an open table on market days for the neighbouring gentlemen and clergy. Amongst his guests on such occasion was that most excellent man, Mr. Moore, then a poor curate, who ceasing to be so frequent in his visits as he used, Mr. Watts asked him the reason. The reply was candidly, that as he owed Mr. W. ten pounds, which he was unable to pay, he therefore felt a little delicacy as to intruding on his hospitable table. Mr. Watts begged he would not give it a thought, but come as usual, and added that he had twenty pounds more at his service. In the course of their after-lives, such are the mysterious ways of Providence, Mr. Watts fell into decayed circumstances, and the poor curate became

Archbishop of Canterbury. In this elevated rank, Dr. John Moore did not forget his

generous host, but contributed to make his latter days comfortable, besides settling an annuity to the widow, which was regularly paid by the Archbishop's family to the day of her death. This gratifying anecdote will be, we trust, a sufficient apology for our noticing the demise of a person of comparative obscurity.

May 28. Miss Mary Nayler, of Braenhorn Cottage, Bucks, youngest sister of Sir George Nayler.

At Wembleton, the Rev. Joshua Rud-dock, M. A. Vicar of Hitchin, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Bere, Devonshire, in consequence of a fall from a ladder, C. A. Stothard, esq. F. A. S. He was making tracings from stained glass in the church window, when the step of the ladder giving way, his head came in contact with the monument of a Knight Templar, which probably produced a concussion of the brain, that immediately deprived him of life. The untimely fate of this elegant Artist and able Antiquary has excited general commiseration. A faithful account of him shall appear in our Supplement.

At Ipswich, in his 44th year, Peter Thomas Long, gent. solicitor.

At Clare, Suffolk, aged 83, Mr. James Golding, formerly of Monk's Farm in Hunsdon.

May 29. At the Chequers public-house, Spalding, aged 70, Mr. Simmonds, formerly valet to Robert Duke of Ancaster, whom he attended, when Colonel of a regiment, during the American war.

At Bebbing, near Sittingbourne, Kent, Mrs. Mary Andrewes, second daughter of the late Mr. John Tracy, of Brompton, Kent.

Lieut. Francis James Douglas, of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the late George Douglas, esq. of Cavers.

At Portsmouth, Lord Francis Thynne, late Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Rochefort*, and son of the Marquis of Bath.

At Arundel, aged 82, Peter Richard Lahy, esq. He was formerly steward to the late Duke of Norfolk, from whose service he had retired for a number of years. The latter periods of Mr. Lahy's life were principally devoted to acts of extensive charity.

In his 27th year, the Hon. Morton Eden, brother to Lord Auckland.

May 31. In Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-road, Mr. John Wilson, several years Chief Clerk in the Office of one of Masters in Chancery.

Aged 25, Montague Hamilton, youngest son of Col. Brown, of Amwell Bury, Herts.

In his 78th year, Mr. Christopher Olier, lately a Cashier in the Bank of England.

At Ipswich, in his 84th year, John Thurston, formerly of Stoneham Parva, Gent.

Notts. At Hucknall Torkard, John Spray, and on the following morning Mercy, his wife; the former aged 71, the latter 69 years. From their great attachment to each other, they were called the "two doves;" they were never known to quarrel, nor ever went out on business without accompanying each other: they were buried in the same grave; after affording in their lives an example of conjugal attachment, in the midst of poverty, perhaps never equalled.

Suffolk. In his 83d year, John Wade Gent. of Benhall.

ABROAD. At Surat, in the East Indies, in his 24th year, Capt. James Alex. Davies, of the Bombay Artillery, son of Solomon Davies, esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

June 1. At Brighton, in his 58th year, Thos. Clark, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Woodbridge, aged 41, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Loder, bookseller, of that town.

June 2. Mr. Christopher Assey, a Common Council-man of the Borough of Eye, Suffolk.

In Hertford-street, aged 18, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst.

At Vienna, aged 80, Senator Count Antonio Maria Capo d'Istria, father of the Russian Secretary of State.

June 3. Aged 64, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Meredith, of Bishopsgate street. Possessed of a superior understanding, united with a most benevolent heart, she was for many years actively engaged in her neighbourhood; while her cheerful piety rendered her the source of happiness to her family and acquaintance.

At his seat near Clonmel, Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart.

June 4. In his 29th year, the Rev. Samuel Jackson, A. M. of Baliol College, Oxford, eldest son of J. Jackson, esq. of Great Easton, Essex.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Sir George Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park, Roxburghshire, which county he had formerly represented in several successive Parliaments. He succeeded his father Sir James D. in 1787; married Oct. 16, 1786, Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of John, Earl of Glasgow, (who died in 1801,) by whom he had one son John James, and two daughters.

At Henley-on-Thames, Eleanor, daughter of the late Col. Gabriel Harper, of the East India Company's service.

At Southborough, near Bromley, Kent, in her 19th year, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Woodgate, esq. Barrister at Law.

At Calthorpe House, Oxfordshire, in his 72d year, Thomas Cobb, esq. of Elstree Hill, Middlesex.

June 5. At Ipswich, aged 88, Mrs. Martha Tydeman.

At Potters Bar, in his 72d year, Daniel Carpenter, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants for the Counties of Middlesex and Herts. The virtues of this truly good man, both in his public and private character, were so well known and so justly appreciated, that it will be unnecessary to dwell upon them here; suffice it to say, that his active benevolence and disinterested philanthropy were such as to claim the respect of all who knew him, and to demand this humble but sincere tribute to his memory.

At Teddington, Middlesex, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Collard, R. N.

At Inglis Maldie, Kincardineshire, in his 22d year, the Hon. Alex. Keith.

June 7. At the House of Alderman Wood, M. P. South Audley-street, aged 85, Mrs. Page, of Woodbridge, the mother of Mrs. Wood.

In Piccadilly, after a few hours' illness, Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough. She was married to the Earl Sept. 25, 1782; by whom she had issue, Lord Viscount Pollington and two daughters.

In his 74th year, Wm. Edwards, esq. of Champion Hill, Surrey.

At Cowntreend, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, aged 102, Mr. David Phelps.—He had lived in the family of Mr. Trehern as House-steward, for 76 years.

June 8. In Parsonage-row, Newington Butts, in her 18th year, Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. Robert Dickinson, Vicar of Ilfracombe, North Devon, and Treasurer of St. Mary's, Newington Butts.

June 10. At her residence, the Archdeacon's house, in Ipswich, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Trotman, relict of Robert Trotman, a brewer, and one of the Common Council of the Borough of Ipswich.—In her the deserving poor of Ipswich have lost a ready and considerable benefactress; her charities were distributed with judgment, and the objects of them selected with proper caution.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, aged 30, Mrs. B. Clayton.

At Shottisham, Suffolk, aged 85, Mrs. Catt, relict of the late Mr. John Catt, of Swilland.

In Northampton-square, Mr. Joshua Healey Newsome, of his Majesty's 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, third son of the late James Newsome, esq. of Wandsworth Lodge, Surrey.

At Islington, in his 73d year, Edward Frisby, esq. of Basinghall-street, Deputy of the Ward of Bassishaw, and many years in the Common Council for that Ward.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, aged 33, Wm. Drake, esq.

June 10. At Southgate, Middlesex, in his

his 40th year, Charles Pasley, esq. late Major in the East India Company's service, and Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Persia.

In Baker-street, in her 82d year, the relict of the late Alderman Bengough, of Bristol.

At Romsey, in her 34th year, after four days illness, Rebecca, wife of John Revnolds Beddome, esq. Surgeon, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Winter, D. D.

At Energlyn, Glamorganshire, the seat of her grandfather, John Goodrich, esq. aged five years and three months, Catherine Arnold, eldest daughter and last surviving child of the Rev. Bartlett Goodrich, A.M. Rector of Hardmead, Bucks, and Vicar of Great Saling, in Essex, and granddaughter of Bartlett Goodrich, esq. of Saling Grove: by whose untimely death is terminated a dispensation of affliction which rarely falls to the lot of man! the distressed father having, in the short space of twelve months, lost a beloved wife and a family of three children.

June 11. At Neath, in Glamorganshire, in his 53d year, Onslow Beckwith Tappenden, nephew of the late Captain Onslow Beckwith, and son of James Tappenden, late of Faversham, in Kent, gent. by Mary Frances his wife, daughter of Edward Beckwith, esq. of the ancient Baronet family of that name in the county of York, and who was nearly allied to the noble family of Onslow. His amiable disposition, unassuming manners, and strict integrity, will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Edinburgh, Major Martelli, late of the 72d regiment.

At Pentonville, aged 23, Mrs. Eliza Catharine McDermott, daughter of the late Mr. James Stewart Thomson, of Mortimer-street, coach maker.

In his 50th year, Mr. Joseph Christian, jun. of Wigmore-street.

At Clifton, Penelope, relict of the late Gen. Edward Smith, and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Bowyer, Bart. of Denham Court, Buckinghamshire.

In Bedford-square, John Morgan, esq.

John Minet Fector, esq. aged 67 years. A few years ago he served the office of High Sheriff of Kent, and was since a magnificent entertainer of the four greatest reigning monarchs in Europe.

In St. James's-place, Louisa Maria, daughter of Sir Charles Mouck, bart. of Belsay, Northumberland.

At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, Harriet Frances-Charlotte, wife of Sir Jenison Wm. Gordon, bart. of Havesholm Priory, Lincolnshire. She was the second dau. of the Hon. Edward Finch Hatton, youngest son of Daniel sixth Earl of Winchelsea; was married to Sir Jenison Wm. Gordon, October 1781, but had no issue.

In New King-street, Bath, aged 81, Annabella, relict of Thomas Edwards, esq. late of Pontypool, Monmouthshire.

At Bath-easton, aged 62, the Rev. Race Godfrey, D. D. of Walcot Parade: a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Somerset and Gloucester, and nearly 30 years Minister and chief proprietor of Kensington Chapel, Bath.

A Pussels, the Ex-Conventionalist Quirette.—He was one of the four Deputies who, with the Minister at War, Bournouville, went on the 3d of April, 1793, to the head-quarters of Gen. Dumourier to arrest that General, and to take him to Paris to be tried; but were themselves arrested, and delivered by Dumourier to the Austrian General Clairfait, and were kept in prison in Germany two years and a half, until they were exchanged for the Duchess of Angoulême in 1795.

June 14. Mr. Hadland, pork-man and sausage-maker, the corner of Fetter-lane, Holborn. His death was occasioned by a steam-engine which he used in his cellar to cut up his sausage-meat. His apron having caught in the cogs of the engine, it drew his thigh between the wheels. Immediate assistance was given, and though he was much bruised, he was able with help to walk up stairs. His constitution, however, had received so severe a shock, that he sunk under the effects of the accident, from debility, 48 hours after the misfortune happened. He was sensible to the last, and described the accident to his medical attendants.—Mr. Hadland was much respected by his neighbours, and had the honour of bearing his Majesty's Commission as Captain in the Fourth Regiment of London Loyal Volunteers.

At Titchborne House, Hampshire, in his 65th year, Sir Henry Titchborne, bart. He was born September 6, 1756; succeeded his father, Sir Henry, July 16, 1785; married in 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of — Plowden, of Plowden, in Shropshire, &c.; and by her had ten children. This is a very ancient family, supposed of Saxon origin. The first Baronet, Sir Benjamin Titchborne, was created by James I. 1620.

Caroline, daughter of John Nickleson Martin, esq. of Wollaton, Nottinghamshire.

In York-street, Montagu square, Lieut. Henry Hawkins, R.N.

Louisa Woodbridge, wife of Thomas Turner, esq. of Gloucester, and second daughter of David Walters, esq. of Barwood House, Gloucestershire.

In Gower-street, Martha, wife of Jacob Hans Busk, esq. of Ponsborne-park, Herts. The remains of this amiable lady were interred at Chingford, Essex.

Aged 77, S. Penn, esq. of Newgate-st.

At Bath, in his 67th year, of apoplexy, William Edwards, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Bath, Mrs. Anne Johnson, of Hammersmith, relict of the late Rob. Johnson, esq. of Kennington-lane, Vauxhall,

At Hampstead, in her 19th year, Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Col. Robert, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At her country house, the Duchess d'Aumont, wife of the Count d'Artois's First Gentleman.

June 15. Of consumption, in his 22d year, Charles, third son of George Buckton, esq. of Hornsey.

In his 66th year, Carew Elers, esq. of Gower-street.

June 16. At his Parsonage House, Langdon Hills, Essex, in his 79th year, the Rev. John Moore, LL. B.; for many years Rector of that parish and of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, Priest of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, and late one of the Examiners of Merchant Tailors' School; in all of which, and many other scenes of active duty, he set an example of energy and unshrinking exertion seldom paralleled, and never exceeded. To high attainments in Biblical literature, he added that intimate acquaintance with subjects of an ecclesiastical nature which procured him the respect of all the friends of the National Church, many of whose Ministers were essentially indebted to the application of his powerful talents and unwearied exertions for the vindication of their rights and privileges. Nor can it fail to be gratifying to all who knew him, that the

closing scene of his long and useful life, bordering upon eighty years, was marked by testimonies of peace and hope, as his career had been characterised by independence of mind and integrity of conduct. A more particular account of this learned and excellent Divine shall appear soon.

Rhoda Antoinette, daughter of F. Sapte, esq. of Codicote Lodge, Herts.

June 17. In Upper Harley-street, aged 78, Mrs. King, of Kelsey Park, Beckenham, Kent, relict of the late learned and respected Edw. King, esq. F.R.S. & F.A.S.

June 19. In his 83d year, Mr. Charles Graves, of his Majesty's Printing Office.

June 20. At his house in Fitzroy-square, in his 78th year, John Forbes, esq. of New, in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of Bombay.

In Half Moqn-street, after a few days illness, the w.f. of Lient.-gen. Thomas Meyrick.

June 21. After a few days illness, aged 74, Mr. Luke Lyncey, of Canterbury-row, Newington, Surrey.

At Southwood, Highgate, Miss Sarah Longman, sister of T. N. Longman, esq. the eminent bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

June 23. At Paris, in her 68th year, the Duchess Dowager of Orleans.—Her Serene Highness was a lady of the most exemplary character and virtues. By her death the Duke of Orleans has acquired a large accession of fortune and of consequent influence; not less, if our account be true, than 2,500,000 francs, or upwards of 100,000*l.* per ann.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1821. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1821.
May	°	°	°		
27	47	54	44	29, 97	sm. showers
28	44	53	44	30, 02	sm. showers
29	47	57	45	, 16	fair
30	50	59	44	, 32	fair
31	47	59	50	, 20	fair
1 Jun.	55	70	56	, 13	fair
2	55	70	57	, 07	fair
3	56	69	54	29, 96	fair [cloudy]
4	51	65	59	, 71	rain in morn.
5	57	70	60	, 82	fair
6	60	69	57	30, 00	fair
7	57	65	54	29, 75	showery
8	50	54	46	, 80	showery
9	50	58	44	, 85	showery
10	45	50	42	, 84	showery
11	47	55	47	, 95	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1821.
June	°	°	°		
12	50	53	47	30, 33	cloudy
13	55	56	48	, 33	cloudy
14	50	59	50	, 40	fair
15	52	65	51	, 39	fair
16	50	61	50	, 31	cloudy
17	50	58	51	, 36	cloudy
18	51	63	52	, 41	fair
19	52	65	49	, 30	fair
20	52	60	48	, 16	fair
21	50	59	49	, 17	fair
22	51	57	51	, 26	cloudy
23	52	55	48	, 25	cloudy
24	50	56	52	, 17	cloudy
25	52	62	51	, 21	cloudy
26	55	67	51	, 17	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25 to June 26, 1821.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 966	1922	Males 758	1437		2 and 5	133
Females - 956		Females 679			5 and 10	75
Whereof have died under 2 years old					10 and 20	53
					20 and 50	111
		30 and 40	147			
		40 and 50	148	50 and 60	140	
				60 and 70	126	
				70 and 80	103	
				80 and 90	69	
				90 and 100	16	
				100	0	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Ret. ending June 16, 1821.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.										
	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Durwets	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	56	8	30	0	24	5	20	8	29	4										
Surrey	54	4	28	0	23	6	20	3	29	10	1	London	56	8	30	0	24	3	19	6
Hertford	50	2	00	0	24	2	19	8	30	3	2	Suffolk	51	5	25	4	21	4	15	6
Bedford	54	8	00	0	23	4	18	6	28	9	3	Cambridge	51	5	25	2	21	0	16	0
Huntingdon	49	0	00	0	21	0	18	10	30	0	4	Norfolk	51	5	25	2	21	0	16	0
Northampt.	52	2	34	0	21	10	18	11	27	11	5	Lincoln	50	1	25	6	22	4	15	2
Rutland	50	0	00	0	34	0	20	6	29	6	6	York	51	10	42	0	25	2	21	1
Leicester	53	10	00	0	23	6	19	8	29	6	7	Durham	51	10	42	0	25	2	21	1
Nottingham	55	7	29	0	26	0	18	6	32	8	8	Northum.	57	1	39	0	26	10	20	9
Derby	55	4	00	0	00	0	21	3	35	2	9	Cumberl.	57	1	39	0	26	10	20	9
Stafford	55	8	00	0	26	5	21	8	36	3	10	Westmor.	54	0	31	4	23	8	18	7
Salop	49	2	35	4	00	0	22	8	45	2	11	Lancaster	54	0	31	4	23	8	18	7
Hereford	43	9	40	0	23	1	22	5	34	10	12	Chester	54	0	31	4	23	8	18	7
Worcester	51	2	00	0	26	7	23	0	33	0	13	Flint	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Warwick	51	2	00	0	26	9	21	1	35	4	14	Denbigh	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Wilts	47	1	00	0	24	4	20	9	32	0	15	Anglesea	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Berks	57	6	00	0	23	8	20	10	31	10	16	Carnarvon	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Oxford	51	7	00	0	22	9	21	0	30	3	17	Merioneth	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Bucks	55	4	00	0	23	6	21	0	28	2	18	Cardigan	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Brecon	45	8	00	0	22	6	17	4	00	0	19	Pembroke	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Montgomery	53	0	00	0	24	0	23	11	00	0	20	Carmarth.	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Radnor	47	7	00	0	24	5	20	4	00	0	21	Glamorgan	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Essex	49	2	25	0	22	4	18	4	26	9	22	Gloucester	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Kent	53	9	28	0	25	6	19	4	24	11	23	Somerset	48	4	31	4	23	10	18	5
Sussex	50	1	00	0	26	0	17	3	24	0	24	Monm.	53	9	31	4	24	0	16	4
Aggregate Average which governs Importation										26	51	4	21	4	22	10	18	5	27	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 25, 45s. to 50s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avondupois, June 16, 12s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 20, 35s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 25.

Kent Bags.....	2l. 10s. 4d.	4l. 4s.	Kent Pockets.....	2l. 14s. to 4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 2s. to 3l. 0s.		Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 8s. to 3l. 8s.
Essex Ditto.....	2l. 2s. to 3l. 10s.		Essex Ditto.....	2l. 8s. to 3l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 25.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 12s. Straw 1l. 13s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 6s. 0d. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 5l. 5s. — Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, June 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 25:	
Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,516 Calves 250.
Pork.....	2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	21,070 Pigs 250

COALS, June 25: Newcastle 52s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.—Sunderland, 33s. 0d. to 41s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia 49s.

SOAP, Yellow 8½s. Mottled 9½s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June 1821 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1800*l*. Div. 75*l*. per Ann.—Birmingham, 560*l*. ex Div. 12*l*. Half Year.—Swansea, 199*l*. Div. 12*l*. per Ann.—Leeds and Liverpool, 310*l*. Div. 10*l*. per Ann.—Grand Junction, 220*l*. Div. 9*l*. per Ann.—Brecon, 80*l*. ex Div. 4*l*.—Ellesmere, 66*l*. Div. 3*l*.—Union, 84*l*. with Div. 2*l*. Half-year.—Rochdale, 42*l*. 10*s*. Div. 2*l*. per Ann.—Lancaster, 25*l*. 15*s*. ex Div. 1*l*.—Regent's, 25*l*. 10*s*.—Worcester and Birmingham, 23*l*. Div. 1*l*.—Stratford, 10*l*. 10*s*.—Kennet and Avon, 19*l*. 10*s*. Div. 18*s*.—Huddersfield, 13*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.—Crinan, 2*l*. 10*s*. West India Dock, 176*l*. Div. 10*l*. per Cent.—London Dock, 102*l*. Div. 4*l*.—Globe Assurance 123*l*. Div. 6*l*. per Ann.—Imperial, 92*l*. Div. 2*l*. 5*s*. Half-year.—Atlas, 4*l*. 15*s*.—Rock Assurance, 1*l*. 19*s*.—Hope Ditto, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.—Grand Junction Water Works, 55*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 5*s*. Half-year.—Manchester Ditto, 25*l*.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l*. Div. 8*l*. per Cent.—New Ditto, 9*l*. Premium.—City of London Ditto Original, 25*l*. Premium.—British Plate Glass Company, 210*l*.—London Institution, 34*l*.—Russel Ditto, 10*l*. 10*s*.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1821.

Day	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Ct. 3 ¹ / ₂ per 4 pr. Ct. 5pr. Ct. B. Long	Irish. 3pr. Ct. 3 ¹ / ₂ per 4 pr. Ct. 5pr. Ct. B. Long	Imp. 3pr. Ct. 3 ¹ / ₂ per 4 pr. Ct. 5pr. Ct. B. Long	India Stock.	O.S.S. Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Con. Acc.				
May 27	Sunday	75 1/2	4 7/6	85	4 1/2	110	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
28	Holiday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
29	Holiday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
30	Holiday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
31	Holiday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
June 1	1823 1/4	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
2	Sunday	74 1/2	5 1/2	75 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
3	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
4	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
5	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
6	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
7	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
8	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
9	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
10	Sunday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
11	Holiday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
12	Holiday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
13	Holiday	75 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
14	30 1/2 29 1/2	75 1/2	6 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
15	30 1/2 29 1/2	75 1/2	6 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
16	30 1/2 29 1/2	75 1/2	6 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
17	Sunday	75 1/2	6 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
18	Sunday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
19	29 1/2	75 1/2	6 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
20	29 1/2	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
21	29 1/2	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
22	29 1/2	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
23	29 1/2	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
24	Sunday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
25	Sunday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2
26	Sunday	76 1/2	5 1/2	76 1/2	4 1/2	110 1/2	19 1/2	108 1/2	74 1/2	237	8	51 52 pr. 1 4 pr. 77 1/2	48 50 pr. 1 1 pr. 76 1/2

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCF, and Co. Stock Brokers, at their Old Established Office, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.

RICHARDSON, GOODLICK, and Co. Stock Brokers, at their Old Established Office, Bank-Buildings, Cornhill.



W. Woodworth Sculp

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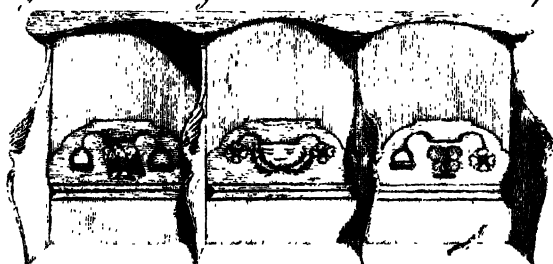
OF

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Fetheringay Church, Bridge and Castle Hills, Northamptonshire



A



*Devices on Wooden Seats at Tunser Church,
removed from the Church of Fetheringay.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME XCI. PART I.

Embellished with a View of the GATEWAY of the PRIORY of ST. MARTIN-LE-GRAND,
near the Town of Dover.

Mr. URBAN, June 1.
NEAR to the entrance of the town of Dover, where the road leads to Folkestone, in a very pleasant situation, are several remains of the Priory of St. Martin-le-Grand; among which the Gateway is not least conspicuous. I beg you to lay before your Readers the annexed View of it (*see the Plate*). The Refectory, 100 feet long, is now used as a barn; a portion of the Church, and remains of other buildings, are also still remaining.

The Priory of St. Martin was founded by King Widrid for the Secular Canons, whom he removed from the older Church in Dover Castle. These Canons were suppressed by Henry I.; and their possessions given to Christ Church, Canterbury, most probably at the instigation of Abp. Corby, who designed to replace them by a Priory of Canons Regular; the buildings for which he soon after began, at a short distance without the walls; but dying before he had completed them, they were finished by his successor, Abp. Theobald, who, instead of Canons Regular, preferred Benedictines; and Henry II. decreed that none but Benedictines should be admitted. At the Dissolution, Dugdale estimates the annual value at 170*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; and Speed at 232*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Henry VIII. granted all its possessions to the See of Canterbury, to which it now belongs.

St. Martin-le-Grand was considered as superior to all the other Churches of Dover, so that no Priests began the service till a bell had notified that Mass was begun at St. Martin's.

After the suppression of the Canons Regular, the Church of St. Martin became parochial, and was so used till 1546, when it was nearly all taken down, except the tower.

In the church-yard belonging to it
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lie the remains of the Poet Churchill, who died in 1764. A stone to his memory has been erected in the neighbouring Church of St. Mary. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
 “A CONSTANT Reader” makes sundry inquiries respecting Sir Thomas Gardiner of Cuddesden, and his connexions (see page 395); and as, previously to the appearance of this article in your valuable pages, I also had directed my attention to the same subject, I am enabled, therefore, to send you some particulars in reply, without much delay.

It will be found upon reference to Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, edited by Gutch (Part II. p. 938), that Thomas Gardiner was of the Inner Temple; and in 1621, admitted a student in the Bodleian Library; that he was afterwards Recorder of London, a Knight, his Majesty's Solicitor General, and eminent for his knowledge of the municipal law; also, that he died in October 1652, and was buried in the Church at Cuddesden, near Oxford.

The Arms borne by Sir Thomas were very different from those used by the family of Gardiner, to whom, in 1660, a Baronetage was granted; for, in Gutch's edition of Wood's History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford (vol. I. p. 510), it is mentioned (the passage having reference to various coats of Arms portrayed at Christ Church College), that the Arms of his son, Sir Thomas (having in 1643-4 been also knighted in his father's life-time), were, “Party per pale, Gules and Or, a fess between three hinds trippant counter-changed, a label for difference;” also, that Sir Thomas the younger, who was a Captain of Horse under the King, was buried in Oxford Cathedral,

Cathedral, under Alex. Gerard's monument; but at what period is not stated. It is further expressed, that Henry Gardiner, also a Captain of Horse, second son of Sir Thomas, was killed Sept. 7, 1645, in a skirmish at Thame. Mention is likewise made of Sir Thomas Gardiner in sundry parts of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; also in Whitelock's Memorials; and in David Lloyd's Life, &c. of King Charles I. It appears, likewise, from the Histories of London, &c. that, being Recorder, he, together with Richard Gournay, Lord Mayor, was knighted on the 25th Nov. 1641, when the City gave an Entertainment to the King, on his return from Scotland. Sir Thomas was dismissed from his Recordership, previously to his being made Solicitor General to his Majesty.

From sundry accidental means of intelligence, and principally from a perusal lately of various certified extracts from the register books of the parish of Cuddesden (the first entries wherein were in the year 1541), I am also enabled to state to you, with, I believe, tolerable correctness, a few other particulars relative to this family.

Wood mentions that Sir Thomas Gardiner had an estate at Cuddesden; but a "*quære*" is attached to this memorandum in one of the early editions; and Lloyd states that he was born in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and purchased lands near the place of his nativity. Whether, therefore, he had any hereditary possessions in that quarter is uncertain; but it is clear, that by means of his superior talents and industry, he raised himself progressively to considerable eminence in the political and legal sphere. The troubles and sacrifices, however, which must have been attendant upon the conspicuous interference of himself and his connexions, during the protracted continuance of the civil war, would naturally have the effect of reducing the condition of all of them, until circumstances might occur so as to recruit it. This kind of renovation does not seem to have taken place (but in this respect their lot was by no means singular); for we must conclude that the finances of the family were and continued to be in an indifferent state, inasmuch as neither at

the time of the Restoration (only eight years subsequent to the death of Sir Thomas), nor during the period, afterwards, when we may conjecture that sympathetic feelings of near relationship would prevail among them, does any monument or inscription appear to have been put up at Cuddesden in memory of their distinguished predecessor.

Sir Thomas Gardiner was buried at Cuddesden, Oct. 15, 1652.—Of his eldest son Thomas, I have been able to glean but little more than has been mentioned above. His son Henry was baptized in Oct. 1625; and, according to Wood, was buried at Cuddesden; but there is not any register to that effect. Indeed, during the year 1645 (and some others), as I am informed, there are no entries in the register books of either baptisms, marriages, or burials, and for some years afterwards, the entries are irregular. Another son, *Michael*, was baptized in August 1628.

Sir Thomas's second son, Henry, from the early age at which he was killed, most likely died single. Of his son Michael (supposing the person aftermentioned not to be so allied to him), I have obtained no particulars, except as to his baptism: and of the descendants from either of his sons, I regret that I cannot inform you more, than that Thomas, a son of Sir Thomas the younger, was baptized at Cuddesden in January 1643-4.

In tracing particulars of Sir Thomas, I have found his name stated differently, namely, *Gardiner* and *Gardner*; and I also find occasional variations in this particular, in the register entries concerning the next mentioned parties.

It appears by the register books, that there was one other family of the name, resident in the parish, and contemporary with that of Sir Thomas. Of this family, Matthew was baptized in November 1592, and buried in April 1634. He had a son John (respecting whom, and David, a son of the said John, I have collected no other account than that of their baptisms); also a daughter Alice, who died under three years old; and, thirdly, a son *Michael*, whose baptism occurred about three years after that of Michael before-mentioned, namely, in November 1631; but the time

time of his decease, I have not yet been able to ascertain.

Some years after the foregoing dates (and commencing at 1670), baptisms occur in the register books, of sundry other persons of the name; but no entries are previously found respecting their parents, so as to enable me to connect them with any of the persons who have been mentioned.

I have not been able to find out the age which was attained by Michael, the purchaser of a small property in 1664-5, and of another little freehold in 1680, but he was unquestionably one or the other of the aforesaid *two Michaels*; and, as his condition in life was, I understand, that of a shopkeeper, or village tradesman, at Wheatley in this parish, the said purchaser was probably the son of Matthew. The degree of family connexion which might possibly exist between the said Michael and Sir Thomas's family (for the existence of some relationship has been handed down traditionally among the descendants of the former), appears to me, at present, to be very undefined.

What might be the occupation of Matthew, I have not been able to learn. There is no appendage to his name in the said books; whereas to that of his contemporary Thomas, is attached, "*Gent.*" and to this epithet, as he no doubt previously to the time of his son Henry's baptism, had been duly admitted a Barrister, he was, from this circumstance alone, fully entitled; even supposing that during his early career, he possibly was not conspicuous, on account of either parentage or fortune. It is, therefore, by no means unlikely that these contemporaries, Thomas and Matthew, were nearly related, notwithstanding the above distinction.

The only baptisms met with in the register books previously to October 1625 (when that of Henry Gardiner took place), are those of Matthew and his son John. The said books, therefore, will afford no light as to Cuddesden being the birth-place of either Sir Thomas or of his eldest son.

The party who, in 1807, sold his property in this neighbourhood (the little freehold bought in 1680 making a part of it), is descended in the fifth degree from Michael the said purchaser; and is considered to be (almost) his only male representative. The most recent of "the tombs," re-

ferred to by "A Constant Reader," is that of the said Vendor's parents. This gentleman, from various causes during a long minority, and since, from close attention to his professional affairs, has never yet, I understand, been near Cuddesden; or had much correspondence with several very respectable but not very near relatives, who reside in its vicinity. Under such circumstances, I am not surprised to find him unable to assist me with much information on the above subjects; but he has suggested, however, as a possible clue to my tracing the descendants of Sir Thomas Gardiner, that William Gardiner of St. Andrew's, Holborn, goldsmith, whose will was proved in Doctors' Commons in 1728, and George Gardiner mentioned therein as a "loving cousin," might be two of them. Letters of administration, with the said will annexed, were, during the following year, granted to Michael Gardiner of Wheatley (only son of the aforesaid purchaser, baptized Dec. 1670, buried March 1757-8), as a distant relative; the expression being "*consobrinus remotus semel et proximo consanguineo*;" but they were shortly afterwards revoked in favour of Philip Trolip, a near relation.

If the observations made respecting the character of Sir Thomas Gardiner by David Lloyd, whose work was published in 1668 (not more than seventeen years after the worthy Knight's decease), be well founded, I flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that the foregoing particulars will not be unacceptable to you, or to such of your Correspondents as may be disposed to direct their researches further.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 30.

THE Edinburgh Reviewers having omitted to notice in their 68th and 69th Numbers, even the receipt of the following Letter, addressed to them at their Publisher's in Edinburgh, I am to request you to insert it in your next widely-circulating and most respectable Magazine. M. COVE.

To the Editor or Writers of the
Edinburgh Review.

IN your last Review, No. 67, p. 69, you have referred to an early edition of my "*Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England*;" in which I had stated

stated the Tithe incomes of the Clergy at 1,562,000*l.* and of the lay-impropriators at 192,000*l.*; amounting together to 1,754,000*l.* But, in a third edition, corrected and greatly enlarged, which was published in 1816, and appears to have been unknown to you, I have given a very different and much increased statement, being the result of many years continued inquiries.

As it was not my original desire to misrepresent or conceal the amount of the charge for Tithes, but to suggest the correction of some ideas and statements on the subject which, in my opinion, were not well founded, and particularly to show that the moderate compositions accepted by the Clergy, at least in lieu of the full extent of their legal dues, could not have been injurious to the national Agriculture; so, remaining equally desirous to give the utmost latitude to approximation on the various information I had been able to collect, I accordingly stated in the seventh chapter of my last edition, in 1816, the Tithes of the Clergy at 2,031,000*l.* and of the Lay-impropriators at 1,539,000*l.*

The amount of these two sums, 3,569,000*l.* great as it appeared, I did not esteem myself justified in withholding from the public notice. I was aware that it was somewhat more than double the amount stated by me about twenty years before, and exceeded Dr. Beeke's estimate in 1799, by 769,000*l.*: but as the principal data on which my approximation was founded, had been chiefly collected in the earlier part of the seven preceding years, I was induced to ascribe the difference between Dr. Beeke's estimate and my statement (possibly arising in part from different modes of estimating the Lay-impropriators' Tithe income), to objects which, in the period subsequent to my two first editions, had not escaped my notice,—the great rise in the rents of lands, in the prices of agricultural produce, and consequently in the value of Tithes.

However, the difference between Dr. Beeke's estimate and my statement is comparatively of little importance, when your following conclusion and opinion are brought forward, viz. that "the average price of corn for the last ten years has been considerably more than double its

average price for the ten years ending 1799; and that when the increased extent of cultivation is also taken into account, we shall certainly be warranted in concluding, that the value of Tithes must now be at least double their value at the former epoch: and that hence, supposing Dr. Beeke's estimate to be nearly accurate, they must now amount to 5,600,000*l.* a sum which, great as it is, is yet, we believe, considerably under-rated."

I presume, that you refer to the prices of corn during the period commencing with 1800, and ending perhaps within 1813, inclusive. Since this latter year, the average prices of corn have been greatly reduced, and, with them, necessarily, the rents of lands, and the value of Tithes: and these reductions apparently militate against your conclusion, that the present value of Tithes amounts to *double* the estimate of Dr. Beeke in 1799.

From documents received from the Tax Office, and published by Sir John Sinclair in his pamphlet "On the State of the Country in December 1816," it appears, that the gross income from Tithes returned under the Property Tax Act for the year ending April 5, 1814, was only, 2,732,898*l.*; of which 2,031,910*l.* were received by composition for Tithes, or from Tithes leased out; and consequently, the remaining 500,988*l.* (between a fifth and a sixth part only of the whole receipt from Tithes) were received from Tithes taken in kind. (See the Pamphlet, p. 5, note).

"This last year," Sir John Sinclair observes (p. 3), was "the most productive" under the Property Tax; and, of course, the receipts from Tithes must have been equally most productive in this year; and yet they did not amount to Dr. Beeke's estimate by upwards of 67,000*l.* But Sir John Sinclair further observes (p. 9, 10), that "a very great fall in the price of agricultural produce had lately reduced this amount" (that is, "the total annual profit of the soil in 1814), to a considerable extent:" therefore it is fair to infer, that the profits or receipts from Tithes must have been proportionably diminished, at the date of Sir John Sinclair's pamphlet. And, as this "very great fall in the price of agricultural produce" has, in a great measure, continued to this time, and the national agricul-

agriculture is said to be in a most depressed state, the present value of Tithes can scarcely be supposed to rise to even the amount returned in the year ending April 5, 1814.

How far, then, is it possible, under the great reduction of rents, and prices of agricultural produce, and the asserted prevailing distressed state of agriculture, to reconcile the returned amount of Tithes, in their most productive year, at only the sum of 2,732,890*l.* with the idea of their present value being equal to 5,600,000*l.*—and that sum believed to be “considerably under-rated?”

Yours, &c. M. COVE, D.C.L.

ORIGIN OF POINTED ARCHITECTURE.

No. III.

(Continued from p. 413.)

THE following outlines are given as “all the imaginable formulæ of the Pointed arch,” which, according to Mr. Lascelles’s theory, “are nothing else than the oblique, the perpendicular, and the horizontal sections of one and the same boat, ship, or ark.” (P. 41.)



And with the assistance of these Arches Mr. Lascelles supposes “an architect of genius might form a design for a *Gothic* chapel of a purer order than any perhaps now existing.” (P. 42.) Your readers have already before them what I consider the three principal distinctions in the formation of the arches of the Pointed order, and which I have shown were not coeval with each other; but in the work before me, quite the contrary is asserted, as this imaginary chapel is to contain all the above forms applied to different portions of it,—a sufficient proof that the author has not investigated the style in which the majority of the ecclesiastical buildings of the middle ages are erected; but that he refers to some visionary style which exists, as I shall presently show, only in his own pages.

With the first the Architect is to construct “the windows, the smaller openings between the ailes and nave, as well as the tiers of cells and alcoves

along the nave, in successive stories” (p. 42); which would be correct if the building was in the style of the thirteenth Century. But from whence Mr. Lascelles derived his second specimen, I am at a loss to imagine, unless “Batty Langley’s Ancient Architecture restored and improved,” or the late *Green* to the Courts in Westminster Hall, were his authorities. The Ogee Arch has always been the favourite idea of all builders in the “Fantastic Order,” as your late intelligent Correspondent, Mr. Carter, so aptly styled the *Gothic* of the Wren and Wyatt school. Though the application of this Arch by Mr. Lascelles would have astonished even Wyatt himself, “the outside roof, and the termination crowning the towers without, should be after the form of the second arch.” But surely in the researches which must have preceded the author’s undertaking to answer all foregoing systems, he never met with the roof of any Cathedral curved like a Turkish Minaret; Westminster Abbey, so peculiarly the object of Mr. Lascelles’s contemplations, as much as it has suffered from innovation and improvement for upwards of a century, could not have furnished him with any example of this kind. It is true pediments something of this shape are seen in houses built in the time of the first Stuarts; and the same barbarous shape may have been given by the tasteless builders of those days to the gable of some country church: but from such specimens I will not suppose Mr. Lascelles deduces his system. The cupola termination of the tower is even more singular, and is peculiar to this system. Innovators, it is true, have added such terminations to winding staircases, as in the South transept of Westminster Abbey and elsewhere, which, perhaps, may have helped to mislead Mr. Lascelles. But what would be the feelings of a zealous Antiquary, to behold the lofty towers of an English Cathedral finished with caps resembling a Chinese pagoda? an absurdity which happily has never yet entered the head of any improver.

The third of the above specimens which belongs to the time of Elizabeth, is appropriated to the inner roof or ceiling, and the doors. But I have always found the highest pointed

pointed vaulting most admired, on account of the appearance of height which such an arched roof gives to the interior of a building; though, according to the form here selected, it would diminish nearly to a flat ceiling; and the depression of the arch was the principal cause to which Dr. Milner has very justly attributed the downfall of the style. (Treatise on the Eccl. Arch. of England, ch. 8.)

Your Antiquarian Readers will scarcely imagine that this collection of inconsistencies is intended for the description of a Chapel professedly in the Pointed Style; and some will, perhaps, lament that such a superior design should not be carried into execution. Unfortunately for Mr. Lascelles's system, Batty Langley is no more, or he certainly would have been the "*Architect of genius*," selected to embody the author's ideas, and if a chapel could not be erected, at least some retired citizen's gardens might display a summer-house built in a "*purser* order than any now existing."

The exploded notion of the introduction of the Pointed Style by the Crusaders, is revived by the author. But from which (if true) his hypothesis does not derive much support. They must have obtained their knowledge from some other source; and from the same cause, that no Hebrew buildings have reached our days, none could have existed in theirs: we must therefore suppose they were taught the style by the Jews, who had preserved it till then traditionally. But is it probable that, in the twelfth Century, the haughty Crusaders would condescend to receive any invention from so despised a class of men as that people then were? the utter improbability of which, if not sufficient to confute this supposition, an important question will remain to be answered. How did the Jews, scattered, dispersed, and persecuted as they were, preserve their style of building so perfect merely by tradition, and without being able to practise it? and why has not such tradition reached the present day? But it is evident the style was not thus introduced, as in buildings posterior to the time of the grand Crusade, round Arches are predominant; and Pointed ones are to be seen in edifices long antecedent to that era.

"If any individual," says the author I have just quoted, "of that period might be expected to have brought back with him into Europe this supposed Eastern Style, it was the celebrated Monk of Bec Abbey, Gundulphus"—"the most celebrated practical Architect of his age."—"Now this eminent builder had made a journey of devotion to the Holy Land, a little before the first Crusade.—Yet in vain do we examine his subsisting works at Rochester and in London for an Arch, a Pillar, or a Moulding, in the Style under consideration;" i.e. the Pointed. (Treatise, &c. p. 56.) It would be unprofitable to pursue this almost forgotten supposition further, after what has been advanced by Milner and others in opposition to it, did it not form a very prominent feature in the author's theory; for if, as he supposes, the Style had been imported into this country, the Crusaders were the most likely to have done so; but that they did not, appears evident, not only by the foregoing quotation, but by the existence of early buildings in the Style, a careful examination of which cannot fail of disproving the system of Mr. Lascelles. But should any one still contend that the Style is exotic, I would ask, why it was not introduced in a perfect state, and not by a single Arch at a time, as we have seen the fact was?

I should, however, imagine, that this supposed Jewish Style was as little known to the Crusaders or their successors, as it is to the Jews themselves at this period: indeed, it does not appear to exist any where, but in the author's imagination; for, in his description of a Chapel, referred to in the former part of this Letter, I am unable to recognize the detail of any Style known to the Architects of the middle ages, from the days of St. Benet Biscop to those of Sir Reginald Bray and Bishop Close.

It would extend my Letter to a great length to examine the conjectures which Mr. Lascelles raises from some "curious facts;" the greater part do not apply to an enquiry of this nature, and none of them go the length to prove that a peculiar Style was ever appropriated to sacred Architecture, either by the ancient Hebrews or the Christians of the middle ages (see Mag. for May, p. 411). Whether

ther the former people possessed such a Style or not, signifies but little, as it is clear it never prevailed here. Though the form and situation of Churches, their division into nave, choir, and chancel, for the convenience of the priests and congregation, and the celebration of the rites of the Church; and into chapels, as repositories of the illustrious dead; were guided by rules established by the Romish Church; yet this arrangement cannot be said to constitute a *Style*. Whatever form the Church took, its ornaments and detail were precisely the same as we meet with in banquetting halls, castles, mansions, and other buildings, not at all connected with ecclesiastical purposes; and if a manor-house and parish church had been both built in the 14th Century, the Architectural Antiquary would be at no loss in ascertaining the age of the one by comparison with the other; and if he had the authentic date of the erection of the first, he would have no difficulty in pronouncing the age of the latter. It is true, in castle gates an Arch is found formed only of a segment of the usual Pointed one, yet the same form has been adopted by Wykeham in his Cathedral,—a sufficient proof that he considered no peculiar Style applied to a Church, and that he was fully at liberty to use any one he thought proper; and if we go further back, we shall find, that in the Saxon and Norman times, the Architecture of churches and castles still more exactly corresponded with each other. I consider, therefore, enough has been said to overturn the fundamental proposition of Mr. Lascelles's theory, viz. "that there has been a peculiar Style allotted to sacred Architecture," at least so far as regards this country.

The singularity of the title-page will not fail to attract the notice of most of your Readers. Why the work is styled the *Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture*; and what connexion can be discovered between the science of Heraldry and the Deluge, I must leave the author to answer. And here, Mr. Urban, I take my leave of Mr. Lascelles, and his book. The object of my Letters has been to show that the Pointed Style was of English origin; and that the Hebrew nation have but a poor title to the merit

of its invention;—their claims, I flatter myself, I have canvassed successfully; and if I have succeeded in fixing its invention upon this country, it will not be its least honour to boast of so noble an effort of human genius as the production of English Architecture. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, May 31.

MENTION has been made of Isaac Pennington, Alderman of London, and one of the Judges of King Charles. From the State Trials it appears that the Alderman, with 14 others and more, though sentenced to death, were not executed, but shut up for life in different prisons; and, according to the Memoirs of Mr. Hutchinson, were subject, through confiscation of their estates and ill treatment in prison, to much more misery than those who were executed for their offence.

It would gratify the writer hereof, if some of your Correspondents would furnish some account of the Alderman, as to what part of the kingdom he was a native. There are several families of that name in the Northern counties.

It is well known that he left a son Isaac Pennington, who was a very eminent minister amongst the Society of Friends, and who died in the year 1679, at Goodnestone Court in Kent. He left behind him two large quarto volumes on religious subjects; and from the concurrent testimony of William Penn and others, prefixed to the first volume, was a man of singular piety; and that he suffered divers imprisonments at Aylesbury and Reading during the reign of Charles II., chiefly, if not wholly, for attending the religious meetings of the Society of which he was a member. It appears, he died at a farm, the property of his wife, who, I believe, was the widow of Sir W. Springett, who was killed during the civil wars, fighting on the side of the Parliament, leaving an only daughter, who became afterwards the wife of the celebrated Wm. Penn, the first settler and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania.

The title to the two volumes is this: "The Works of the long mournful and sorely distressed Isaac Pennington;" and it should appear that his father the Alderman died in 1666, as from that date he ceases to place the

the addition of the younger to his name.

Isaac Pennington, the son, lived at or near Chalfont in Buckinghamshire, and lies buried at a place called Jordan, near to that place, without, I incline to think, any sepulchral memorial whatever, it having of *late years* become the practice of his Society to suffer in their cemeteries no stone "memorial of the dead" to remain, although, originally, it is certain, that the Friends embalmed the memory of their dead in stone and brass, in a mode but little dissimilar from that of other religious bodies.

Biographical notices of men who have rendered themselves eminent, are very desirable; and such notices relating to the Alderman, elicited from some authentic source, I should hope might be obtained. His son, the writer of the two volumes above written, left, I believe, several sons; and he appears, notwithstanding the confiscation of the estate of his father at the Restoration, to have been a gentleman of considerable estates in Sussex and Bucks.

Whether the singularity of the title to these two volumes arose from a sense of the sufferings of his father, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or from convictions of a religious nature, cannot now, I apprehend, be ascertained. But having the two volumes by me, I cannot but feel interested in the fate of the Alderman, so as to wish to know how he bore his sufferings in prison, and what sympathy his son exhibited towards his father in his distresses, as I believe no mention whatever is made of him in these two volumes. ENOR.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

IN addition to the hacknied complaint upon the subject of which I now address you, I am sorry to say that new topics have arisen in consequence of the National Education. Instances have occurred, where female servants have calendared all the private affairs of the families with whom they lived, and dispersed them in letters, sent four times a week, to their relatives and acquaintance. The nuisance of a domestic spy is intolerable; and though education is in general a blessing, and though every person ought to know his duty to God and his neighbour; and God for-

bid that particular exceptions should justify the argument of abuse against indispensable necessities; yet it is fitting that mankind should know the causes why servitudinal habits are so unsatisfactory. The error is, that no servants receive education for the situations which they are destined to occupy.

The Shrewsbury House of Industry was formed upon the best theoretical plan; yet the boys bred there, according to Mr. Nield, are inured to habits of living incompatible with farming work. An intelligent man of the world once observed to the writer of these remarks, that female servants ought to be apprenticed for seven years before they take a place in a genteel family. Who can ride an untrained horse? and how can a cottage life instruct a servant in the details of a respectable establishment? A book of instructions in detail, a catechism on this head, should accompany the National Education: and the boys should be sent out to work, and the girls be trained in scrubbing, washing, &c. before the education be concluded. Numerous persons will treat this idea *ore elato*, Anglicè, *turned-up noses*; but are not boys thus trained in the Army and Navy? To consult only their minds, is to treat them as if they had only soul and ~~no~~ body. It is to recommend virtue, and forget prudence, and the inevitable influence of necessity. It is an attempt to render principle all-sufficient; in other words, to inculcate virtues without common sense, and leave business out as any part of life. We could specify a school, at which every man who was educated there did well in life. The master was a man of general knowledge, and kept assistants in all the various departments. He used to ask the parents what profession they intended to give their children; and directed their education accordingly. The result was, that their theoretical acquirements were those which they had to exemplify. One of them was made a Midshipman, and at twelve years old could use the sextant, and perform the nautical scientific processes, in a manner which excited the astonishment of all his fellow mariners. It attracted the attention of the Admiral; and the solution given was, that the youth had been taught it at school.

My

My opinion, in short, is, that the children of the National Schools, after they can read and write, should be two or three days in a week dispersed among the families of the house-keeping subscribers, to assist the servants gratuitously, in order to learn their future business; and thus undergo a kind of apprenticeship. Injury from such a plan is impossible; and the augmentation of good servants a certain result.

SUTOR AD CRÆPIDAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbotts Roding, May 24.*

"Quid verum atque decens curo, et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum."

PROFESSING myself to be shamefully ignorant of many essential particulars relative to the Ecclesiastical History of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, in a more especial manner as it exists in that part of this united empire where the Kirk is presbyterian,—I shall esteem it to be no small favour conferred, if any one of your numerous Correspondents, who, by local nativity, or by education, deriving his knowledge from any of the learned Universities in Scotland, will convey through the channel of your Monthly Publication the information desired, upon several questions connected with the Episcopacy in Scotland; with the System of Education in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. where the Student in Divinity, whether Scotch or English, is prosecuting his studies with a design, at a certain age, of proposing himself to the Bishop as a candidate for Holy Orders.

In the first instance, I should be glad to acquire the knowledge in what manner the Scots Bishops are raised to that spiritual jurisdiction; is it by a *congé d'élire*, in its pure and unequivocal signification? Or, is it foreseen by the gift of second sight before the day of election, upon whom the lot shall fall? In the Scots Episcopal Church, are the preferments of the higher and of the lower orders confined to the natives of that country? What are the revenues upon which they subsist? By what authority do they derive the exercise of their episcopal functions, and the legitimate power of consecrating Bishops in succession? Do

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they hold annual or triennial Visitations, or on any definite year? Have they under them Visitationary Deans, or Archdeacons? Is there any patronage of value annexed to the See of Edinburgh, or Dunkeld, or Moray, &c.? Are the respective dioceses, over which the seven Scots Bishops preside, of considerable extent? By what title are they addressed? Are the Episcopalians in proportion of number as two to ten, when compared with the members of the National Church? For, seeing that the Presbyterian is the established Religion of Scotland, we are strictly and truly Dissenters there; notwithstanding our great Lexicographer defines a Dissenter to be "one who, for whatever reason, refuses the Communion of the English Church."

When the Union took place, was there any proposal made that any of the Scots Bishops should sit as spiritual Peers in the House of Lords? In the case of a candidate for Holy Orders from any one of the Universities in Scotland, will the Scots Bishops, or will our Bishops, or will those of Ireland, be satisfied with a testimonial signed by the Clergy of a different establishment, essentially at variance with the discipline, and rites, and ceremonies, of the Church of England?

To these enquiries it would be an additional gratification to know what is required by the Prelates in this part of Great Britain, as necessary for a Scotsman bred in the School of his native land from the earliest part of infant education, and from thence making his progress in human and divine learning in Edinburgh or Glasgow, till, by some fortunate introduction into our Church, he has obtained from some friendly patron the presentation to a rectory or vicarage, on this side the Tweed. The common routine of testimonials, I presume, is dispensed with, where the Scotch Doctor or Priest has been so conversant with the Presbyterian Clergy in the University, that probably no three Clergymen of the Episcopal Church may chance to have known him for three succeeding years, who can testify to the soundness of his Christian morals, the sobriety of his conversation, and the religious pursuit of his studies.

Having

Having been led not by any impatient curiosity to search for information upon so interesting a subject, reflection carries me back to a memorable epoch in the prelacy of a popular and useful preacher, who was well known in his day by the common appellation of the Queen's Bishop.

The fact to which I allude, little corresponds to the trust of patronage in the Church invested in our different diocessans. The introduction of a foreigner into our Church, by presenting him to one of the most valuable rectories in the county of Essex, is such an anomalous process, as would not have been admitted, I am persuaded, by any prelate whatsoever, had the writer of this fact, in right of his patronage, exercised it by sending to the Bishop for institution a Lutheran Clergyman of exemplary morals, and possessed of considerable intellectual powers. Would he not have refused, with great propriety of objection, the induction of a Priest avowing the corporal presence of Christ in the Holy Sacrament? whose broken English must have interfered not only with the instruction of the people committed to his charge, but must of necessity have exposed him to the ridicule of the peasants and farmers contributing to his support and maintenance.

At a certain age, the organs of speech are so rigidly formed, as to admit no facility of acquiring the necessary powers of addressing an audience, so that they might hear with attention, and be instructed, and profitably learn. Look to the administration of the beautiful service of our Church. Who, that shall approach to the Holy Altar with a spirit of pure and unaffected devotion, to commemorate one of the most solemn and awful acts of our Religion, could preserve his mind seriously bent and intent upon his duty, whilst the administration of the Lord's Supper should be degraded by mutilated accents, by false pronunciation, in short, by such a delivery of words, as would be tantamount to the speaker's reading in an unknown tongue?

Till the Reformation of our Religion, the intercommunity of the Romish Priests, whether Italians, Swiss, or Germans, or from any other country, was a subject altogether imma-

terial, whether we might enter within the cloister of the monastery, or pass into the interior of any of the different places of worship throughout England. For the service of the Mass having been in an unknown tongue, the idolater was little affected by the pronunciation of the Priest, from whatsoever country he might come. The Service being in Latin, and continuing so to this day, men and women in the inferior classes of life were universally ignorant of the meaning of *hoc est corpus*; and, till it was travestied by *hocus pocus*, might probably think the one to be not less serious than the other.

To return to the subject of our inquiry;—Whether letters testimonial from the Lutheran Clergy are admissible, — whether letters of Orders brought by this illustrious foreigner ought to have carried with them sufficient weight and authority, as to have given him such a situation in our Church, as to entitle him at this present time, in common right with all the Clergy of Great Britain, to what is vulgarly called a *dignity*, such as that of Prebendary, Dean, and Bishop,—perhaps not in England, but in Ireland? The question being of infinite importance to the sacred cause of Religion, and to the interest of the Protestant Church, I would ask,—In so extraordinary a case, has a Bishop the dispensing power of sweeping away all the formularies and regulated orders preceding incumbency, or ordination; and by the discretiopy exercise of his power, to admit within the bosom of our Church, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Dissenter, at his free will and pleasure?

A second instance, similar in many of its points, offers itself to notice, as it arises from the genius and writings and character of a Scotsman well known to many from his philosophical investigation of truth. To many it is not less well known, that a Bishop, lately deceased, whose rich and various preferments are equal in correspondence to the golden mitre and crozier which adorned his hand and his head, invited Dr. Beattie, in recompense of reward for his learned labours, to leave the Kirk for some more valuable ecclesiastical preferment in the see of Winchester. With the nature of the offer on one side,

or with the propriety of refusal on the other, the question in discussion has no relative connexion. But the subject of enquiry in view leads to the investigation of the moral qualities and religious principles of men who have sucked in from their mother's breasts the milkiness of dissent, and have imbibed the tenets and opinions of their sect in a seminary of learning widely different from those of our religious education. Not designing to cast any insidious and odious reflection upon the memory of the dead, but in prosecution of the dearest interests of truth as connected with the pastoral care of a shepherd, superintending the flock of Christ infolded within the pale of our religious establishment, I court the information—How, or upon what conscientious ground, could the Prelate of the Order of the Garter, so invested by the supreme head of the Church, *ne quid detrimenti capiet ecclesia*; how could he consistently embody with his Clergy a Dissenter, of eminent distinction indeed, and highly qualified by every rich endowment of the mind—yet with one manifest and visible exception—that of having been fostered and trained up to the full ripeness of age by the Presbytery of Scotland,—himself, one of the Professors of Moral Philosophy in Marischall College? At the time alluded to, Dr. Beattie was a layman; and I believe, never received Orders at the hands of the Presbytery. Had the Professor been seduced by the gold of the temple, would the Bishop have dispensed with the accustomed rules of our ordination, and have admitted the candidate upon his own slender knowledge of the religious habits and conversation of Dr. Beattie?

Sincerely attached, and wishing well to the unadulterated interests of our Church, let me conclude these discursive observations with this obvious remark;—that if the door of our Church be thrown open to admit one illustrious foreigner, it will be found sufficiently wide for a succession *sine fine*. And, by parity of reason, should one literary character of the School of Geneva be rewarded by his induction to the Rectory of A or B, will it not endanger the golden Prebends of Durham to be filled by other learned Doctors than those who from our own Universities may be looking

with eager and anxious hope to be raised to those high and honourable distinctions?

WILLIAM CHARLES DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Malmesbury.*
IF you think the following account of an Ecclesiastical Suit worth insertion, it is much at your service. Were suits of the same kind disposed of now in the same compendious manner, it would deprive the learned gentlemen of Doctors' Commons of many good fees, and the gaping world of many a good joke. B.C.T.

Extract from Malmesbury Parish Register, 1657.

William Waite of Malmesbury, mercer, and Mary Hobbes of Malmesbury, spinster, had their purpose of marriage lawfully published at the Market Crosse in Malmesbury, three market dayes, viz. June 13, June 20, and June 27, 1657; the said William then living of himself, and being at his own dispose, but being the sonn of Edmond and Margaret Waite of Malmesbury; and Mary being the daughter of Anne, then the wife of Mr. Isaac of Cawne (Calne), in the countie of Wiltes, but the said Mary then living with her uncle Mr. Henery Grale of Malmesbury, clothier. Some contradiction there was at the time of publication, which was as followeth: the first time the parties were published, there was no interruption made; but the second day, Mr. Gawen published them, and I having been out of towne, yet returning in due time, and not knowing that Mr. Gawen had made a publication, I again published their purpose of marriage, at which time Thomas Webbe of Malmesbury, glover or barber, delivered a paper into my hands at the Markett Crosse, in the behalfe of Alice Webbe, his sister, by way of contradiction to the said publication, which paper I read at that very time in the Markett Crosse where I made the publication a copie of the said contents; here followeth, worde by worde:

"Mr. Harper,

"I, Alice Webb, doe beare that you hath published William Waite and Marry Hobbes in our Markett; I forbid the publication, ontell he hath given mee satisfaction. In witness whereof, I sett my hand, the 20th of June, 1657. The mark of + Alice Webb."

The

The weeke following Mr. George Ivey and William Shute, both Justices of the Peace, mett at the White Lion* in Malmesbury, and desyring to make an end of the differences, sent for the partys, viz. William Waite and Alice Webbe, and heard the whole business debated; Mr. Edmund Waite, John Goldney, Richard and Robert Webbe, being then present; but noe end could be made. I asked the Justices whether the exception put in by Alice Webbe was sufficient to hinder Will. Waite's proceedings or noe, they answered; it was not sufficient; for that the said Alice had not inserted any cause in p'ticular in that denial of hers; whereupon I proceeded to publish the said Will. and Mary the last time, being June 27; 1657, at which time of publication, Richard Webbe of Malmesbury, brother to the said Alice, in the behalfe of his said sister, delivered mee a note to be read at the same place, forbidding the said publication. This done in the presence of Richard Goffe, Thomas Waters, Thos. Baker, Robert Fry, and many others. A true coppie of the note here followeth:

"Mr. Robert Harper,

"I, Alce Webb of Malmesbury, in the county of Wiltes, doe forbid the publication of marriage between Will. Waite and Mary Hobbes, by reason that Will. Waight is my lawful husband by pr'mise.

Witness my hand, the 26 June, 1657.
The mark of + Alce Webb."

Hereupon Will. Waite, by the advice of Simon Gawen, summoned Alice Webb to appear at the Quarter Sessions, held at Warminster, but shee not being well, went not in person, only her brother went in her behalfe; the business was fully debated in open court, and lawyers pleaded on both sides; but she not being there in p'son, the Sessions granted an order for Mr. Waite to marrye any other p'son. A coppie of the order here followeth:

"Wilts sc. At the General Quarter Sessions of the publike peace of the countie aforesaid, holden at Warminster in the same countie, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord God 1657. Upon hearing the differences, and upon examination of witnesses, about the claime of contracte of marriage between William Waite of Malmesbury, mercer, and Alice Webb of the same place, spinster, the Justices of Peace at this p'sent Sessions assembled, doe adjudge and declare, that the same clayme is noe lawful contract, and that the said Will. Waite is at liberty to marry any other woman. Ex. by Will. Coles, Cl. of the Peace."

Hereupon Will. Waite and Marry Hobbes aforesaid, were married by Mr. Edmund Hobbs† of Westport, Deputy Alderman of the Borough of Malmesbury, July 5, 1657, in the p'cense of Mr. Abia Qui‡, Mrs. Makapeace Qui, Mrs. Grayle, Henery Davis, and Mr. Gawen§.

* In this inn, which was kept for many years by his father, was born Benjamin Garlike, esq. an account of whose life is inserted at page 564 of the Number of your Magazine for June, 1815. The writer of that article does not appear to have been acquainted with the early part of Mr. Garlike's life. He was born, as appears from the parish Register, 22 June, 1758. There is some similarity in the lives of our celebrated townsman Thos. Hobbes and Mr. Garlike. Hobbes from a tutor became the instructor and companion of his Sovereign Charles II.; Mr. Garlike, in like manner, from the humble situation of an assistant in a school in this town, raised himself so as to become the associate of pious prelates and princes, and ultimately the representative of his Sovereign at the Courts of Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

† Edmund Hobbes, the brother of Thomas Hobbes the philosopher of Malmesbury.

‡ Mr. Abia Qui buried the 8th of 8ber, 1675.—Parish Register. In the Abbey churchyard is the tomb of this person, and in the inscription he is described as an eminent physician; underneath are the following verses, said to have been written by Oldham, who then lived in this neighbourhood:

"He by whose charter thousands held their breath,
Lies here the captive of triumphant Death;
If drugs or matchless skill could Death reclaim,
—His life had been immortal as his fame."

If any of your Readers would, through the medium of your Magazine, favour the Publick with an account of this person of uncommon name as well as skill, it would be considered an obligation.

§ "Simon Gawen, sometime Vicar of this p'r'she, but put out and expelled, because a nonconformist, bur. 22 Jan. 1671."—Parish Register.

ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

DURING the present recess of Parliament, it may be expedient to offer a few considerations on the principle of Imprisonment for Debt; and if there is not a solid ground for its continuance, probably the day may be anticipated when the Legislature may think fit to withdraw its further sanction to the system, and to substitute for it some mode of security, more satisfactory, more productive, and more consonant to Christianity. First, in a moral, and secondly, in a political or commercial view.

1. It gives into the hands of the creditor the power of the Law, without an appeal in the first instance to any impartial authority; it enables him to exercise the malevolent passions of envy—revenge—an overbearing selfishness—an overreaching disposition to put down every rivalry or competition,—it affords the means of frustrating another's honest exertions to obtain a livelihood,—it operates as a check to industry, and an encouragement to monopoly,—and in cases of real misfortune and distress, it impedes the exercise of forgiveness or commutation, which Christians should practise towards each other. It is well known that many have existed on paol allowance for years together, and afterwards died in prison, whose only crime was a pecuniary debt. There is a time when human punishment, not capital, should have an end; when it has worked out the pecuniary injury; when an imprisoned debtor has a claim to return to society, and to resume his place as a fellow creature, born for social duties and habits of which he has been deprived for perhaps an unliquidated demand, which misfortunes and ill success have disabled him from discharging. The creditor may at last take his place,—his own troubles may bring him down from his station and show him that it is not the lot of every one to be prosperous, nor to obviate distress. But it is urged, that all Debtors are not deserving of relief or liberty,—that they commit frauds,—and the daily custom is alleged of plundering adventurers who avail themselves of temptation and deceit to incur debts which they never would be able and never meant to discharge.—I answer, the laws are open for these, and a ju-

dicial authority is alone the fit judge of punishment in such cases,—some of these persons are continually undergoing the utmost punishment which the laws of our country prescribe for such offences; but even that punishment has a termination!—The cases of common arrest not bailed, nor paid, and of execution on judgment, remain for consideration of the Insolvents' Court; and if then discharged, it is frequently against the will of the arresting Creditor, who would prefer the Debtor's imprisonment until he should pay the uttermost farthing!

Some mercantile firms abstain from arresting their Debtors, except in cases of fraud, when they apply to the Magistrate; and if their humanity does not recommend the practice to others, the mortifying result may have that effect; for no Creditor can pursue his Debtor to execution and in prison, without adding to his debt, not only the loss of its interest, but the costs of all the proceedings; which, if taken together in all their transactions, considerably augment the reasoning in favour of their forbearance. But this makes rather a part of the next head; viz.

2. A political view of this painful subject. The Insolvent Law was well defined by the late Attorney General. "What," said he, "is the principle of this law? that men who have contracted debts, which they are unable to pay, shall not remain at the mercy of their Creditors, provided no fraud is established against them, and that they surrender not only the property they may have at the time of their discharge, but make all future property they may acquire available to the liquidation of such debts.

"This is, in a few words, what we take to be the principles of the Insolvent Law, and it is matter of astonishment, that in any civilized country, there should be found persons capable of condemning it in the abstract.

"When we look at its principle and its practical application, we readily admit that there is a large field for deliberation opened; and therefore we greatly approve of the appointment of a Committee to give the subject proper investigation, heartily recommending to their notice the continuance of the existing law, administered by a Jury."

The

The object of this principle embraces much of the moral objection to the law, which grants the power of arrest. But why, let it be enquired, should this power be allowed, if it be necessary to institute another, namely, the establishment of a special court of judicature to allay or subvert that power? Surely it were better in the first instance to prevent men from using a power, which they are so apt to abuse, than that a paramount right shall be set up to undo the effect of the power which they have thus exercised! Would it not be preferable to vest an authority in that court, previously to adjudge whether arrest shall issue? and in what length of time, and upon what assignment of effects, the Debtor shall be entitled to his discharge, in case he cannot produce sufficient bail to the Sheriff, not for his appearance merely, but for his debt? This would cast some additional duty and responsibility upon the Sheriff; but not so to the extent of the debt, because the plaintiff's attorney would, as he does now in cases of bail above, make all the enquiries, and cause all the examinations; and this court would be his relief.

The old argument has never been answered, but is daily exemplified by experience, that from the moment in which a man is arrested, his affairs are thrown into confusion, his concerns stopped, his resources closed, his industry paralysed, his family starved!—He is thus driven to the wall, and with his hands tied as it were behind him, he can only invent ways of chicane and fraud to obtain the means of his liberty; he is compelled to devise and practise by agents what his mind has hitherto condemned,—he finds his friends shrink from his solicitations, and is then urged to touch the feelings and weaknesses which he discovered in their intimacy, by persuasion, or misrepresentation, or deceit; herein he sows the seed of hopelessness ruin; for he cannot make them any return, and is plunged far too deep to recover from their charge of delinquency, of which he probably now makes his wife or his nearest relative the instrumental victim! The cases are too numerous to be denied; but their effects are too alarming to be viewed with indifference. If there was no arrest for debt

many would, it is said, live by depredation:—not so; the fraud of incurring a debt without the means of repayment, should, as I said before, become cognizable, and be punished like the charge of forgery, burglary, and the like; this would deter from the offence in question, and reduce the number of such civil and commercial criminals; but it would moreover afford a quickening stimulus to every merchant and tradesman, in previously learning who it is that offers a transaction, what foundation he has for the treaty,—and what security he can pledge for payment at a certain day. But perhaps such a cool and temperate plan of commerce would be too inactive for the extensive mind of mercantile speculation;—agreed; and then this hydra of commercial monopoly and ruin would be no more! who would gain by this death? all those who have so enterprized their own and their Creditors' property by so overstocking foreign markets, that their consignments have remained unsold and wasted. Let the warehouses of Pernambuco,—the hidden perjuries of simulated papers,—and all the hurried examinations of the New Room at Guildhall, declare the truth!

Every day's experience proves how little human nature should be trusted with any individual power,—the numbers of those who are imprisoned for crimes, bear no comparison with those who are imprisoned for debt; no Creditor or Philosopher, Magistrate or Minister, has ever defined the benefit of it public or private: but all these are satisfied of its injury in every sense, and yet, from old habits, are afraid to discontinue it.

I have offered these cursory hints on a subject which appears to me to be of deep importance, exclusively of every reasoning on the grounds of humanity or Christianity: these are motives too frequently overlooked;—men will arrange themselves on the side of a measure, from its political or pecuniary weight, before they will allow their resolution to be influenced by moral principle. Such was the case of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; the first and most strenuous and continued opposition to it arose from the expected loss on the balance of the account; and in proportion as these facts gave way, so the friends of the

the Abolition established its moral principles!

A deceased learned Chief Justice used to say that the Creditor was the most to be pitied; for the imprisoned Debtor had punished him far more than he now suffered: others have said, that if such men are again restored to liberty, it is to return them upon society unprovided for, except by renewed depredation. But if this is to be the law, a perpetual imprisonment, at the will of the adversary, must result, until an Insolvent Court interposes; which brings my reasoning back to my former propositions, which, if duly and temperately modified, might be made to meet the difficulties, and show that they are not altogether insuperable. **LIBERTAS.**

Mr. URBAN, *Record Tower, Dublin Castle, Feb. 20.*

HORNE, in his Introduction to Bibliography, gives an account of a curious block book, intitled, "*Speculum Humanæ Salvationis.*" In order to convey a more lively idea of this rare specimen of antient printing, he annexes to his description a fac-simile of the first plate of the earliest edition, with eight lines of the explanatory text, which are placed (four and four) under two compartments, the one representing the fall of Satan and his angels; the other, the creation of Eve. He also gives, in the text, a copy, in modern characters, of the lines above noticed. The first four are correctly given, but with respect to the others, I cannot but express a doubt, that this industrious and intelligent writer has been mistaken in his explanation of the characters in the original, which, it must be allowed, appear much contracted and somewhat defaced. I shall give the lines according to Horne, and then hazard an emendation, founded on a strict examination of the text itself, as given in his fac-simile. The reader can then best judge of its correctness.

The words are as follow: those printed in the Italic character have, in the original, some mark of abbreviation annexed to them:—

"Mulier autē i paradiso est formata
De costis viri dormientis est parata
De' ate ipsa quodamo sup vir hoestavit
2^a eva i loco voluptatis plasmavit."

The lines are thus explained by Horne:

"Mulier autem in paradiso est formata,
De costis viri dormientis est parata,
Deus animam ipsam quo damno supra virum hominem stavit
* * * ena in loco voluptatis plasmavit."

This explanation is sufficiently correct as to the two first lines, which indeed are so clear that error is nearly impossible. But I am inclined to read the latter, according to him unintelligible, in the following manner:

"Deus autem ipsam quodammodo supra virum honestavit
Qui [sic] Evam in loco voluptatis plasmavit."

This reading agrees closely with the text; and is plain and intelligible. It might thus be translated:

"Thus did God honour her above the male
Who fram'd fair Eve in Pleasure's golden vale."

If, upon turning to the volume which has given rise to these observations, you think this new reading worthy of notice, by inserting it in your interesting Miscellany, you will much oblige
E. G.

Mr. URBAN, *May 7.*

I DO not know that Delille's Poem intitled "*Les Jardins,*" has been translated into English; if not, I would recommend to some among the constellation of Poets who have contributed so largely to the literary lustre of the present age, to undertake a translation of that work. *The subject has attractions for all classes of society in all ages.* While it embraces utility, it gives scope to imagination in regard to description and episode, and to science and reading, in respect to observations in the shape of notes.

Had Virgil never written the *Æneid*, his *Georgics* alone would have eternized his name. Yet Agriculture does not (I have nothing to do, on the present occasion, with the question whether it ought or ought not) touch us in the same way that Gardening does. We lose sight of the substantial benefits derived from Ceres, when the showy, the fragrant, the flavoured products of Flora and Pomona appear before us.

The late Dr. Darwin's Botanical Garden is of so peculiar a character, —is such a mixed and heterogeneous composition, that it may justly be said

said of it, that it is a poem on a thousand things—or every thing—with here and there an introduction of some things appertaining to Gardening; for instance, descriptions of some very pretty flowers,—and of the amours of those pretty flowers,—to the great delight of a certain class of readers, whose taste and feelings are not much to be envied.—A Poem on Gardening should (like Delille's) be free, so that youth as well as maturer age may peruse it, from every expression and all imagery that may lead to prurient associations, or offend a chaste and delicate mind.

Yours, &c. HORTICULTOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 14.
ACCORDING to my last communication, I now investigate the word "*blunt*." Previously, it is necessary to make two remarks as to Greek words: first, as to the monosyllabic αμ (as in ἀμβαινω, and ἀμπνέω, &c. &c. so shortened for ἀναβαινω and ἀναπνέω), which is for the compound ἀνα, *super* or *iterum*, signifying ascension or repetition: secondly, the original antient comparative, in words ending in υς, was ὕντιρος, as ὄξυτιρος now written, was ὄξυντιρος; and the now ἀμβλυτιρος was originally ἀμβλυντιρος,—taking away the first one syllable and those two last, leaves βλυντ, written in English "*blunt*;" the Greek for which is, ἀμβλυσ, to be traced as before. The word *blunt* is applied in English, in all the same significations as ἀμβλυσ in Greek, in prose and poetry, which I shall support by a few quotations: this I hope will not be obtrusive, the beauty of which will, I trust, plead an ample apology. Applied to weapons, its usage is too well known to require quotations in these languages; "*ἀμβλεις ξιφίδων*," "*obtusio pugione*,"—"blunt poignard," and ἀμβλυσ ὄραν, "*obtusio oculorum acie*,"—"stellis acies obtusa videntur" (Virg. Georg.) which is taken from Aratus, "*ἀστεροθεν φαος ἀμβλυνται*;" and in Origine, "*χρυσωπος μαρμαρυγαις ἀμβλυντιρος*." It is also thus figuratively used as to mental dullness: "*ἀμβλυντιρος ἐποίησε προς την μάχην*." (Plut.) and in Virg. Æn.: "*Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni*;" and in Cicero, *De Senectute*,

"*Animus cui obtusior sit acies*." So the respective Greek and Latin words are consistent with the word *blunt*, in extraction and signification, both plain and metaphoric. R. TREVELYAN.

Mr. URBAN, 1st of Ely, March 12.
THE Song in the Poetical Department, page 166, was written by Thomas Randolph, whose Poems are well known. The title of the Show or Farce, in which it is introduced, is as follows: "*Aristippus; or, The Jovial Philosopher; demonstrativelie proving that quartes, pointes, and pottles, are sometimes necessary Authors in a Scholar's Library, presented in a private Show; to which is added, The Conceited Pedlar, presented in a strange Show, 4to, 1631.*" Dodsley acknowledges having taken the hint of his "*Toysshop*" from the *Conceited Pedlar*.

Randolph was buried in an aisle adjoining to the Church of Blatherwyke, Northamptonshire, March 17, 1634, and the copy of his Poems now lying before me, printed at Oxford, 1668, is the 5th edition; a very rare circumstance in those days. His excellent comedy of "*The Muse's Looking Glass*" was, in the year 1748, revived at Covent Garden Theatre, and is reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays.

In my copy, the last line of the fourth stanza is, "*Masius, Savil, and Suarez*." HUGH CALPERS.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.
IN every History of England the name of "*Praise-God Barebone*" occurs, as a member of Cromwell's Parliament, but without any further notice; with the idea, therefore, of illustrating the biography of so singular a character, I offer the following particulars to your perusal.

On February 9, 1659, Barebone headed a number of petitioners at the door of the House of Commons; and being called in, in the name of the rest, thus addressed the Speaker: "*We are come to wait upon this honourable House with a petition from such as are lovers to the good old cause*. The petitioners are such as have adhered to this Parliament, and such as are lovers of Justice, Righteousness, Freedom, and lovers of a Commonwealth, accounting it the best Government. There are many subscriptions,

subscriptions, I may say thousands, and in their names I do humbly present it to you." He then presented it to the Speaker, and withdrew while it was read.

"To the Parliament and Commonwealth of England,

"The representation and address of the well-affected persons, inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster; who are resolved (by the assistance of Almighty God) to stand by, assert, and maintain, their authority, against all opposers, notwithstanding the present confidence and bold attempts of the promoters of regal interest, by the declared enemies of their cause and authority."

The Petition manifestly alludes to the unsuccessful rising of Sir George Booth in Cheshire; the substance of it is, that no one may be admitted into any situation, post, or profession, but such as will abjure "*Charles Stuart*." It was resolved "that the Petitioners have the thanks of the House for the expression of their good affections to the Parliament;" an answer with which they departed satisfied, but containing no direct notice of their wishes.*

Barebone is usually supposed to have been a headstrong, canting, and seditious fanatic, but in this instance he appears to have been a well-spoken man, and fully sensible of good behaviour. His exertions for the cause, if they gained him the submission of his own party, exposed him to the ridicule of every other; for, in a scarce and curious tract, entitled "*The Proceedings, Votes, Resolves, and Acts, of the late Half-quarter Parliament called the Rump*. London, printed for John Thomason, 1660; occurs this entry:

"Monday, Jan. 30.—*Ordered this day, That Mr. Praise-God Barebone shall be the Master of the Ceremonies; and that it be his care to convert all the Foreign Embassadors that come over, and see them re-baptized before they serve the Audience.*"

In the Rev. Mr. Maturin's Novel of "*Melmoth*," is a progressive plan for converting the Turks, commencing much in the same manner.

On March 31, 1659-60, Barebone attended the Council of State at Whitehall, being required to answer

to some matters objected against him; but was, upon signing an engagement, not to oppose the "present power" in any thing, or disturb the peace, discharged from further attendance.

This paragraph shows in what a precarious state affairs then were, and that it could not be said whether a King or Commonwealth would be the form of Government; by the words *present power*, we are to understand the executive of the day.

After the Restoration, it is probable that Barebone sunk into insignificance, like the lion deprived of his teeth and claws.

Yours, &c.

LATHBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland Place, Exeter, June 13.*

YOU have always rendered much service to the cause of Science, by a ready insertion of useful articles calculated to call a general attention to projects and improvements of considerable national importance; and discussion, thus fairly elicited, has been productive of much benefit to Sciences of recent invention, equally as to those in a more advanced state.

The interesting science of Telegraphic Communication is a case in point; and it has been for some time attracting much notice on the Continent of Europe. Bodies of scientific men have entered into discussions which cannot fail, ere long, to conduct it to a maximum. The able and enlightened Governor General of India directed a Committee, consisting of the heads of the Staff of the Army, to draw up an account of the present state of Telephraphic Communication, with a resolution of introducing in India so essential a science. He, in the mean time, directed Telegraphic lines to be surveyed, extending from Calcutta to Chunaar, and to Nagpore, including distances of near 500 miles. During this period the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with a zeal highly creditable to them, patronized a system of general Telegraphic Communication, which has been published and transmitted to India, in consequence of having been highly recommended by a Committee appointed to examine it; by Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty; by the Adjutant General of the Army; and by many

* *Mercurius Politicus*, p. 1096. *Public Intelligencer*, p. 1206.

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many scientific naval and military characters. The benefit to the administration of affairs in India will be incalculable; as by the accelerated mode of communication laid down, intelligence from the most remote quarters of the Oriental Empire, may be received in a few hours; and by this wonderful *approximation of time and space*, information of any hostile commotions among the country powers, will enable Government to take immediate measures of precaution and counteraction, which otherwise might not be so effectual and practicable. The want of such early intelligence was formerly found highly detrimental to the public interest. To expedite communication, it is recommended to run the whole of a line, straight, by compass.

In the pages of History it appears, that almost all nations practised this valuable art, in a rude and imperfect manner, by various contrivances for communicating a message *letter by letter*. Polybius describes such a Telegraph. *Vegelius de Re Militari* mentions, that in the time of the Emperor Valentinian, moveable posts and beams were used for Telegraphic purposes. The expression "*e turribus et oppidis, trabibus totidem erectis, totidem depressis*," indicates very clearly the Semaphore, whose introduction in modern times originated with the French. The power, machinery, operation, and principle of motion, have been variously improved by writers in this country; some contenting themselves with the expression of only *one figure at a time*, while others have indicated three, and even four simultaneously. The contemporaneous expression of any three figures, is generally allowed to be the *most advantageous*. With fewer, a communication requiring a great multiplicity of signals, becomes very tedious; and a great risk is run of having it totally interrupted by the intervention of cloudy weather, so frequent in our climate. This was frequently experienced during the course of the last war. When again, so far as four figures are telegraphed simultaneously, more may be lost in time, than is gained in power, independent of the chance of error arising from complicated movements. In the Navy, three flags, meaning three figures, have been found most service-

able; and on a similar principle, every Telegraph on *terra firma*, to be of the most serviceable description, is limited to a power of three figures. The Scientific Committee of Research in India have, after the most mature deliberation and enquiry, declared a Telegraphic Dictionary, constructed on a classification-plan, to be in every respect the most eligible, as carrying the system to a maximum. They deem two consecutive movements, to indicate a word or phrase, quite sufficient. In such case, however, a lateral Semaphore of two pairs of wings would express the class as printed, while the marginal number consisting of one, two, or three figures (or from 1 to any number up to 999), would be expressed by any of the five Telegraphs belonging to the general system. Similarly in the Navy, the class is indicated on one mast, while the column-number appears on another. The collection of frequently-occurring words and auxiliary phrases, is so copious, that the one-half of all sentences may be given in single signals.

In this country, the literal lettering of words was long adhered to, till repeated expositions of the extreme tediousness and want of science of so slow a procedure, occasioned the abolition of spelling, except in the unavoidable case of telegraphing proper names. Here also, a most essential improvement has been introduced, by forming above three thousand combinations of the letters of the alphabet, by which means, proper names can be communicated by two or three successive signals. To meet this unavoidable exigency, a complete expedient presents itself; and it consists in classing the Navy and Army Lists, and Lists of the East India Civil and Military Servants, into classes of 999 in each; without any recourse to alphabetical arrangement. By this simple and obvious improvement, the proper names of all ranks and stations would be indicated with the facility applicable to the words, phrases, and sentences, constituting the principal part of the Dictionary.

A period of above twenty years has revolved, since I turned my attention to this subject, as the most remarkable feature of novelty which I observed after my return from a long residence in India. I read all that was extant on a fine science, evidently

in its infancy. I saw defects to which I was unable to apply any adequate remedy. I revolved in my mind various plans, some of which I persuaded myself were unexceptionable, till further investigation and enquiry convinced me I was far from arriving at any thing like real Science. The wretched Telegraph and lettering process in use, only served to point out to me, how much was wanting. At length, in the year 1804, I hit on the rudiments of what I have since matured into a system, sustained by the strongest testimonials of approbation in every quarter where it was made known. If some unfounded objections were made in a single instance, I fully confuted and removed them in my "Treatise on Telegraphic Communication," published in 1808. It is an extraordinary fact, and I had it from the best authority, that not less than one hundred plans of Telegraphic Communication (in addition to many more tendered subsequently) had actually been given in at the Admiralty. This tended to convince me more and more that a Science to which so many had in vain, it would appear, turned their minds, was well worthy of further study, as manifestly a period must arrive, when it must become of great national importance. In the year 1806 I formed a plan of a general Telegraphic Dictionary, and applied to it various full-powered Telegraphs. I composed a second manuscript in 1809, and presented it to the Admiralty during the administration of Lord Mulgrave, before whom, by means of models, I made such decisive experiments, that he said it only remained to calculate the expense of carrying the proposed plan into execution. His Lordship referred me to that very able and scientific character Mr. Barrow, who immediately remarked, that the Dictionary was "*precisely what was then wanting in the Navy.*" I wrote another manuscript, with a Field System, calculated for the Army, and had the honour of explaining it to, and receiving the marked approbation of, the illustrious Commander in Chief, and of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General. I continued improving the Science, in consequence of inquiry and experiments, till, in 1815, I finally drew up my last manuscript, consisting of 150,000 words, phrases, and

sentences; and this has been published and transmitted to India, with models, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Not less than nine Telegraphic Dictionaries have already been published; and they all differ from each other, in many respects. There is, however, one ineludible manner of distinctly ascertaining their relative merits. Let a page or more of any author be converted into Telegraphic signals, by any number of Dictionaries whose practical utility is to be compared. Let the number of signals thus ascertained be counted, and it will appear which Dictionary requires the *fewest signals*.^{*} Again, if the competition lies between two or more Telegraphs, let it be found by trial, what number of signals would be requisite to communicate a page of any work by their relative modes of operation; combining with this, their construction, machinery, and expense. This process of comparison is so obviously just, that it is impossible to fail in arriving at the truth in view. For my own part, I can only say, that I am quite willing to enter the lists, and to fall or stand by so fair a criterion.

During my command of a corps of Artillery in India, I made some important improvements in that Science; and by the liberality of the Master General of the Ordnance, these have been experimentally confirmed at Woolwich. I have published an account of them, with other ameliorations in projectiles, concluding the volume with the *present state of Telegraphic Communication*. I mention this, that your scientific Readers, if so inclined, may see there, treated at some length, what is necessarily here only briefly alluded to.

^{*} I observe, from the public prints, that it is intended to extend the present Telegraph to Portsmouth. Not being acquainted with any of their Lordships of the Admiralty, it may probably be of use to say, that a very essential improvement may be made on this Telegraph, and that at a very trivial expense. The Dictionary made use of, has in general four figures prefixed to its words and phrases; and, consequently, it requires four consecutive signals to indicate each word. It also is unfortunately necessary to make a stop or distinction-signal between

tween every word. It is evident, therefore, that if a sentence consists of—say thirty words, it will be necessary to make twenty-nine of these stop-signals, in addition to the four required by each word. Now these extraneous signals might be dispensed with, by hoisting a ball, or by dropping an arm into an angle of 45°, along with the last signal of a word. I state this, in case it may meet the eye of some person belonging to the Admiralty, in a Publication so well known, and so extensively read, as the Gentleman's Magazine, approaching, with increased reputation, to near its hundredth year.

Wishing to render the Science the medium of a general intercourse between nations, I have stated the ready manner of achieving this liberal and desirable object; and have *locked practice* by a variety of *secure secret keys*, so as, when necessary, to hold distant intercourse in sight of an enemy, who even in possession of the Dictionary, will be unable to discover the communication. I presented the work to every crowned head in Europe, and have received the most flattering testimonies of Royal approbation. In justice to the King of the Netherlands, I am bound in gratitude to mention, that he directed his Ambassador to present to me a magnificent sword, or such other mark of his satisfaction, as I might prefer.

In the kingdom of Naples, the work has had its effect, as the Semaphore there described has been erected; and may be seen in the Panorama of that City, now on exhibition.

It is now an established principle in the Science, that every Telegraph offered (and many are frequently invented of more or less merit) must, to be really serviceable, equal the Naval Flag-System in the power of expressing any three figures simultaneously. In process of time, lines of Telegraphic Communication will ramify in all directions from the Metropolis to the extremities of the kingdom. Communications of urgent dispatch may be thus secretly made for the benefit of commerce,—frequently for the security of the Nation,—and always with an increase of the public revenue. When the plan of mail-coaches was first proposed, it was deemed visionary and absurd, when it ought to have been known that

Letters were so conveyed, during the time of the later Roman Emperors. Man is an animal of habits, and it requires time to break him of his bad ones, and to induce him to adopt better. *Quorum res non ex sententia ipsorum sunt, omnia novari volunt.*—In your valuable records it will be seen, centuries hence, how much a Science in its infancy has advanced for the public good.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by DR. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from p. 422.)

THE tyrant Pisistratus (introduced to the reader in p. 422) displayed great command of temper on another occasion, more trying than that of the "*Kiss*."—At a convivial entertainment, Thrasippus, one of his intimate friends, having drunk too freely, launched out into a violent invective against his tyrannic proceedings, and continued for a considerable time to rail at him in terms of bitterest reproach. Pisistratus, however, coolly listened to him, without either making any reply, or betraying the slightest symptom of angry emotion; and even carried his forbearance still further in the sequel. For, observing Thrasippus to retire from the company at an early hour, and suspecting that conscious fear was the cause of his hasty retreat, he kindly and good-humouredly pressed him to stay: but, instead of complying with the invitation, the wine-stricken railer spit in the despot's face. This new insult Pisistratus patiently bore: and, moreover, seeing his sons preparing to chastise the offender on the spot, he interposed to shield him from their resentment; declaring (as Seneca informs us*) that he was no more angry with him for what he had said and done, than he should be with a blindfolded man for casually running against him. The affair, however, did not end here: for, having learned on the following day, that Thrasippus had determined to atone for his misconduct by a voluntary death, he hastened to divert him from his desperate purpose, and, by a solemn assurance of undiminished friendship, reconciled him to life.

—*Lib. 5, 1, catern. 2.*

* "*De Ira*," lib. 5, cap. 11.

Few

Few readers are unacquainted with the story of Caius Marcius, surnamed *Coriolanus*, who, having been driven from Rome by the persecution of the commonalty, went over to the enemies of his country; took the command of their forces; reduced a number of towns in the Roman territory; led his victorious troops to within five miles of Rome itself; and—after rejecting three several embassies from the senate (one of them consisting of the priests arrayed in their sacerdotal attire)—was at length prevailed upon, by the entreaties of his mother Veturia and his wife Volturnia, to desist from his intended march against Rome, and to withdraw his army.—So far the story is pretty generally known; but the sequel perhaps not equally so. It is this—The senate—to testify their grateful sense of the important service rendered to the state by the two matrons, to whose intercession it owed its salvation—passed a decree, that the men should, every-where in the streets and roads, give way to the women; that the matrons, in general, should be allowed to wear purple garments with gold borders*; and that, on the spot where the reconciliation had been effected, a temple should be built, and dedicated to “Feminine Fortune” (if we may so render the Latin, *Fortunæ Mulieris*.)—*Lib.* 5, 2, 1.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 11.
THE Abolition of African Slavery being always most interesting to, I believe, all your Readers, I have sent you a few extracts from the last Report of the African Society, and from Sir Geo. Collier's last Report from the Colony of Sierra Leone, relative to improvements at Freetown and St. Mary. How would the benevolent heart of our revered friend Granville Sharp have rejoiced, and his intelligent countenance have been

* *Borders*.—To those who are curious of ancient costume, it may not be amiss to observe, that, instead of *borders* to the garments, some commentators understand *fillets*, to be worn round the head. But, from a passage in *Juvenal* (6, 89), where the ornament in question is applied to a child's cradle, the other interpretation appears the more probable.

illuminated with sensibility, to have read these records,—how would it have been depressed to witness the clandestine and shameful measures adopted by some other nations of Europe calling themselves Christians, in order to evade the treaties and the laws for its abolition! A.H.

Abolition of Slavery in the American United States.

The American Society for Colonizing the free People of Colour of the United States, have interposed with success, not only in preventing a number of negroes who had been captured under the American Abolition Acts from being sold as slaves, but likewise obtained an Act of Congress to be passed in March 1819, by which such sales are prohibited, and a foundation is laid for their restoration to their native country, at the expense of the national government. This Act, by supplying the defects of preceding laws, and imposing new restraints upon a cruel and disgraceful traffick, sheds a ray of light cheering to humanity, on the expiring moments of the 15th Congress, and elevates the American character in the estimation of the world. A bounty of 50 dollars is awarded by this Act for information of any person of colour being imported and detained; and process is to be issued to the District Marshal to take him into safe keeping, that he may be subject to the orders of the President; and a sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars was apportioned to carry this law into effect.

Abolition of Slavery in Arabia, Sumatra, and the Cape.

Capt. Thompson, a member of the African Institution, having been left at Ras el Kynn on the Persian Gulph with a body of troops, to act as the British political agent with the Arabian tribes in that neighbourhood, negotiated a treaty with them in the month of January 1820, in which, with an honourable zeal for the interests of humanity, he obtained the insertion of the following article:—“The carrying off of slaves, men, women, or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.” This is probably the first instance of the Slave

Slave Trade being designated as *piracy* in any public treaty.

Sir Stamford Raffles, the enlightened Governor of Sumatra, has recently taken very decisive steps for the total suppression of the Slave Trade, and the ultimate abolition of Slavery itself within the British territory in that island.

In the new settlement at the Cape, cultivation was found to have been principally carried on by hired Hottentots of free condition; but as there are on different farms a few slaves, principally artificers, &c. Lord Bathurst has undertaken to give instruction to the Governor of the Cape to make the cultivation of land by free labour a condition of all grants in future to be made in that part of the colony.

Abolition of Slavery in the Malaccas.

The Dutch Governor of the Malaccas, J. S. Timmerman Tyssen, in a speech delivered on the anniversary of the birth of the Crown Prince of the Netherlands, stated, that all the slaves who had been clandestinely imported while the English held the place, had been liberated, and that those legally owned had been registered; and as no slaves can henceforth be imported, the degrading epithet of *slave* will soon cease to exist there,—and men will no longer be brought to the market like brute beasts;—that he had selected the birth-day of his Prince on which to propose that the anniversary of it should be celebrated at Malacca by an engagement on the part of its inhabitants, that slave children born there on that day and thenceforward, should no longer be considered as slaves, but as free-born, and at liberty, after they shall have obtained the age of 16 years, to serve wherever they may choose. The Governor then presented such an engagement signed by himself, to be kept open till the close of the year 1819, for the signatures of all those who might be inclined to approve this proposal. His humane example was followed by all the members of the Court of Justice, by all the officers of the Government, civil as well as military, by the Missionaries connected with the Anglo-Chinese College, and by the chief inhabitants of Malacca.—*Afr. Rep.*

In Sir Geo. Collier's last Report,

relative to Sierra Leone, amongst other very interesting matter, he observes, that the month of December is there hailed with joy and delight by all classes of population, whether native or imported, and whether whites or blacks.

“The mortality, on my last return to it, I found not by any means such as had been represented, and certainly not what in the same period had been experienced in Jamaica, in proportion to its population.—I was glad to see these people engaged in clearing the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Freetown, and in removing the grass and indigo from the streets of the town,—a measure which, if persevered in with care and attention, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the general health of the community; for, after a heavy fall of rain, and the sun striking on the ground with its vertical power, the vapours from its vegetable matter over-running is so perceptible, that in drawing breath I have felt I was inhaling a vapour which I could but compare to gas from coal.”

After mentioning the reservoir, the defensive works, the church, the barracks, and a commissariat store, all going on, with attention; he speaks of the medical department, in which he adds,

“No part of the establishment of this Colony reflects more credit upon the heads of departments, or does more honour to the Mother Country, than the liberal manner in which this branch of public duty is supported in England and conducted at Sierra Leone; and it is not merely in his professional duties, that Dr. Nicoll shows his zeal for the public service; his unwearied researches as to the localities of the country, its capabilities and productions, as well as a close investigation into the causes of disease, and the best mode of treatment, make his life a most valuable one, and his death or removal would be an irreparable loss to the Colony. Talent and science, industry and application, are in him conspicuously blended.

“The manner in which the public schools are here conducted reflects the greatest credit upon those concerned in their prosperity; and the improvement made by the scholars proved the aptitude in the African, if moderate pains be taken to instruct him.

“I have attended places of worship in every quarter of the globe, and I do most conscientiously declare, never did I witness the ceremonies of Religion more piously performed, or more devoutly attended to, than in Sierra Leone.

“The

"The island of St. Mary's is divided from the Main by one or two swampy creeks, which overflow during the season of heavy rains. A dyke, however, thrown up to the North-West of the town, and which I understand is proposed, may effectually protect the residents from the unpleasant, if not dangerous, predicament they must in the rainy season be subject to.—When an attempt shall be made to clear away the mangrove, which bounds one side of the island, and the dyke proposed shall be completed, it is probable sickness of climate may be considerably reduced.

"In the mean time, buildings combining neatness and beauty are appearing; and though every necessary is obtained from the opposite shore, yet population is rapidly increasing, and St. Mary's bids fair to rival every spot upon the lengthened line of the coast of Western Africa in commerce and industry. The selection of such an officer as the present Governor (Capt. Grant) appears the best security to the attainment of all desirable objects which can be hoped for, from this new establishment."

Mr. URBAN, *June 12.*

IN reply to a remark in p. 65, that it could not be accounted how the Bouchiers quarter the coat of Louvain, this little information may be acceptable.

John de Burser, or Bouchier, a Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Edw. II. married Helen, daughter and heir of Walter de Colchester, by whom he had issue, Robert, summoned to Parliament 16 Edw. III. ob. 25 Edw. III.; and John. Robert married Margaret (vide Morant's Essex, vol. II. p. 253), daughter and sole heir of Sir Thos. Prayers, of Sible-Hedingham, Essex (by Anne, daughter and heir of Hugh or Hugo de Essex), by which Margaret he had John and William.—John married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Coggeshall, and had issue; William married Eleanor, or Alianore, daughter and heir of John de Lovaine. This account of the Barons of Lovaine, or Luvaine, descended from the Dukes of Brabant, will tend to corroborate the above statement. Godfrey de Lovain, by Delicia his wife, left issue Matthew, who held the manor of Estaynes in Essex, per Baroniam; he died, leaving his son Matthew, who died 30 Edw. I. leaving Thomas, his son, aged 12 years, with whom Dugdale concludes his account of this family, by observing,

neither he nor his descendants had summons to Parliament; although not in his narration styled a summons to Parliament. Dugdale nevertheless, in the Lists of Summons, calls it a Parliament, and recites the name of Matthew de Lovaine in the said writ of summons;—which Thomas, in vol. I. p. 466, of Morant's Essex, died in 1345, as did his son John, 1347; which latter left two daughters his co-heirs, Alianore and Isabel, who died in 1359, s. p.; when Alianore, being the sole surviving daughter and heir, carried her great inheritance to her husband, Sir Wm. Bouchier, whom she married in 1365.

Another family may here be quoted, to correspond further with what is already stated; that is, the Devereux, Earls of Hereford and Essex. Walter Devereux, by reason of his descent from Cecily, sister and heir to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex (son of William, son of Henry, who was created Earl of Essex, son of William, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy [who married Anne, sole heir of Thomas Woodstock], son of William, who married Eleanor, daughter of John de Lovaine, as before mentioned), was created Earl of Essex, 4 May, 2 Eliz. and was styled Earl of Ewe, Viscount Hereford, and Baron Ferrers of Chartley, Bouchier, and Lovaine, and K. G.

Yours, &c. N. Y. W. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June 14.*

AT a time when numerous individuals are leaving their country, from the difficulty of subsisting a family on a small income, I beg leave, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, to point out a spot in Old England, where persons of limited incomes, naval and military, officers on half-pay, with families, may subsist them on reasonable terms;—I mean the little town of Harwich in Essex; during the war it was a place of great resort, and house-rent was at a most exorbitant rate; but the troops being withdrawn, and no squadron stationed, rents have fallen full 50 per cent. and many houses are untenanted. Provisions are abundant and good, at low prices. Mutton and beef sell on market days at 6d. per lb. Fish of all sorts may be had on reasonable terms. A regular communication with

with the Metropolis by water furnishes the tradesmen with groceries, London porter, &c. at a trivial freight, and a family may subsist on a small income, with as much comfort as in any part of the United Kingdom; the air is healthy, but sharp, the place being open to the German ocean. In summer, persons from the neighbourhood resort, for sea bathing, chiefly quiet invalids, no idlers to dissipate *ennui*, for there is not company enough to support either a Concert, a Play-House, or a Ball Room; with the war these amusements ceased.

Should this statement induce a few of those who meditate a residence on the Continent, to pitch their tents here, I trust that they will not regret their determination; and augmented society may lead to the revival of those amusements which are now suspended, and which, though not among the necessities of life, certainly augment its pleasures, in the estimation of an OLD CAPTAIN.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

IT appears an oversight in Artists, and Travellers into countries of antient interest, not to leave behind them a list of their works, for the advantage of future generations; showing posterity what has been done by their predecessors, and where to find the fruit of their labours. Artists should keep a register of their paintings, or statues, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned; and travellers preserve a catalogue of the antiquities they bring from other countries, with a parallel notice of the Museums to which the public spirit has presented them. With this view, a friend of Sir Robert Porter (hoping no offence to him who is in a distant country) would set the example of such a list, making it out to the best of his knowledge.—Sir Robert, in his Preface to his volume of *Travels* just published, mentions generally having presented specimens of the antiquities he brought from the coast, to different Museums. As far as I can learn, these Museums are the British Museum in London, the College Museum in Edinburgh, the College Museum in Dublin, and the Imperial Museum at Petersburg.

The antiquities he presented to the British Museum are principally collected out of the ruins of Babylon,

and an explanatory catalogue accompanies the relics in the Museum. There are five specimens of the famous bricks of which the City and Tower of Belus were built.—One, of prodigious size, is covered with an inscription in the arrow-headed character; another is curiously marked with the form of a dog; and a third is stamped with the old Assyrian letters; the two others bear impressions of the reeds, commonly found lying between the ranges of bricks, and also show remains of bitumen adhering to their sides. There are several pieces of the bitumen itself; and a fragment of the hard cement used in the yet imperishable structure of Babylon; also, some of the reeds drawn from between the layers of bricks. They are in a state of preservation quite wonderful, after having laid in that way during so many hundred years. This use of the reeds appears totally distinct from the purpose of the straw which the Israelities in their Egyptian bondage gathered to make bricks; for, in the broken fragments of these Babylonian bricks, the straw is discernible, mingling with the clay, and combining its particles. A large sun-dried cylinder, covered with arrow-headed characters; a small antique lamp; and the head of an arrow, comprise the relics from Babylon; which, altogether, with the before-mentioned, form an interesting and satisfactory proof to the Antiquary, the Philosopher, and the Christian, of what Babylon was and is.

The deposit was similar to this, which the traveller made to the different Museums of Edinburgh, Dublin, and Petersburg. He retains specimens of the same in his own possession; with the addition of geological fragments from Arrarat, the ranges of Caucasus and Taurus, and the marbles of Tahneez, Persepolis, and Nakshi Roustam. The writer of this has examined them with much interest; and not less so, Sir Robert's valuable collection of antient Seals, some dug from the ruins of Babylon; and Persian coins, from the Macedonian conquest to the present times.

Should you think this little account may be agreeable to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, to find it in your pages will give pleasure to

Yours, &c.

G. M.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Fauxhall, June 21.*

I HAVE read with considerable interest what are denominated "Lord Byron's Plagiarisms," in a recent Number of your valuable Magazine; and I give to the Author of them, whoever he may be, credit for extensive research—a research, however, which I suppose to have been pursued with this object for its ground-work—the proving Lord Byron a Plagiarist. I merely remark this, because there is an essential difference between severe study, with a view to the comparison of one author with many others, and the mere similarity of passages, arising from memory and casual reading. In the first instance, we may suppose the commentator to have brought all the passages within the scope of his knowledge to bear on this Poet; and in the second, that few only have been applied. The difference to the fame of the author is evident. Supposing this, then, the fiery ordeal which the noble Lord is to undergo, allow me, Mr. Urban, to offer some few remarks which I think ought in justice to be felt, not only towards his Lordship, but to some of our greatest Poets, who have not escaped the severe lash of the Critick.

I shall offer them in numerical order for the sake of perspicuity.

1st, The poetic genius, before it ventures its own fame to the world, naturally looks to those kindred spirits which have preceded it, in order to weigh well their excellencies,—to discover their peculiar beauties; and to form a comparison between its infant and their matured productions.

2dly, As the poetic character runs over all poetic ground, so by its poetic spirit it is more calculated to enjoy in higher perfection the peculiar beauties of others.

3dly, That the beauties of other authors thus naturally become ingrafted in the mind of the Poet, but perhaps often without forming a distinct impression.

4thly, That perhaps in the advance of the poetic character, the ideas of others are thus instinctively adopted by the Poet—the indistinct impression of the outline giving him a notion of its originality, or otherwise a liberty to mould it by his own genius.

5thly. That poetic ground may

be considered as a large garden in which there are many sweet flowers, and where also at one time or another, there are many bees;—that the flowers of this garden are at all times equally open to all the bees, and that therefore it is not surprising that more than one bee are attracted by the sweetest flowers; nay, that their honey actually requires that they should collect from many flowers, when other bees have preceded them, some of their sweets; and that if it were otherwise, they must put up with the meaner flowers of the garden. It will be readily seen here, that by the bee I intend the Poet, and by the flowers of the garden the ideas which all Nature presents, and perhaps somewhat equally to the talents or industry of all good Poets.

I will now just take a glance at the Critick's character. His object is, from all the stores which he possesses, to bring every passage which may bear any resemblance to his author, against that author. His character is perhaps at stake to prove him a Plagiarist; at all events, by the industry he shows in marring the fame of his author, so much greater will be *his* share of fame. Here are two interests in opposition; the world, I am afraid, from various motives, will take part with the Critick.

I am fearful, Mr. Urban, I have already troubled you at too great length; but the subject is an interesting one, and I have only been induced to offer a few remarks upon the subject, because I really think that the poor Poet is often hardly dealt by; and I must proceed, with your leave, a little longer.

I think no man can be properly denominated a Plagiarist who merely makes use of the idea of another, but at the same time improves upon it. Even this, however, may be purely problematical; for I am convinced that the same ideas *must* in many instances occur to several Poets; nay, if the Poet be really gifted with the true spirit of his character, it is morally impossible, in this advanced age, when poetic ground has been so often trodden, that he can steer entirely clear of the course pursued by his predecessors: and, in several instances of those brought against Lord Byron, who will say that, although

though the idea is the same, he has not clothed it differently, nay, in better colours than those of his prototype?

It does appear to me too strange to conceive that Lord Byron could venture his fame so needlessly as our Critick would make us believe; for, bring all the passages you can against him, who will say that he has got *then* the very essence of the Poet, the whole *material* necessary to his assumed character?

The true Poet, Mr. Urban, is no common character, and as he entertains the world, and gives to it the feast of a high and well-cultivated imagination, so is he entitled to the reward of fair fame; nor should detraction be allowed to assail it without the most conclusive reasons. Immortal Shakspeare and Milton have fallen into the hands of the criticks, nor can Lord Byron expect to escape: but of the instances of Plagiarism now brought against him, if his imagination has not "bodied forth the thing unknown," it has at least, with regard to many of the ideas, given to airy something an habitation and a name of a different description.

Notwithstanding the above, however, it is far from my intention to offer any thing in excuse of him who robs his poetic brethren of their productions, and builds upon them his own fame; this is unjust. The author who, by a prolific genius or a commendable diligence, brings forth a worthy offspring, is entitled to his reward. Nor are these remarks offered in justification of Lord Byron; his Lordship is living to defend himself. But in reading some of our greatest Poets, I have been indignant at the petty resemblances which have been laid to their charge as plagiarisms. I know how far the critick's fame is involved in the question, and I have felt for his victim. E. B.

A BACHELOR'S THERMOMETER *.

AT 16, incipient palpitations towards the young ladies.

17. Blushing and confusion in conversing with them.

18. Confidence in conversing with them much increased.

19. Angry if treated by them as a boy.

20. Very conscious of his own charms and manliness.

21. A looking-glass indispensable in his room, to admire himself.

22. Insufferable puppyism.

23. Thinks no woman good enough for him.

24. Caught unawares by the snares of Cupid.

25. The connection broken off, from self-conceit on his part.

26. Conducts himself with much superiority towards her.

27. Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hope of mortifying the first.

28. Mortified and frantic at being refused.

29. Rails against the fair sex in general.

30. Morose and out of humour in all conversations on matrimony.

31. Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than formerly.

32. Considers personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly.

33. Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.

34. Consequently has no idea but he may still marry a chicken.

35. Falls deeply and violently in love with one of seventeen.

36. Au dernier d  sespoir: another refusal.

37. Indulges in every kind of dissipation.

38. Shuns the best part of the female sex.

39. Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.

40. A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas, but no spring shoots.

41. A nice young widow perplexes him.

42. Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.

43. Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.

44. The widow jilts him, being as cautious as himself.

45. Becomes every day more averse to the fair sex.

46. Gouty and nervous symptoms begin to appear.

47. Fears what may become of him when old and infirm.

48. Thinks living alone quite irksome.

49. Resolves to have a prudent young woman as housekeeper and companion.

50. A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout.

* See "The Old Maid's Thermometer," first printed in our Vol. XC. ii. 606.

51. Much pleased with his new housekeeper as nurse.

52. Begins to feel some attachment to her.

53. His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her.

54. Is in great distress how to act.

55. Completely under her influence, and very miserable.

56. Many painful thoughts about parting with her.

57. She refuses to live any longer with him solo.

58. Gouty, nervous, and bilious, to excess.

59. Feels very ill, sends for her to his bedside, and intends espousing her.

60. Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favour, and makes his exit.

TO THE PHILOLOGERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Humble Petition and Remonstrance of the Letter H.*

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner, no less than the rest of his more favoured brethren, is, and always has been, a faithful subject and servant of your Eminencies; so that, animated by a consciousness of having always, when called upon, faithfully discharged his duty as a member of the republick of letters, as well as encouraged by the general cry prevalent throughout the empire for the removal and suppression of all abuses and corruptions whatsoever and wheresoever existing, he is emboldened to address your Eminencies on his own behalf, conceiving as he does, that gross and manifest corruption, and denial of justice, detrimental to the interest, and destructive of the rights, liberties, and franchises of your Petitioner, prevail at this present. For whereas it appears that divers inconsiderate and ill-disposed persons, not having the fear of *Murray* before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the spirit of Cacophony, have for a series of years, but more particularly in the present Century, with impunity, invaded the rights and privileges of your Petitioner, by attempting to stifle the aspirations of your Petitioner, and to suppress his voice.—And he humbly but firmly represents to your Eminencies, that

* See a former Petition of the same Letter, Vol. IV. p. 27, and some Remarks on the Pronunciation of the Letter H. in Vol. LVII. p. 210.

his enemies and opponents, not content with denying his right and disfranchising him, have added, and do still continue to add, insult to injury, by conferring on another that to which he only is entitled, by putting in his place one of his brethren named *N*, commonly called or known by the name of *N Liquid*; for it is notorious that not only mean and contemptible scribblers, illuminés of Grub street, and attic authors of all descriptions, but even Royal and Noble authors, and others, do make use of and employ such expressions as the following, viz. *an horse, an house, an heart* (vide Book of Common Prayer), *an hundred, an husband, an heathen, &c.* to the unjust exclusion of the voice of your Petitioner, the subversion of Euphony, and the confusion of Accidence. And so great is the hostility existing against your unfortunate Petitioner, that every unfair and ungrammatical exertion is made to compel him to silence, and to reduce him to the poor and impotent condition of a *mute*; for when his rights are not transferred to another, they are with an unrelenting and gratuitous hostility denied to him, as is but too evident in the orthoepy of the present generation, v. g. *happy, handsome, historic, heroic, heavenly*, and such like. Above all, your Petitioner is compelled to represent to you that the grievances above complained of are rendered the more afflicting, by coming, as some of them do, from the hands of those to whom he has always looked up as his natural guardians and protectors; to wit, the eminent and distinguished writers of the present and last Centuries; but that the severity of his fate is such, that he has been deserted even by some of them, at the head of whom stands, *mirabile dictu!* the Historian of the Roman Empire, as may easily be proved by reference to the famous “Decline and Fall,” where may be found, among other offences against your Petitioner, the expression, throughout the work, *an hero*, which, when introduced into pronunciation, will sound like *an Aero*, a title indeed justly due to the majority of that class; but which, it is presumed, the “Lord of Irony” had no intention of conferring indiscriminately on the whole race. Your Petitioner is the more surprised at such treatment from the Philosopher of Lausanne, as it has

not the extenuation of being a Gallicism, witness the opening of the *Henriade*,
Je chante ce Heros qui regna sur la France.
 And whereas, divers Writers, though well disposed to your Petitioner, have appeared to support themselves in their injurious treatment of your Petitioner, by the dictum of a celebrated Grammarian of the sixth century; viz. "*H non est Litera.*" Your Petitioner presumes, in defiance of the *αὐτός ἴσα* of any one whatever, to affirm, that *hé* has both a *name* and *power*; and is, therefore, as much entitled to the privileges and immunities of a letter, as any of his confrères. At the same time, that your Petitioner is, and always will be, desirous of maintaining his rank in the Alphabet, yet as he acts upon the principle of *sum cuique*, he has not the slightest wish to arrogate to himself that to which he neither has, nor can have, any just pretensions; he, therefore, warns all those, his ill-judging admirers, who would thrust him into the pronunciation of the words *heir*, *hostler*, *humour*, *honour*, *honestly*, *hour*, and their derivatives, to abstain from the same in future, as he has no desire to be heard unseasonably; and of the two, he would rather (as the great Bard has it) "*be check'd for silence than task'd for speech.*" And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, June 6.*

A PASSAGE in p. 391 determines me to offer to the public certain observations, which often painfully occur to me, on the injurious effects of the Window Tax. When describing Blackhall, your Correspondent observes, "with these exceptions, only a few small windows, square in form, but most irregular in size and position, admitted light into the interior of the building. I say *admitted*, for now to save window duty, some even of these are blocked up, most effectually, with stone and lime; so that the whole exterior, except on the South, looks as forlorn and desolate as can be imagined."

Is it not grievous to find the tenant of such a dwelling groping through stair-cases and passages from which every glimpse of light and air has been prohibited, by an impost which increases to insurmountable expence, upon a calculation the most absurd

that could be devised; viz. the number of apertures by which those benefits are admitted into our habitations. I am ready to allow that no oppression was intended by the imposition of this tax; nor, indeed, was any very considerable inconvenience felt from it at first. All that the Legislature seems to have intended, was, that every man should contribute to the expences of the state in proportion to the accommodation he could afford to enjoy. The number of windows in his house was supposed to give a fair estimate of its size; and whilst the rate of payment was small, such an estimate might be tolerably correct: no one thinking so small a saving worth the inconvenience of giving up any useful light. In proof of this, we find houses built long since the reign of William and Mary, where each closet had its appropriate window; the stair-case one at every turn, without any of the dark corners we are compelled to stumble over, and all the passages and inferior rooms well lighted and ventilated. But now step into one of these houses, and see the alteration! The average size of parlours and chambers in the houses of farmers, tradesmen, and the middle ranks of life in general, may be taken at 15 feet square; a foot more or less each way, will bring the greatest part to these dimensions. Now, as long as symmetry and convenience were the only rules of design, two windows used to be opened on the most eligible side of such a room. To say nothing yet of external appearance, the pleasant disposition of light within, by this arrangement, made it almost invariably followed. But when the great Minister of George the Third's reign had to raise an income for the Government of an amount that would before have been thought impossible, the window-tax, amongst others, was so heavily increased, that nothing but the overwhelming interest of the events of those times could have made it silently acquiesced in. Those who could afford it, sometimes relieved themselves by furnishing their houses with one broad frame in place of two lesser ones; and almost all houses built since that period have been so constructed:—others were obliged to stop one of the windows of each room, without the expence of any attempt

attempt to conceal the deformity; and every town in the kingdom shews plenty of such, blinking like a man with one eye. To evade this tax, I have seen two windows thrown into one, either by removing two old frames and setting them close together; or by taking away the intermediate pier, and inserting a third frame in its place, the whole three then occupying one disproportioned opening, which passed for one window. The Legislature at length, not to be out-run by these exertions of ingenuity, decreed that in future no window should be made of more than a certain size, without being doubly rated; and this seemed only fair. But observe the dimensions allowed; four feet eight inches* in width, and twelve feet in height, a size that would admit the drawing-room windows of any first-rate house: which actually pay no more than a loophole of a hand's-breadth in the corner of a dark passage. If anything can more convincingly display the absurd consequences of this prohibition of windows, the event of the late composition allowed to be made for an unlimited number during three years, by payment of a small addition to the former assessment, must shew it. One family, in my immediate neighbourhood, availing themselves of this opportunity, are now enjoying their old house in all the luxury of air and light, such as it never had afforded them since the days of Pitt. What is to be done at the approaching termination of the three years? it will seem hard to go again into darkness—a full assessment upon every window can never be thought of; and if the composition is to be renewed, is it not hard upon those whose houses, having been built since the last increase of tax, or whose windows have been substantially reduced, cannot be relieved by the composition? The injury done to health by want of proper ventilation must be great, and many a contagious fever results from the window-tax; this assertion cannot appear hasty to any one who will attend to the number of small rooms where apprentices, servants, and children, are cooped up at night without any external air.

Considerations of health did, I believe, prevail in restraining this tax from being extended to manufactories

and workshops; and I am not without hope that similar considerations will contribute to its total repeal, or at least to a better regulation. If a tax were retained upon windows at all, the equity of making a distinction between the large windows of stately houses, and the poor little apertures of necessity, should be a first consideration. I would suggest, that all such petty lights as contain not more than two superficial feet of glass, or some such small size, be allowed free; or at a very small rate, not increasing in a progressive ratio. Then let every room of such average size as that ascertained above, be allowed two windows, paying a moderate rate, not such as to restrain the enjoyment of light and air, as we would that of spirituous liquors, or other pernicious indulgences. But the best way would be, to resolve this tax altogether into one, with that already charged upon inhabited houses, making the whole one duty, *ad valorem*. In bringing forward these observations, I beg to be understood as meaning nothing more than to contribute my endeavours towards what the Legislature keeps wisely aiming at, the rendering the burthens necessary to support the State as little oppressive as possible. I confess, I feel anxious to see the science I have always studied and admired, set free from a restriction which at once spoils the symmetry and comfort of all ordinary modern houses, and renders the old ones scarcely habitable. You must not, however, imagine that I am suffering the inconveniences of one of these latter; the house where my childhood was passed had, indeed, one apartment with the windows blocked up, which was called in the family *Pitt's Garret*, and I have often shuddered at passing its murky recesses: and even at present I have it in deliberation whether the cellar of this house, or my wife's closet, shall be reduced to darkness. I cannot afford to purchase light for both, and knowing the sway of parties, forebode the decision of this affair; a timely acquiescence in which may at least *save the bacon*.

Yours, &c.

E. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June 20.*

ANY attempt to discuss the difference between the terms *Value* and *Price*, must seem at first to be a trifling

trifling cavil upon words; but a very little investigation will shew that these terms, when properly used, have a very different meaning. And as their misapplication leads to consequences of great magnitude, it should be the endeavour of every student in the science of money, &c. to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the difference between them. This difference I shall make the subject of my present letter, first premising, that all that was said in my last, on money as opposed to commodity, may be applied to value and price; but money and commodities are tangible substances; value and price, abstractly considered, are mere names or qualities. Value frequently exists only in imagination:—what one man esteems as valuable, another may reject and despise, and where there is no value to be sold, there can be no price.

Value is Worth. Value applies to whatsoever is estimable, and whatsoever is vendible; consequently it includes every sort of commodity.

Price is the measure of value; it is exemplified by certain portions of the precious metals.

Value, as a term of estimation, must have been in use long before price was known, and during that time, the computations of value could have been estimated only by the comparing of one commodity with another; but so soon as the precious metals had obtained their present application, as the buyers or price of all commodities, then value, though it might still be estimated by comparison, was in future to be designated by price.

Value can never become price, for value must be sold before it can obtain a price, and when sold, the article of value and the price are distinct.

Value being always fluctuating, its computations must be perplexing and obscure, because the references themselves are extremely various and uncertain. Price refers at once to a fixed measure, a measure that is invariable, unless the ruling power changes the denomination of the national coin, or suffers it to become depreciated.

The adoption of the precious metals as the measure or price of value, introduced the science of buying; and commodities, instead of being valued by comparison, were estimated

by the quantity of money they would produce, and that money was, and continues to be, their price.

The value of all articles, even the precious metals themselves, varies, and is determinable by the local circumstances of plenty and scarcity; but the price or par of the metals is always weight for weight, whatever may be their value.

A ton of water is commonly an article of very small price, but its value in a besieged town may be greater than all the goods it contains. It is very easy to imagine, under such circumstances, that inside the walls of the town, a gallon of water might become so valuable as to be bought with a hundred pounds, when outside the gates it might be purchased for less than a penny. This is an extreme variation of both value and price, occasioned by different circumstances; but in each of the circumstances, the measure or pieces of price still remain invariable, a penny in each of the situations is the twelfth part of a shilling, and a shilling the twentieth of a pound.

A diamond may have been purchased with a thousand guineas: consequently that was its price; consequently the value of a dozen such, may not, under certain circumstances, be so much as a bag of dry biscuit.

No alteration whatever has taken place in the *mint price* of gold and silver since the reign of Queen Elizabeth (except in the last silver coinage), but the *value* of them has very much decreased: an ounce of either will not, in our times, purchase any thing like the general quantity of commodities that an ounce did purchase then.

Suppose the value of a guinea in South America to be worth twenty-one oxen; then, the price of an ox would be one shilling. The exchangeable value of a yard of broad cloth may also be twenty-one oxen, in which case, the guinea and the yard of broad cloth are of equal value: but it is in the former case only, that the word price is properly used, that is to say, when the beasts were bought with money; in the other case we cannot properly employ the word price, because they were exchanged for commodity.

In Pope's *Homer* we read this:

“ For *Diomed's* brass arms, of mean device,

For which nine oxen paid (a vulgar price)

He

He (*Glauco*!) gave his own, of gold divinely wrought, bought."

A hundred beeves the shining purchase

The above quotation may convey an imperfect idea of the *value* of the two shields, but it cannot be said we are informed what was their *price*; and I very much doubt the philosophical propriety of the terms *price*, *purchase*, and *bought*, used by the English poet; for at the time and place alluded to, I presume there was neither price or purchase, but only exchange and value.

To use the terms buying, or price, where gold, silver, or copper are not the medium, tends only to mislead, for there can be no buying or price, nor any payment without the intervention of the precious metals, because there was no buying or price before the use of the precious metals as money.

Still it must be admitted, that the poet and historian, the rhetorician and the philosopher, may elegantly and forcibly employ the word price as a figurative expression of value, in which sense no inconvenience can arise; but, when financiers and commercial men employ the word *value* to express *price*, the most destructive consequences may ensue. For, a whole nation may be thus deluded into a belief, that the *value* of a Bank bill is a hundred pounds, when its *price* is less than seventy-five.

In all countries, the metals must differ in value, because their value depends on the plenty or scarcity of vendible commodities which are there offered for sale, the price of the commodity being the quantity of gold, silver, or copper, with which they are bought, and is there the test of their value.

When value rises in price, then price sinks in value. This is a truth very commonly overlooked, although very obvious. If at one time a load of corn can be purchased with ten gold sovereigns, and at another with not less than thirty, it must be clear that the ten pieces of price are of as much value at one time, as thirty are at another: hence it follows, that there may be an extremity of difference between the wealth of that man whose possessions are intirely composed of money or price, and those of him whose possessions consist of commodities of value.

Value, generally speaking, is not in

the power of man either to bestow or withhold, because its variations depend for the most part on plenty and scarcity. Price may, and ought to be invariable; its denominations, purity, and weight, when once fixed, should never be changed, because every alteration, whether higher or lower, must be equally injurious; inasmuch as one part of the people of that community where the change is enforced, must be defrauded, and the other part obtain an unjust advantage.

Yours, &c. A LOMBARD.

MR. URBAN,

"To honour those who gave us life
Is Heaven's divine command."

HONOUR and Obedience are unquestionably both included in this precept; for although they are distinct, they are inseparable duties, as they also are in a superior degree towards the great Author of our being; but I mean to confine my present observations to the respect and submission we ought to pay to our Earthly Parents when living, and regard to their memory when deceased. It is frequently remarked, that filial affection does not in general so forcibly ascend from Children to their Parents, as parental love descends on the Children. Without entering into the discussion of this point, I am led by my own principles and feelings to express, on every possible occasion, the grateful sensations I always experience in paying that tribute of regard and veneration to the persons and the memory of my departed Parents, which their careful and judicious instructions, their fond affection, and their acknowledged and well-remembered virtues so strictly claim. Those occasions are continually arising in my mind, from every scene or occurrence at all connected with them.

There is in this neighbourhood a small sacred building, which is *Fairlight Church*, usually pronounced *Farlight*, and standing on so great a height (I believe the highest ground in Sussex) that in almost every part of this county, and for many miles beyond, it is a distinguished object on the line of the horizon, but would be scarcely visible at the least distance, in any low situation. It is about twelve miles from hence, and very distinctly seen from the former dwelling of my maternal ancestors, on a beautiful eminence in this village. Having often

often heard my mother speak of it as a prominent object, in the view from her father's house, connected with some interesting occurrences of her youthful days, and that when she left that house to settle in the world, it was a material satisfaction to her, in the place where she immediately went to live, after her marriage, that *Faugh Church* still remained in her sight; and often reminded her of that first home, which though we may have quitted without reluctance, a warm attachment to it is generally felt to the end of life. From her I derived a similar attachment to this village, long before I ever saw it; which was confirmed by an introduction, in my younger days, to several respectable families of her intimate acquaintance, here then living, and followed by a decided preference for making it my own residence at the close of my days. And with me, it has this further advantage in point of situation, that it has brought me within an easy distance of those particular places in which I passed the early part of life, consequently enables me to visit them often, and renew my acquaintance with the few surviving friends of my youth, and every local object of that enchanting period that can yet be traced amidst the alterations of more than half a century; and affords me, in particular, many opportunities of enjoying those pleasures which I principally owe to the respected memory of both my good parents, and paying them those grateful honours in which my heart delights, conscious as I am how justly they are merited; and even yet there are some few of their contemporaries surviving, to confirm, by their personal remembrance, the sentiments I have expressed in the ensuing lines:

A Tribute of Filial Duty and Affection to the Memory of the Author's Parents long deceased.*

PART I.—*Written at Sandwich in Kent.*

LET me recall the simple scene
When painted toys could please,
When tears and smiles each other chased
With almost equal ease
To these succeed the childish sports
Of many a playful hour,
Released from Learning's early tasks
And Magist'rial power;
But its first tasks, in my blest lot,
A Father's care supplied,
Alas! the sad reverse to tell,
• My fond Preceptor died :

In him combined the dearest ties
Of Parent, Guide, and Friend,
And faithful—to his pastoral charge
Did he those ties extend ;

Within the line of duty's sphere
All characters address,
Adopt the great Apostle's rule*
Persuasion to impress :

The Sons of Learning found him learn'd,
The Sons of Pleasure gay,
Till they became like him intent
With the devout to pray ;

The Great met dignified respect,
With all a Countier's ease,
But to the lowly and depress'd
Shone forth his powers to please :

The Widow's and the Orphan's griefs
He ever made his own,
Religion's purest precept held †
To soothe Affliction's moan ;

In earnest and impressive style
The truth divine he taught ;
No other aim the Preacher had,
No other praise he sought :

Although by sacred vestments graced,
No priestly pride he held,
No folly mark'd his well-form'd mind,
Nor vanity unpell'd ;

With what incessant care he watch'd
The flock of Christ he serv'd,
Numbers hereafter will attest,
To endless life preserv'd.

PART II.—*Written at Northiam in Sussex.*

BUT is there not another claim,
Another Parent's worth ?
Oh ! let me speak the grateful praise
Of her who gave me birth !

How many sweet memorials rise
From Infancy to Age,
How oft maternal friendship fond
Hath mark'd the written page †

Of Beauty's most engaging form,
Of Virtue's fairest fame,
Detraction never aim'd a dart
To pierce her spotless name.

And now in holy ground repose
My Parents still most dear,
Let filial love your memory guard,
Your lifeless clay reverse !

Northiam, June 19. W. B.

In "Windsor and its Environs," 1774, is the following remark : " On the banks of the River is the agreeable seat and gardens of the honourable Lord Bateman. On the staircase are painted the arms of the Barons who signed Magna Charta." A. B. would be gratified by information relative to these Barons; both as to their families, their then residence, and their estates, and in whom the latter are now vested.

* 1 Cor. ch. ix. v. 22.

† James, ch. i. v. 27.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

82. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev. Brian Walton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Chester, Editor of the London Polyglot Bible. With Notices of his Conduct in that illustrious Work, of the Cultivation of Oriental Learning, in this Country, preceding and during their Time; and of the Authorized English Version of the Bible, to a projected Revision of which Dr. Walton and some of his Assistants in the Polyglot were appointed. To which is added, Dr. Walton's own Vindication of the London Polyglot. By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M. A. F. S. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Sturington, County of York. In Two Volumes. 8vo. pp. 251 and 384. Rivingtons.*

IT is fortunate to the fair fame of this exemplary Prelate, that his Memoirs have been undertaken by so candid and congenial a Biographer: Though Bp. Walton's reputation has long been fully established, the new light which Mr. Todd has thrown on the subject of his valuable labours is eminently perspicuous; and we rejoice to see that the talents of the Biographer have at length met with their well-merited reward.

In a neat and heartfelt address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Todd thus modestly introduces the Memoirs:

"They bring with them a tribute of gratitude for your Grace's goodness, and condescension, in having thought the Compiler of them worthy to partake of your patronage. And that benignity which has often induced your Grace to encourage my humble labours, while I have been honoured with the custody of the LAMBECH MANUSCRIPTS, and often also, when neither claim nor expectation existed, most liberally to reward them; that benignity, I am persuaded, will not disclaim the acceptance of a mere compilation, in which the facts at least are interesting, and of which many are gathered from your Grace's literary treasures; and with which, removed as I now am by the great kindness of another noble friend to preferment in a distant county, I bring to an end the years which have passed delightfully in LAMBECH LIBRARY."

That our Readers may know what is to be expected in these Volumes beyond the ordinary events in the

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Life of Bp. Walton, we subjoin some extracts from the animated Preface of Mr. Todd:

"In bringing together from various sources of information, both manuscript and printed, the following notices of Dr. Walton and his assistants in the Polyglot, I am discharging a debt, which every Theological Scholar will acknowledge to be due to these illustrious benefactors; which yet, I admit, should have been paid in a more suitable manner. My tribute, however, though slight, is sincere. The researches also, which have produced these Memoirs, present the reader with other circumstances than those of merely literary concern; they present, in several instances, a similarity of feature exhibited by events of Cromwell's time and our own; they accordingly present a very useful lesson of former experience; and amidst great persecution and distress, they present the orthodox and loyal Clergy of the Church of England, with undiminished activity, rearing a monument to the glory of their country by unvalued proofs of learning, and piety, and patience, and industry. The following Anecdotes and Memoirs, therefore, are of men who have specially 'left a name behind them that their praises might be reported;' a name, which in succeeding times has continued to excite other scholars and divines to 'do likewise;' and which to this day illustrates the unpurchaseable worth and importance of the English Academical Education. Against most of them, as against all other loyal men, plans and purposes were adopted and employed during the Great Rebellion; and it may be curious to cite the warning words, as they respect these purposes and plans, and they still speak 'trumpet-tongued' both to Ecclesiastical and Political Agitators, of a very remarkable contemporary. * 'The disorderly tumultuous cries, and petitions, of such ignorant zealots for extremes into the name of Reformation; and crying to on all moderate motions about Episcopacy and Liturgies; and rushing fiercely into a war; and young hats, and apprehensions, and then like, pushing forward for home-ruled men; had so great a part in our son and misery, from 1641 to 1660, as I must give warning to posterity to avoid the like, and have moderation.' And if the artifice, thus exposed, had been at first resisted

* "Baxter, History of his Life and Times, Appendix, No. VIII."

with

with becoming promptitude, then the tumultuous proceedings of a mob, stimulated by a factious magistrate, would not have afforded a most dangerous example to society; and then 'unauthorized lecturers, and persons assuming, unjustly, exclusive appellations, would not have been looked to as precedents in support of schism.'

Mr. Todd thus proceeds:

"Having in the compilation of these *Memoirs* found occasion to illustrate, in connection with the history of Dr. Walton and his associates, the authorized English Version of the Bible; I will here offer a remark or two upon an undeserved depreciation of it, in a Letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which I had not seen when I published an answer to other objections made against it. Of this Letter the author signs himself an *Essex Rector*; a signature, calculated to obtain assent to assertions from such as would never entertain a doubt of accuracy. But what will the men of real learning think of a writer, who has pronounced Mr. Bellamy "a profound Hebrew scholar; qualified to make one of a select number, who might be employed in revising the Scriptures; an accomplished Scholar!" The gross misapplication of these laudatory terms has, indeed, been abundantly shewn by men eminently qualified to punish ignorance and presumption. But the writer of the Letter proceeds to inform the Primate of all England, that he is supported in his opinion of the necessity of a revision, if not of a **new translation*, of our Bible, by the testimonies of Lowth, Newcome, and others; whose attempts in favour of their opinion, I must add, have been duly weighed in the balances of sound criticism, and been found wanting; and are therefore now noticed, in order to render more clear the services of our old translators, which, with the best intention, these modern translators expected (but in vain) to rival. The writer of the Letter also talks of the imperfection of the English language, when the authorized Version was made; and of its subsequent improvements. It is an insult to the honour of our mother-tongue to speak evil of it at that period; and upon a comparison of it with modern terms in any translation of parts of the Bible, since the reign of James the First, who will be in any fear of decision against our venerable Version by the English reader of taste and judgment? I close the remarks upon this gentleman with a sincere wish that he had

been better informed, in regard to the history of the Version which he would set aside, than to entreat the Archbishop of Canterbury to rival the reputation of Dr. Rainolds, *who persuaded King James*, he says, *in 1607, to the work of the present translation*. Surely it is well known, that this translation was directed to be made by the king, very soon after the Conference of Hampton Court, in January, 1603-4; and the writer might have known, that in 1607, the work, after the progress of more than three years, was understood to be concluded, instead of being only then begun!"

"I have added, to the *Memoirs* of Dr. Walton, his Vindication of the Polyglot against the attack made upon it by Dr. John Owen; and I have fresh reason, since I determined upon the republication of this scarce and valuable work, to rejoice that I have added it: inasmuch as an acute and learned biographer of Dr. Owen has recently disapproved some parts of it, and as many persons might in consequence be led to imagine that Dr. Walton had rendered, in his defence of himself, little service to Learning and Religion."

We must refer to the Preface itself for Mr. Todd's candid and very able Vindication of the learned Prelate, which he thus apologetically concludes:

"Upon other points also, respecting Dr. Owen and Dr. Walton, I have presumed to differ with the biographer of the former. And I trust that I have guarded against misrepresentation. But with having always avoided verbal errors I cannot flatter myself; and for their appearance, at any time, I entreat the reader's pardon."

A fine Portrait is given of Bp. Walton; with a copious Table of Contents, and a good Index.

We close this article with an announcement of a future publication by this intelligent and indefatigable Editor:

"Of Greek biblical Manuscripts, which are preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, a particular account was intended to accompany these *Memoirs* of Dr. Walton: but it is the pleasure of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the donor of them, that such account shall form a distinct work."

83. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Vittorio Alfieri*. Crown 8vo. pp. 220. H. Baldwin.

* "The writer assumes, that there are 'advantages which enable the present age to produce a translation of the Bible superior to that of 1611.' Letter, &c. p. 289.

IT is a remark of Le Maitre, that if we travel in our Native Country it

it is only a change of scenery, but, if we go abroad, every thing is new. We experienced the delightful interest of a foreign journey, in the perusal of this little book. It is not an account of England by foreigners, a country as unintelligible to them, as Greek to a Lady; but a book, resembling a ripe orange, of exquisite flavour, but not indigenous with us.

We have heard an eminent Physician remark, that Genius originates in disease. The illustration of the position is not necessary in the present instance, any further, than to state, that we cannot reconcile many parts of this book to healthy common sense; and we may justly bless ourselves, that we live in Old England.

We shall begin with Italian Education, as it was conducted at least in the days of Alfieri.

"The Professors took no care to form the minds and morals of their pupils.... The scholars learned to translate the lives of Cornelius Nepos; but none of them, nor even their masters, knew any thing of the individuals commemorated.... Though he [Alfieri] could translate Virgil's *Georgics*, he was unable to comprehend the most easy of Italian Poets.... The scanty and bad diet, and the absurdly short time allowed the students for sleep, checked his growth, and rendered him sickly and emaciated." (pp. 11, 12.)

Though he felt a growing passion for music, he attained little proficiency in the art, which he attributed principally to his taking lessons immediately after dinner (p. 17). He was under the care of a servant, who was intoxicated four or five times in a week; often locked him up, and sometimes beat him (p. 19). To attain the rank of a Master of Arts was the price of the indulgence of learning horsemanship, and impelled by this stimulus he revived his recollections of logic, physics, and geometry, and in fifteen or twenty days was able to go through a negligent public examination; and became, he hardly knew how, a master of arts, and, what was of much more importance, took his first lesson in horsemanship (p. 21).

By this horsemanship we suppose is meant the art of riding the managed horse. Englishmen proverbially ascribe bad riding to taylor, (who only *walk* in sections of cir-

cles), but our worst horsemen are Quakers, who most resemble in one respect the Italians and French. None of these rise in the stirrups, the only graceful gesture possible on the long trot.

"In their way [to Naples] Elias [his servant] broke his arm by a fall from his horse, but he contrived to set it himself, and continued the journey without appearing sensible of the pain of his accident." p. 31.

We have heard of foreign servants carrying a case of lancets, and understanding Phlebotomy, in case of accident upon the road; but the art of using ligatures or splints, in the event of breaking a limb, is far superior, and ought to be an acquisition of every travelling servant. It appears (p. 59) that broken limbs by no means affect foreigners, as they do ourselves.

Mules we are in the habit of considering as very sure-footed; but we find, p. 35, that they are continually stumbling.

We cannot resist the temptation of transcribing the following passage, concerning our own fine country, where we do not see men of genius devoted to that first of the pleasures of lazy intellects, Driving; a pleasure which animates, but never fatigues, and is the most agreeable known solace (courtship excepted) of *tête-à-tête* conversation; for a driver neither makes or hears long speeches, the destruction of conversational intercourse.

"Alfieri was agreeably disappointed on his first arrival in England: the excellence of the roads and inns, the beauty of the horses and the women, the neatness and convenience of the houses, the absence of mendicity, and the activity and bustle observable in the capital and the provincial towns, surprised and delighted him. In a few months he began to tire of balls, suppers, and assemblies, and changed his sphere of action from the drawing-room to the coach-box. He often displayed his skill in driving at Ranelagh and the Theatres, and prided himself on his successful dexterity in the shock of coaches so frequent in those places. He passed five or six hours on horseback every morning, and two or three on the box every evening, regardless of the weather.... Pleased with the beauty of the country, the unaffected morality of the inhabitants, the charms and modesty of the females, and above

all, with the freedom of thought and action every where apparent, Alfieri was almost inclined to forgive the fickleness of the climate, and the melancholy which it engendered." p. 43.

It is not known to most of our readers, that England has been a primary cause of recent European revolutions.

"Alfieri's brother-in-law frequently pressed him to marry, to which he had no great aversion; but having visited England at nineteen, and read Plutarch, he declined to settle at Turin, and begot subjects for a petty despot." p. 49.

Thus foreigners of mind, after visiting England, despise arbitrary Monarchs:

"The military despotism of Prussia was abhorrent to the fiery reader of Plutarch, and after being presented to the great Frederick, whom he heartily hated, he hastened to escape from these immense barracks." p. 51.

Ossian recalled to the memory of Alfieri the scenery of Sweden in all its wild and desolate sublimity. p. 52.

We see that a love of learning has a tendency to reduce untractable tempers; for in Alfieri the ambition of learning overcame every obstacle of arrogance and indolence. p. 88.

On account of the indecency of the Decameron, usually considered as the model of the Italian Language, we are glad to find that the "*Galateo di Casa* is the most perfect model of Italian elegance and purity." p. 93.

In p. 108 we are told that Alfieri wished "to act the parts, rarely united, of a poet and a great man." p. 103.

Great-man-ship, it seems, consisted, in his ideas, as in those of many others, in keeping eight horses and a proportionate suite, not in grandeur of sentiment, character, or action; but a certain amount of expence.

From p. 109 we find that the fast Pretender was a Swinish:

"He gave way to ebriety in the company of his drunken followers; became gross and brutal in his manners, and harsh and insolent to his immediate dependants. Illiterate and ill-informed, he retired on every new vexation, to consult *Nostradamus*, and continued, from the interpretation of his prophecies, to flatter himself with the hope of ascending the throne of his ancestors. Previous to his marriage, he kept a Mrs. Walkenshaw, a woman of vulgar manners, and, like himself, habitually drunken; they often quarrelled,

and sometimes fought, and exposed themselves not only to their own family, but to their neighbours. Rather than part with this woman, who was suspected to be in the pay of the British Government, and for whom he did not entertain the slightest affection, he offended and lost the services of his most faithful and able adherents." p. 110.

This information is not novel, but it gives one more proof that the French Revolution, however bad, did not invent the custom of introducing spy-mistresses to worm out the secrets of Sovereigns. We strongly suspect, that our countrymen can rival them in ingenuity of any kind. The French have been thought to exceed us in able swindlers, but we doubt it.

As Time is the only cure for sorrow, we think that the following method is better than that of attempting to reason sufferers out of grief. Let nature exhaust itself; for, says Barrow, violent pain, of any kind, is like lightning, it either ceases or destroys.

"The latter [Gandolini] indulged, instead of vainly endeavouring to repress the grief of his friend, and, by his active sympathy, succeeded in softening his regret." p. 126.

We must now take our leave of Alfieri, from whose Memoirs we learn, that the French Revolution and its vices were not the cause, but the effect of demoralization. Principles were things totally neglected in Continental Education. Alfieri attempted suicide, disregarded adultery, and with undeviating selfishness worshipped his own opinions, and habits, and passions. The superior Continentals live, as being of military habits, for pleasure only—Englishmen for riches; and hence activity, and the necessity of frugality and character, render the pursuit of pleasure only a disgraceful, and, of course, not a general occupation. With foreigners of rank, life is a ball, and they are always dancing. But still there are doctrines to be learned of more import to society from such memoirs as those of Alfieri, than from those of mere clockwork, the virtuous auto-biography of the most correct old maid in the kingdom. Where there is no mind, or character, the narrative would not interest. Because talent and a taste for abstract pursuits do not directly lead to riches, they

they are not in manhood seriously impressed; and the cultivation of intellect, as essential to happiness and independence, is contemned. But it controuled the vices of Alfieri. Without it he would have been a butterfly, or a beast. Knowledge is, and ought to be, an elegant avocation; for it introduces a contempt, often of vice, and always of frivolous waste of time. If there be Dissipation, it is seasoned with Remorse.

We must now cease, with recommending to all future autobiographers, not to record their intrigues.

84. Framingham, *its Agriculture, &c. including the Economy of a small Farm.* By Edw. Rigby, M.D., F.L.S. and H.S. &c. Sec. pp. 107. Hunter.

DR. RIGBY says (p. 8) that applications for parliamentary relief by the Agriculturists imply only the protection and perpetuation of bad farming. To this Mr. Webb Hall, the fine initial flourisher in agricultural penmanship, adds, that if the Holkham agriculture was universally adopted, the increased production would be such, that the National Debt, instead of a hump on the back of John Bull, would be only a pimple on his nose. See p. 6, note.

We are satisfied of two points, that both the fattening stock and arable crops might be doubled upon most farms by judicious management, viz. by creating a staple on poor lands, and stall-feeding the working cattle upon artificial grasses, roots, and cut straw: leaving the grass and hay to sheep and oxen. Saint-foin, lucern, vetches, &c. in the Summer, might be economically cultivated, and as a quartern of potatoes, mixed with chopped straw, is more nutritious than half a peck of oats, very little hay is wanted in the winter.

Mr. Coke of Norfolk, though, as to politicks, a gentleman in court-dress, ungracefully riding a stubbhorn donkey, is a publick-spirited, noble-minded character, whom it would be baseness not to respect.

Mischief, however, may result from adventuring, à la Quack-doctor, absolute impossibilities; for no fact is better established, than that rack-renting is the bane of improvement, and that poor land cannot be speedily improved, unless by sacrifices of more value than the fee simple. But the

first expence is, under the exercise of common prudence, the last; and the land, being in this case a mere raw material, the proper consideration is not what is its intrinsic value, but what can be made of it, when worked up in an advantageous form. According to the Holkham exemplar, the interest has been compound; but Dr. Rigby gives us no account of expences; and Mr. Coke's estate, originally not 3000*l.* a year, is stated as now 22,000*l.* in round numbers; that is to say, what was worth at 30 years purchase 90,000*l.* is now worth six hundred and sixty thousand pounds.

Mr. Coke let his lands upon long leases and moderate rents—a wise plan; for thus he obliged the tenant to sacrifice capital; and the soil was a sandy loam, requiring only manure and stiff earths. The plan was the right one—continual ploughing and manuring, till the soil was brought to the character of garden mould. (Rigby, p. 62.) But what is to be done with a stone-brash, where the soil is only an inch and a half deep, and every ploughing tears up stones? Turniping and sheeping for a two years crop, after which the soil returns to barrenness, is the usual practice; but we perfectly agree with Dr. Rigby, p. 94, concerning the *ease* of generating manure, namely, that by digging or burning there may, in some parts of the field, be created a quantity of soil which, mixed with dung, may, by a few repetitions of the experiment, and shallow ploughing, coat the earth with a staple, which, in the end, requires renovation of fertile power only by common manure or compost. Bergman describes the best land, as that which is not too dry in drought, nor too wet in rainy seasons: of course, lands with a substratum of lime-stones should be argillized or clayed, and if that be impracticable, mudded; and lands with clayey substrata be covered with compost, lime, and manure. If local situation prohibits either of these resources, a soil must be made artificially, i.e. a pulverizing material, which dung and the carbone of the atmosphere will render prolific; and breast-ploughing, or paring and burning, with the aid of a kiln, will, in nine instances out of ten, finally effect the improvement of the most unpromising surface. In short, make a layer

a layer of earth, and feeding stock and dung will do the rest; draining cases excepted.

The bad farming therefore, of Dr. Rigby and Mr. Webbe Hall, consists, in our opinion, of neglect, or ignorance of managing the surface, i.e. of not properly preparing the patent material. In short, if there be generated only a sufficient depth of soil, dunging afterwards will insure crops, so far as Providence and season permit. The fact is, that farmers do not act upon the mercantile and just principle; "it is not the amount of what I lay out, but what will be the return," which I ought to consider; but to let off a proverb, for the sake of saving room, "they spoil the ship for a half-penny worth of tar." Besides, if they have not leases, they are justifiably intimidated. But, where they are secure, and make their first principle that of properly creating a staple, according to the best means on the spot, benefit to themselves and the landlord is the infallible result, under common measures, afterwards. This is the only article of faith, by virtue of which, in our humble knowledge, we can meet and shake hands with Messrs. Rigby and Hall, as High Priests of the Temple of Holkham, and bow to the worship of the Arthur-Youngian Jupiter, his Tenants all Hercules Rustici, and his Labourers all Fauns; in short, all inhabitants of a Mythological Arcadia; at least, one full as real as that. As to the mode of improvement, that what we say is true, may be proved, by comparing the home-studs of villas and Windsor great park, with the family-soil of Bagshot Heath—a poor relation sticking close to a more fortunate brother, who cuts him with great contempt.

So much for our own opinions. We were highly instructed and amused by Dr. Rigby's translation of Chateaux, and consider the continental method of inlaying, veining, and varnishing agricultural works, as good book-upholstery. Chateaux has even higher merit. He has bestowed sculptural beauty upon the coarse muscle and bony skeletonism of husbandry details. But we have to praise Dr. Rigby also in this work, for the instructive and amusing matter in pages 55, 94, &c.

&c.: and if we do not wholly agree with him in his sanguine statements, it arises only from the self-evident truth, that there cannot be one general code of agricultural legislation for varieties of soils. Observing, therefore, once for all, that Dr. Rigby's book cannot be read without improvement, we shall, on account of our limits, exhibit only two curious extracts, viz. those of *wooden waistcoats* and *running frogs*.

"The boards [of the *Salix cærulea*] are struck with a grooved plane, into narrow ridges, and then with a smooth plane, the high surfaces are struck off, making smooth narrow threads, or rather ribbons, which are woven into a kind of cloth, and made into Waistcoats, which having the singular property of being impenetrable to insects, are in much request in South America." p. 24.

We do not like the structure of this paragraph. Here are a grave participle and two adult relatives, with their children, riding pick-a-back on one another in mad romping hoity-toitiness.

"The Natter-jack, or *running frog*, often in the summer time makes his appearance in an evening, running along stone pavement. Sir James Smith pointed it out as a scarce animal." p. 31.

From pure friendship we recommend the ingenious Doctor in future to attend more to his style. As it appears, in this book, it would be a fine walnut for Blair to peel.

85. *Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, under the Orders of William Edward Parry, R. N. F. R. S. and Commander of the Expedition.*

(Continued from p. 541).

THE ships being thus stationed in the bay named Winter Harbour, immediate attention was necessary to their security, and to the preservation of the stores: and such regulations were to be established, as would tend to secure the cleanliness, and consequent health, of the crews during the approaching long period of confinement and comparative inactivity.

"Under circumstances of leisure and inactivity, such as we were now placed in, and with every prospect of its continuance during a very large portion of a year, I was desirous of finding some amusement for the men, during this long and tedious interval. I proposed, therefore, to the officers, to get up a Play occasionally on board the *Hecla*, as the readiest means of preserving

preserving among our crews, that cheerfulness and good humour which had hitherto subsisted. In this proposal I was readily seconded by the officers of both ships; and Lieutenant Beechy having been duly elected as stage-manager, our first performance was fixed for the 5th of November, to the great delight of the ships' companies. In these amusements I gladly undertook a part myself, considering that an example of cheerfulness, by giving a direct countenance to every thing that could contribute to it, was not the least essential part of my duty, under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed."

These theatrical amusements were continued at intervals, notwithstanding the intensity of the cold, to the great amusement of the spectators; and Mr. Parry himself composed a piece, called "The North West Passage, or, the Voyage Finished;" which set forth the probability of their accomplishing the object of their pursuit, and the honours and rewards which would be heaped upon them on their return to England. Another expedient for passing this lonesome interval, was the establishment of a newspaper, to be called "The Winter Chronicle; or, New Georgia Gazette," of which Captain Sabine undertook the task of Editor, and the materials were to be supplied by voluntary contributions from the Officers.

On the departure of the Sun,* the weather in Melville Island, as it is recorded to have done in Nova Zembla, grew rapidly more severe. The maximum temperature, which on the 5th of the month was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ above Zero, fell on the 20th to 40° below it; and was not much higher on the 30th. The officers having daily examined and reported the condition of the crews, as to personal cleanliness and warmth of clothing, the men were accustomed to walk or run about the deck, and afterwards on shore till noon, whenever the weather would permit.

"The officers, who dined at two o'clock, were also in the habit of occupying one or two hours in the middle of the day, in rambling on shore, even in our darkest period, except when a fresh wind and a heavy snow-drift confined them within the housing of the ships."

"Not an object was to be seen, on which the eye could long rest with pleasure, unless when directed to the spot where the ships lay, and where our little

colony was planted. The smoke which there issued from the several fires, affording a certain indication of the presence of man, gave a partial cheerfulness to this part of the prospect; and the sound of voices, which during the cold weather could be heard at a much greater distance than usual, served now and then to break the silence which reigned around us; a silence far different from that peaceful composure which characterizes the landscape of a cultivated country; it was the death-like stillness of the most dreary desolation, and the total absence of animated existence. Such indeed was the want of objects to afford relief to the eye, or amusement to the mind, that a stone of more than usual size appearing above the snow, in the direction in which we were going, immediately became a mark on which our eyes were unconsciously fixed, and towards which we mechanically advanced. Dreary as such a scene must necessarily be, it could not, however, be said to be wholly wanting in interest, especially when associated in our minds with the peculiarity of our situation, the object which had brought us thither, and the hopes which the least sanguine among us sometimes entertained of spending a part of our next winter in the more genial climate of the South-Sea islands. Perhaps too, though none of us then ventured to confess it, our thoughts would sometimes involuntarily wander homewards, and institute a comparison between the rugged face of nature in this desolate region, and the livelier aspect of the happy land which we had left behind us."

A servant of Captain Sabine, being employed in extinguishing a fire which occurred in the house on shore, remained in the open air, with naked hands, for a considerable time, when the thermometer was from 43 to 44 degrees below zero. His fingers were immediately plunged into a cold bath; but the water in contact with them continued to congeal, even half an hour after they had been immersed; and it was upwards of two hours before their flexibility was restored. Pain ensued, so acute as to occasion faintness; very active inflammation, reaching up to the arm, followed; and each hand, from the wrist downward, was speedily enclosed in a bladder, containing upwards of a pint of fluid. On three fingers of one hand, and on two of the other, this vesication did not form; and they continued cold and insensible at the extremities, even when the action of the arteries had been restored as far as the

the first joints. When inflammation subsided, a separation between the dead and living parts took place, and amputation of them became necessary.

On February the 3rd, the sun was seen with about half its diameter above the horizon; its re-appearance being thus accelerated twelve days, by the elevating power of refraction.

During the first few days of March, there was a prevalence of comparatively milder weather, which occasioned a thaw in the ships. On the 24th of June frequent showers of snow fell; and, about the same time, the ice in the offing was observed to be in motion; receding, with a loud-grinding noise, at the rate of a mile an hour; and the dissolution went on so rapidly, that, by the 6th of July, holes were washed quite through to the sea beneath. *On the 31st of July, the whole body of ice in the harbour was observed to be in motion; and at one, P. M. on the 1st of August, the ships weighed, and ran out of the harbour.

That the existence of any communication between Barrow's and Behring's Straits has been indisputably proved, it would be at least premature to affirm. So far, however, as the limits of our knowledge have been extended by this voyage, we are entitled to maintain that the probability of a communication existing is greatly heightened. That portion of the globe which has hitherto been considered to consist of solid continent, has been found to be broken into detached portions, intersected by numerous navigable channels; and it is but fair to presume that the number of these inlets will be increased by future observation. The possibility of penetrating through the barrier of ice, has also been demonstrated; and these two circumstances give us reason to hope, that perseverance in following the clue with which we are now presented, may enable us at length to unravel the mazes of this hitherto inexplicable labyrinth. At the same time we must remember what has been accomplished in another direction. In 1817-18, Lieut. Kotzebue, in the Russian service, entered, in lat. $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, into an inlet on the West coast of America, into which he penetrated as far as the meridian of 160° West of Greenwich. Now, Lieut.

tenant Parry, in an opposite direction, advanced as far as the 119^{th} degree; so that there are, between the points at which they respectively stopped, no more than forty-seven degrees, measured on a circle of very small radius. What is still more important, the natives of this inlet informed Lieut. Kotzebue, that at the bottom of the inlet, was a strait, through which there was a passage into the great sea; and that it required nine days' rowing with one of their boats, to reach it. This sea could be no other than the Polar Ocean; and, if such a strait really exist, which we can find no present reason to doubt, its entrance cannot be very far removed from the limit of Lieut. Parry's progress. At the same time, to counteract the expectation which we might otherwise entertain of his penetrating to this strait, and by that to the Pacific, it must be acknowledged that his first attempt in 1819 to pass beyond the Western extremity of Melville Island, and still more, his renewed efforts in 1820, prove that in the state of the ice in that quarter, there is something peculiarly unfavourable to any farther progress. Even, however, if this channel should prove impenetrable, there are others, leading in a more Southerly direction, particularly Regent's Inlet, to be explored, through some of which we confidently hope that the long-sought passage may be found.

On the 29th of October, Lieutenant Parry landed at Peterhead, accompanied by Captain Sabine and Mr. Hooper. Both ships came into the Thames about the middle of November, and were paid off at Deptford on the 21st of the following month.

86. *A Political View of the Times; or, a dispassionate Inquiry into the Measures and Conduct of the Ministry and Opposition.* 8vo. pp. 175. Warren.

WE would wish, as far as we are able, to render our Journal a Literary Watering-place, not the dirty shop of a political Fire-work-maker, *optimè Gracè*, Pyrotechnist. The language of party is that of passion, or folly; at the best, that of partial advocacy. Sometimes, however, circumstances compel us to sit upright in our arm-chairs, and our visages in solemn aspect, adjust our
wigs,

wigs, and deliver our opinions, carefully preserved for state occasions, with due oracular dignity.

This we are now, from the pamphlet before us, compelled to do in proper form. Convinced, as we are, that either a Constitutional Monarchy or a Military Despotism is the only security against Anarchy, we have no hesitation in preferring the former; and consider loyalty not only a dictate of prudence, but of patriotism.

A Sovereign power must be recognized, or there can be no Magistracy, and as perpetual contention for that power is not consistent with authority, law, or safety, we think that common sense and common interest require that power to be hereditary.

Biassed by these principles, we regard the person and office of the Sovereign, as consecrated objects, acknowledged to be such both by Religion and Law, the highest human authorities. And as the political action of the chief power cannot be despotick, we prefer any navigation with a rudder, whatever may be the occasional variations of the Royal compass, to dangerous voyages by sails alone, managed by unskilful demagogues. The *aura popularis* is not a trade-wind.

With the people at large, Politicks are a mere matter of feeling. We, therefore, as principled and reflecting loyalists, have viewed with pain, that pulling up of flood-gates which the Queen's business has excited, in its exhibition much resembling the Saturnalia, or a Feast of Fools. It has been a perfect revelry of tumbling and somersetting, à la Grimaldi, by the old performer Fuss, in a Drama, where the torture of the Inquisition has been converted into a Pantomime. But the appearance of Fuss is always suspicious. "To establish what is false," says Madame Staël, "we must act and act incessantly, while Time and Inaction always discover what is true*."

It is a manly duty, in our opinion, not to treat a Woman in the spirit of malice; but propriety of conduct is the strongest test of common sense; and to act, as her Majesty has done, is to create a dangerous wound, in

order to try if it can be cured. Let us cast up the sum from the figures of facts, clearly written down, and not mere cyphers; viz. gross indiscretions. We ourselves are henpecked; but notwithstanding our subjugation, we should burst into violent rebellion if our Dame Partlet, fond as we are of her for her attachment and beauty, only yet autumnal, should chuse a pet man by way of lap-dog, and woo with him seclusion and privacy. Of what avail, under such circumstances, are protestations of innocence. A wise-man, and high public character would not be seen walking Piccadilly in open day with a harlot, or, if he did, appeal to the world in justification of his conduct. We have no wish to enter into the question of innocence or guilt, because we are satisfied with thinking that her Majesty's indiscretion through her whole life, in reference to her station, is a subject of absolute astonishment. That station requires the wisdom of the serpent to be united with the innocence of the dove, and, if the arbitrary enforcement of the Marriage Act, without any previous acquaintance of the parties, produced a discordant union, we know that only one side of the question has ever been before the publick. If faction has been pleased, however absurdly, to compare an amiable and benevolent Sovereign to the eighth Henry, his more just and dutiful subjects may demand an opposite exhibition of the real essential majesty of Catharine; and, as the Queen's Advocates state the affair to be a mere question of manners, why were not those habits consulted which Englishmen, and the Royal Husband, as one, had a right to expect? When the first rupture ensued, a large party was alarmed for the permanent security (we speak feelingly) of the most powerful Government in Great Britain, namely Petticoat Government, which would convert the Sovereign into a subject, and allow the sceptre to none but heroines of the tongue. The exculpatory evidence of Mrs. Rowe, upon the first charges against the Princess of Wales, admitted flirtation upon the part of her Royal Highness, which flirtation unavoidably led to imputation; but what else could result

* Delphine, part iv. Lett. 30.

sult than very alarming suspicions from the disgusting indelicacy of selecting only a male attendant for a companion of privacy. Under these circumstances, acts of her Majesty's own creation, neither the King or his Minister, could have acted otherwise than they did, unless they had been lost to every honourable feeling, and wilfully connived at disgrace. At first they took the kindest step, that of recommending voluntary exile. "If you give me reason," says Bishop Sherlock, "for thinking you guilty, can you justly blame me for supposing you so?" But even admitting her Majesty's very solemn plea of innocence, is Royal rank a play-thing, a top or a tototum to play a children's game with, or a ball for a collared spinniel to fetch and carry? Is the first Gentleman in the world to endure a levity, which, if permitted, would impeach either the understanding or the dignity of the Monarch, perhaps embolden traitors, and excite conspiracy. If we take the dynasty of the Georges, and compare it with any other dynasty of the Plantagenets, Tudors, or Stuarts, who cannot see the triumphant superiority of the kind and paternal government of the former. And are their subjects to clamour them into an indefensible connivance at follies, or suspected criminalities? According to this doctrine, the marriage ceremony, merely as such, and *suo jure*, compels a husband to act like a fool, even though that husband be a king.

Indiscretions, like those which we have mentioned, could not result from inimical stratagems, but from absolute imprudence. Thus far only we have gone by way of bringing to the knowledge of the publick the pamphlet before us, which is most ably written; but it would be as easy to carry live eels in a loose coat-pocket, as to silence the Queen's friends or enemies. Our own opinion is, that no husband could or ought to endure the acknowledged partiality, we do not say guilty partiality, which her Majesty showed to Bergami; for, according to the old story, if Cæsar's wife ought not to be suspected, why should the consort of the King of England be so? At the same time, it is to be acknowledged in behalf of her Majesty, that

women, though provided they are not publicly exposed, take care that their cats in the bag shall not betray them by mewling aloud; while the love affairs of innocent foolish girls, are matters of public prattlement among all the spinsters of the neighbourhood.

We readily admit the solid ability with which this pamphlet is written; but we do not extract from it for the following reasons. Its object is to cry down Queenism and Radicalism. Now we think it an absurd presumption, that the friends of either will attend to common sense, because it would unsolder all their pots, and let their porridge into the fire. The question of the Queen and the Radicals is now in a state of suspended animation at least, and, in all puzzling political, military, and private cases, the prudent step, where there is no immediate danger, is to gain time, because that will soon present a new state of things, where the right mode of conduct is clearly to be discovered. If you are benighted in an unknown wood, it is often better to wait till daylight, than to try to get out of it by rash experiment.

87. *Observations introductory to a work on English Etymology.* By John Thomson, M. A. S. and late Private Secretary to the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General of India. Second Edit. 4to, not paged all through. Murray.

THERE are two periods in the History of Language, without a proper consideration of which, ideas upon the subject must be inaccurate.

The first is, the nomination of objects by vocal signs alone, out of which must necessarily arise the parts of speech, at least so far as they refer to things and actions. Originally, according to Horne Tooke, these parts of speech were only nouns and verbs. The rapid spread of a nickname among villagers will show how easily such a language is diffused.

The second, in point of consequence, but not in order of time, is the formation of an alphabet upon the sounds of the voice. This invention, from the introduction of an arbitrary orthography, must have mainly contributed to distinctions, founded upon different pronunciation, even in the same language.

It is plain that men both must and will have names for things and actions: and the more names of things, different in kind, occur in a language, the more civilized is or has been the nation to which it belongs. For instance, the work of Vitruvius implies an elaborate skill in architecture appertaining to the nation to which the terms originally belonged.

That there was one original language in the infancy of society is matter of course, if mankind are descended from one stem; but differences of situation, habits, and inventions, must have propagated new words. If the life of a Greenlander and an Hindoo must necessarily be dissimilar, their dictionaries cannot contain mere different appellations of the same things or actions. On the contrary, the words in the names of things, will indicate the climate and situation; for, where subsistence is difficult, refinement will be more tardy of growth.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Philosophical History of a Nation may be formed from its language; but this rule cannot be applied to etymology, because its modes of action apply to the second period, when an alphabet has been founded upon tones of the voice, an invention certainly not to be ascribed to Cadmus; the first letters, being probably as rude and indistinct as the Irish Oghann. Business cannot be conducted without memoranda of transactions; and the ale-house score of unlettered publicans shows that an alphabet must be created; and the action of the telegraph, only possible under fixed and definite signs, will demonstrate the necessity of a common character: nor is this an invention of great difficulty. The cluck of a hen calling her chickens may be denoted by a succession of short strokes, and her angry scream of alarm by a slurring line.

Differences of accentuation naturally create variations of orthography; and wherever there remains a sufficient assimilation of sound, the Etymologist is safe, if the word applies to the same object.

Mr. Thomson's work is profound, and in much we agree with him, and in much we differ. In the old poetical chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, formed almost wholly of Teu-

tonick words, scarcely a disyllable is to be seen for pages. By presuming, therefore, that the monosyllables, in the main, belong to the Northern Languages, and the others to Norman French, and Latin, (a vernacular language in the middle age, where writing was concerned) we conceive nothing more easy than to etymologize English words. The only danger is going too far; for etymology is much like a watch, of which the main spring is broken, wind it up, and it will not stop till it runs down again. The same advice should be given to Bankers and Etymologists. *Do not speculate.*

Mr. Thomson has, in the specimen prefixed, given us a taste of his skill; but we see in the Essay too strong a bias to the Northern nations. To us it seems improbable that the cold climates were of the earliest occupation. Were we to undertake an Etymological Dictionary, we should take the names of things in the language of every nation. *Nankeen*, (purely Eastern) would not be found in any Gothic dictionary; but there are many words which would only exhibit different modes of spelling or pronouncing. Thus we should arrive at what is a Dialect or *Patois* only, for such we conceive the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon to be, by interlarding consonants from rustic pronunciation with the parent tongue, while in nations more civilized it was softened down by vowels and liquids. The difficulty of etymology is to discover the parent original language; and that must, we conceive, be the one to which there are the greatest number of assimilating words in all languages. Acting therefore under a prejudice on the subject, we are scarcely fair critics of Mr. Thomson's work: especially as many languages, presumed different, are only the same, variously spelt and pronounced; and time is perpetually occupied in disfiguring or improving even these. Bye and bye, we shall have a Philosophical Language, formed by *izing* nouns, thus converting them into verbs, &c. &c. &c.

88. • Two Sermons: 1. *On the Duty and Reasonableness of Loyalty.* 2. *On the Duty and Reasonableness of that Medium, in respect to Christian Faith and Practice, which lies between the extremes of Apathy and Enthusiasm.* The former

former preached in the Parish Church of Chepstow, July 25, 1819. By the Rev. Richard Pearson, B. A. of St. John's College, Oxford; and late Curate of the Parishes of St. Briavel's and Hewelsfield, in the Diocese of Gloucester. 8vo. pp. 40. Hatchard.

THE title of these Sermons sufficiently indicates their complexions; and they are creditable to the Preacher, who inscribes them to the Incumbent and Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Briavel's and Hewelsfield, "as a token of the grateful recollection, in which a brief, but affectionate pastoral connexion (unhappily interrupted by illness) is held by their sincere well-wisher."

"If either of the following Addresses prove effectual to recall one disaffected subject to the duty owing to his King, or, above all, one indifferent or enthusiastic Christian to the duty owing to his God, his object will be answered."

89. *The Third Tour of Doctor Syntax, in Search of a Wife. A Poem.* 8vo. pp. 279, and xxix Plates. Ackerman.

IN A Work written as this *Tour* professedly is, we are not to expect the sublimity of Lord Byron or of Walter Scott—the pathetic touches of Crabbe or of Wordsworth—the refined strains of Southey or of Rogers,—or the melodious notes of a modern Anacreon. But we have all that the Author professes to give; and, after what we have said of the Second *Tour* in our last Volume, p. 531, it may be sufficient to let our OCTOGENARIAN BARD tell his own story.

"This prolonged Work is, at length, brought to a close.—It has grown to this size, under rare and continuing marks of public favour; while the same mode of Composition has been employed in the last, as in the former Volumes. They are all equally indebted to Mr. Rowlandson's talents. It may be considered as presumption in me, and at my age, to sport even with my own Dowdy Muse; but, from the extensive patronage which DOCTOR SYNTAX has received, it may be presumed that, more or less, he has continued to amuse. And I, surely, have no reason to be dissatisfied, when Time points at my Eightieth Year, that I can still afford some pleasure to those who are disposed to be pleased. THE AUTHOR."

In his Search after a Wife poor Syntax encounters many ridiculous

Adventures; one of which, an unfortunate accident at *Tulip Hall*, is accompanied by a very humorous delineation, and thus described:

— "The breakfast o'er,
The whole a pleasing prospect wore;
When Ma'am propos'd to show the glory
Of her renown'd Conservatory,
Where every plant and flower was found
That takes a root in British ground;
While many a native it could boast
Of distant clime and foreign coast:
Nor did her fine harangue neglect
The true Botanic Dialect.
But just as Syntax felt inclin'd
To speak the impulse of his mind,
And, with a ready force, dispense
His scientific eloquence,
She urg'd him to direct an eye
To a fine Rose 'o' Tartary:
'It is upon the upper row,
So mount, and bring it here below,
And I'll refresh it as I stand
With a full watering-pot in hand.'
Careful, and step by step he mov'd,
But just as he successful prov'd,
A self gave way, another follow'd,
Ma'am Tulip scream'd, the gard'ner hal-
loo'd,

While Syntax join'd the gen'ral bawling,
And soon upon the ground was sprawling;
When, scatter'd round upon the green,
Pots, flowers, and hat and wig were seen.
The lady trembling, from the spout
Let the cool, sprinkling water out,
Which did in various streamlets play
On Syntax as he struggling lay.
'O cease,' he cried, 'these rills to pour,
My head is neither pot nor flower,
And for the flowers my brains produce,
They're not for Lady Tulip's use;
If with these dripping favours crown'd,
Have mercy, or they'll all be drown'd.'
He roll'd away and then uprose
His moisten'd drapery to compose;
But when she saw, on looking round,
The fragments scatter'd o'er the ground,
O never did the realms of Drury
Display a more decided fury.

'See,' she exclaim'd, 'you horrid Bruin,
The matchless mischief you've been doing!
These plants, I tell you, cost me more
Than a year's tithes could e'er restore,
Ill-luck, in its worst guise, is seen,
In that beshrivel'd face and mien!
Be gone, you old, ill-boding fright,
Haste, leave my house, and quit my sight!
The lemon-scented moss that came
From — I've forgot the frightful name,
And my conundrum tulip's gone,
A flower so rare, that's scarcely known
In any hot-house but my own.
It makes my blood with vengeance boil,
That you this Eden should despoil!
'Eden,' he said, 'it may appear,
For I behold a *Serpent* here;

Though

Though not with one attractive feature
To tempt the heart of Human Creature,'
'Gard'ners,' she cried, 'where are you all?
Expel this instant from the hall
This saucy Parson, chase him hence,
And kick him for his insolence.'
At him the wat'ring pot she threw,
His arms repell'd it as it flew,
When it return'd a hollow sound,
As it bound'd from the verdant ground.
But when a fork she sought to wield,
The Doctor did not wait to yield,
But to the Fury left the field ;
And with quick steps the prudent sage
Sought refuge at the Vicarage ;
Where, with his pipe and balmy ale,
He jok'd and told his curious tale."

The Doctor subsequently advertises for a Wife, (which gives occasion for a laughable Plate); and is conducted to the Hymeneal Altar—meets with a prudent wife, and lives happy and respected. Like Addison, however, the Author leaves not his Hero to be continued by an inferior pen. After preserving his Wife from a premature death, he is himself hurried to the grave; and the closing scene is ornamented with a neat Engraving of the Tomb; which

— "Near path-way-side appear'd,
By *Worthy's* sudden'd friendship rear'd :
Near it, the dark, o'erspreading yew
Sheds tears of morn and evening dew ;
And, as the sculpture meets the eye,
'ALAS, POOR SYNTAX !' with a sigh,
Is read by every passer by ;
And wakes the pensive thought, sincere,
For ever sad !—for ever dear !"

90. *Letters on History. Part I. Sacred, Part II. Profane.* 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 174. 248. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THE subjects of the first of these Volumes are, after an Introductory Chapter, "The Principles of Religion;" "The Authority of the Gospels;" "Prophecies;" "The Elements of History;" "Sketch of Sacred History;" "History of Ruth;" "Job;" "Prophetical Books;" "Psalms;" and "Hebrew Music." The Second Part contains an Epitome of Grecian, Roman, and English History; and from each Portion we transcribe a short but well-drawn Character.

"*Daniel* is both an historical and prophetic writer. He was descended from the royal family of Judah, and at the age of twenty was carried to Babylon. He lived to the advanced age of ninety years.

He was a remarkable man, most eminent for his piety and that manly courage that fears not man, when duty to God is involved.—His prophecies are divided into five distinct branches: The Civil History of the World—The Papacy—Mohammedism—The reign of Infidelity, and the reign of Saints.—His style abounds with many beauties—the distinctness of the Historian, the elevation of the Poet, and the sublimity of the Prophet, with the piety of the Believer—an excellent spirit was found in him."

"The Duke of York, who succeeded his brother Charles II. by the title of *James the Second*, had been brought up a Papist, by his mother, and was extremely bigoted to his principles. He was fifty-two years of age when he ascended the throne."

"In domestic life, the character of James was unapproachable. Indeed he possessed many requisites for a good Sovereign, but a disregard to the religion of his country rendered them nugatory. There was one quality he possessed, which is the spring of many virtues—SINCERITY. James lived thirteen years in France, during which period he made three fruitless attempts to regain his crown. He died at St. Germain's, in the sixty-third year of his age. An interregnum ensued, after his abdication, till February following, when William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, were offered the crown and accepted it."

91. *A Catechism of Chemistry; containing a Concentrated and Simple View of its Elementary Principles; adapted to those commencing the Study of that Science. By an Amateur.* 12mo. pp. 166. Oliver and Boyd.

"IN conveying instructions in Chemistry, two methods are adopted by systematic writers: the *Synthetic*, in which a view of the simple or elementary substances is first presented, and the compounds are afterwards detailed; and the *Analytic*, which is precisely the reverse."

"For the successful cultivation of Chemistry, both science and art are necessary, that is to say, a profound knowledge of its laws and principles, and great manual dexterity in the application and management of delicate instruments; acquisitions which require so much labour and patience, that there are few whose avocations can permit them to attain them.—But the bulk of mankind may, nevertheless, easily acquire and derive much pleasure from a general knowledge of Chemistry."

To both descriptions of Students this little Work may be acceptable.

92. *Hugo Grotius Veritate Religionis Christianæ, with the Notes of the Author, Le Clerc, and others, translated into English. For the Use of Schools and Students.* 12mo. pp. 224. Whittaker.

IN the hope of assisting the young Scholar in the study of this valuable Treatise on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, the Editors have commendably executed a complete translation of the whole of the Notes of Grotius and Le Clerc, with some few others, and appended them in their places under the Latin text.

93. *The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar: to which are added, a Praxis and Vocabulary.* By the Rev. J. L. Sisson, M.A. of Clare-hall, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 84. Longman and Co.

MUCH to the credit of the present age, the study of the Anglo-Saxon Language is not only considered to be useful, but in some degree is become fashionable; and we doubt not, will be rendered still more so by this Grammar; which has been compiled with a view of offering to the public, in a compressed form, the parts of Dr. Hickes's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, a Book now rare.

"An increasing research into Works published during the infancy of English Literature, and the prevailing Taste for Antiquarian Studies, (neither of which can be successfully pursued without a Knowledge of Anglo-Saxon) have induced the Compiler to attempt what he has long looked for from abler hands.—In the Arrangement of this Work, the Plan of Dr. Valpy's excellent Latin Grammar has been adhered to, as closely as the peculiarities of the two Languages would permit; and whilst brevity has been throughout consulted, obscurity has at the same time been carefully avoided."

94. *The School Prayer-Book; being a Week's Course of Prayers for the Use of Schools and Young Persons; and some Select Psalms and Hymns.* 12mo. pp. 140. Williams, Eton.

THE respectable situation which the Publisher of this Volume fills at Eton is a sufficient guarantee for the purity and utility of the Work.

"The Prayers, he trusts, will be found appropriate, and concise, but at the same time comprehensive. The language has been rendered as Scriptural as possible,

interspersed with passages from the Common Prayer-Book. The Collect for the Day may with propriety be added to any of the Prayers. Prefixed to each Collect will be found a short Catechism, explanatory of the Church Service, or Scriptural terms; and where the Saints' Days occur, an abstract of their lives has been given. The Church Catechism, indispensable in a work of this nature, has been inserted likewise in French, that language being so generally taught in Schools."

95. *Advice to the Physician, the Surgeon, and the Apothecary, and to their Patients; after the manner of Dean Swift.* By a Physician. 8vo. pp. 73. Freeman.

THOUGH the PROFESSION in general is far beyond the shafts of this Adviser, there are doubtless some Interlopers who may wince at the Satire, and feel some palpable hits; and the utility of some of the writer's remarks may atone for their ironical introduction.

The observations on the Censorship of the College, we trust, may be too severe; but the propriety of the examination for candidates for diplomas being still continued in Latin, is worth consideration. "The Hints upon Preparatory Schools," and on the "Treatment of Children and Infants," appear to be original, and deserve attention.

With the Author we also deprecate the too frequent use of Calomel. After reprobating the use of the *Circuta* (Hemlock), he adds,

"For the sake of novelty, or fashion, there have been not a few martyrs to other articles, yclept, remedies; and we are no friends to, at least we have great doubts of, the *Digitalis*; the *Hyosciamus*, the *Stramonium*, the *Humulus Lupulus*, the *Quassia*, and some others; medicines, whose high sounding names are apt to mislead the unskilful, but whose effects are only to be personally felt, to be fairly appreciated."

"We would have every favourer and prescriber of the *Digitalis*, and the other before mentioned active and disgusting articles, prevailed on, to swallow what he is so fond of advising for others; that is to say, *hob-nob* with his patient."

His directions for the Sick Nursery are judicious; and his remarks on the division of Medical labour have some foundation.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

An account of all the Weekly Newspapers published in London on Saturdays and Sundays, and also of those Sunday prints of which there is a Monday edition, laid before Parliament some weeks ago, has suggested to us the idea, that a *general view of the Newspaper press*, as it exists at the present time, might not be an unacceptable paper to lay before our Readers. In many cases it is impossible to do more than approximate facts; but, from our inquiries into the subject, we will venture to say, that the result of our investigation will be found to coincide, very nearly, with the true state of the case. When this is looked at, the prodigious extent of this species of periodical circulation, and its consequently prodigious effects upon the minds of the people, will strike every thinking person with wonder; and the influence upon manners, as well as the political and moral influence of these slight but ever acting engines, will merit, perhaps obtain, a graver consideration than has ever yet been given to them in a comprehensive form.

We shall begin with the Parliamentary Return. Even in its limited scale, the document contains the names of *forty-two* journals; of these, however, several had perished between 1817 and 1820, the years embraced in the record: the remaining number consequently stands at *thirty-two*; but, several have originated in the year 1821, not comprised in this list, which would carry the number to within four or five of the first total. Of these, *twenty-two* have taken from the stamp-office within the year, above three millions and a quarter of stamps, the lowest number being 825, the highest, 992,500. The other journals enumerated, probably purchase their stamps from their stationers, and therefore the Stamp-office could furnish no clue to their demand. The number of advertisements on which duties were paid by these journals in 1820 is, in round numbers, about 23,250^l: and the total amount of the tax they paid to the Treasury, about 46,000^l.*

It is not within our limits to name all the journals to which the foregoing epitome applies; suffice it to mention those of the largest sale:—Bell's Weekly Dispatch, the Englishman (the highest Sunday), the Examiner, the Guardian, and

the Literary and London Literary Gazette (the highest Saturday), are at between yearly 130,000 and 200,000; the County Herald above 200,000; Bell's Weekly Messenger, and the News, above 500,000; and the Observer, above 900,000. The three latter, as well as the Examiner, publish on two days, the Sunday and Monday (which makes the distinction in the Englishman and Literary Gazette above parenthetically noticed), as do many others of what are called Sunday Newspapers.

It is observable, from the return, that, in several instances, there has been considerable fluctuation in the sale of certain journals. The best established do not vary much; others exhibit a certain and rapid decline: one, the Observer, nearly doubled in 1820. The most violent of the Opposition Press, stand higher in 1819 than in 1820; and in general, it appears, that the papers less decidedly of a party character, have increased; while those, of a contrary cast, have diminished. We do not, however, pretend to be acquainted with all these; but the Champion, which, in 1817, consumed of stamps 64,100, in 1820, takes only 36,934. Cobbett's Register disappears from the list; Duckett's Dispatch drops from a duty of 300^l, to 2^l. 5s. 6d.; the Englishman decreases from 199,525 to 173,800; the Examiner differs from 205,000 to 194,500; the Independent Whig, from 50,405 to 4,694; and Wooller's Gazette from 101,415 in 1819, to 77,850 in the following year. On the other hand, more neutral journals seem to have risen:—Bell's Dispatch, in four years, from 75,350 to 132,000; Bell's Messenger, from 573,150 to 607,650; the Observer, what we have already noticed; and the minor papers in like ratios.

All the periodicals above mentioned are produced on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; but there is another class of considerable importance published in the Metropolis, which does not come under the designation of the daily press. There are at least five papers (British Mercury, Christian Reporter, Philanthropic Gazette, Military Gazette, and Moderator) peculiar to Wednesday; one, the Farmer's Journal, claims Monday; another, the Law Chronicle, belongs to Thursday; the Hue and Cry, or Police Gazette, is seen every third week; and the Literary Advertiser on the 10th of every month. On the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Evening Mail, London Packet, and London Chronicle; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the General Evening Post, Commercial Chronicle, English Chronicle,

* These calculations are made on the face of the sheet laid before the House of Commons, but it must be observed, that it is extremely incorrect.

nicle, and St. James's Chronicle, which are all called "*thrice-a-week papers*," are promulgated, and, though not much read in London, have most of them, we believe, a respectable country circulation. In town, the population wants its food of news daily (almost hourly); in the provinces many are contented to be instructed on alternate days. Then there is the *Courier de Londres* every Tuesday and Friday; and, though last not least of this class, the *London Gazette*, by authority, every Tuesday and Saturday.

Taking the average of the sale of these 18 papers at 1,000, their thirty-four impressions will amount to 54,000 weekly, to be added to the first order, or about 1½ millions in the course of the year.

The third and best known class of London newspapers, consists of the daily Morning and Evening publications; the former comprehending eight—the *British Press*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Post*, *New Times*, *Public Ledger*, and *Times*. The latter, seven—namely, the *Courier*, *Globe*, *Star*, *Sun*, *Statesman*, *Traveller*, and *True Briton*. The eight morning papers have a daily sale (we speak very near the mark) of from 18,000 to 20,000; the seven evening papers amount probably to from 12,000 to 14,000. We will take the two united at a little more than 32,000 per diem, which makes an addition to the preceding weekly sale of newspapers of 200,000, and to the yearly total of about ten millions and a half.

The consumption of newspapers published in London alone, therefore, will on these data amount annually to—

Of Saturday, and Sunday (with Monday editions) papers	- - - 3,250,000
Of other weekly, twice and thrice a-week papers	- - - 1,750,000
And of daily papers	- - - 10,500,000

Grand yearly total 15,500,000
or about 300,000 every week, or about 50,000 every day!

When we look at the great price of this article, which, from its demand, may well be reckoned among the necessities of life, at the revenue it produces, without the trouble even of collection, at the multitude of persons to whom it affords employment, at the quantity it uses of manufactures and mechanism, paper, type, presses, &c. &c. at its various ramifications as a source of industry and property in rents, insurances, buildings, newsvenders, postages, conveyances, and above all, at its commercial, scientific, social, political, and moral influence, it will stand forward to the contemplation as one of the most extraordinary objects even of this extraordinary age.

But what we have yet considered is only

a part of the whole; there are still an infinitely greater number of provincial newspapers to be added to the list. There is hardly a town of any size in the kingdom which has not its journal. Glancing at the newsmen's list (published by Newton, of Warwick-square), we observe, that Birmingham has four, Bristol five, Bath four, Brighton three, Cambridge two, Canterbury three, Carlisle two, Chelmsford two, Chester three, Coventry two, Durham two, Exeter four, Gloucester two, Hull three, Ipswich two, Leeds three, Liverpool six, Leicester two, Manchester seven, Maidstone two, Newcastle three, Norwich two, Nottingham two, Oxford two, Preston two, Plymouth three, Sheffield three, Sherborne two, Stamford two, Whitehaven two, Worcester two, and York three. And this list (we have not minutely places where papers are published *once a week*) by no means includes all the country journals published. In England and Wales however, it extends its enumeration to one hundred and thirty-three, all of which are weekly, except the two belonging to Canterbury, which appear twice a week.

The Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, produce each two weekly journals.

Scotland has thirty-one in the list, to which Aberdeen contributes two, Air two, Dumfries two, Dundee two, Edinburgh nine, Glasgow four, Inverness two, Kelso two, and Montrose two. Of these, three Edinburghs are published *thrice a week*, and three twice; two Glasgows *thrice a week*, and one twice; Greenock twice a week, and one of the Kelso's twice a week; raising the whole to forty-sewn within that period.

Ireland is enumerated up to fifty-six, whereof Belfast has four, Cork four, Clonmell two, Dublin sixteen, Ennis two, Galway three, Kilkenny two, Limerick four, Tralee two, and Waterford two. Among these, four of the Dublin are daily, and there are others thrice and twice a week, to make the total weekly, one hundred and twenty-six publications.

The summa is—*weekly*.

English Provincials	- - - 135
The British Isles	- - - 6
Scotland	- - - 47
Ireland	- - - 126

Total - - - 314

And to the honour of these be it stated, that not one of them is published on the Sabbath-day, which practice is confined to London alone. Many of the Country newspapers have a very great sale, so that we should not probably far exceed the truth if we averaged them at 2,000. The result would be above 620 000 weekly, or 36 millions and a half annually, to be added to the mass of the Metropolis, and augmenting the grand total to above fifty millions

millions of sheets within the year, or a weekly million distributed over the country, and dispatched abroad!

We shall pass the Weekly, and just sketch a Morning Newspaper; the contents of which would make a three guinea volume, as books are now fashionably got up.

In the first place, the advertisements are continually printing. During the sitting of Parliament, each journal has from six to ten, or more gentlemen of literary acquirements, engaged in reporting the debates. These succeed each other in rotation, in the gallery of the House of Commons, or space for strangers in the Upper House; and remain, as may be requisite, half an hour, an hour, or two hours respectively, to take notes of what passes; as one retires, another occupies his place; and the succession lasts till the business is done. In the same way, the matter is delivered to the printers: the first reporter goes to his office and writes out his part of the debate, while the second is carrying on the system of note-taking; and so the whole proceeds through three, four, five, six, seven, or ten individuals. This division of labour renders that practicable which we daily see, and which would otherwise be thought impossible. The same principle is seen in the printing-office, or *chapel* as it is called.—The principal printer receives the debates written on slips of paper, and distributes them to his ten or fourteen compositors, to be put in type. When finished, the matter is put regularly together, and impressions are taken as the work goes on, which are submitted to another officer, called the Reader, for correction. A lad reads the MS. to this person, while he cons the proof, and jots on the margin the needful alterations. Again handed to the compositors, these alterations are made in the type; and the proof is read twice more before it is finally made up into columns for the editor, and for putting into the shape in which it is published. The news, and politics, and all other branches of the paper, undergo a similar process; and it is altogether curious to see the busy and active scene in which, perhaps, ten able writers, a great number of clever printers, superintending readers, correctors, printers, and editors, are all co-operating to the same end—the publication on the morning of the morrow, of that well-filled sheet, of which the very commencement was witnessed some twelve hours before. The circumstances of getting the sheets stamped at the Stamp Office, wetting for printing, and submitting them to the press, in pages or forms (i. e. two pages together), it would prolong this article too much to detail: we shall only mention that, for expedition sake, it is often necessary to print the latest made-up pages two or three times over! so that,

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though only one sheet is produced, it is frequently set up, *in fac similes*, twice or thrice. To conclude the whole, the publishing of a large impression is, in itself, remarkable. The speed with which reams of moist paper are counted, and disposed of in quires, dozens, and single papers, to the various newsmen—the clamour of their boys, and the impatience of the devils, constitute a spectacle of no common kind.

The Evening Papers, which take their reports from those of the Morning, are, of course, spared a very considerable expence. Some of the leading morning journals disburse, for literary assistance and printing, above 200*l.* weekly: none of the Evening, we presume, expend one half of that amount, however liberal they are in providing for the public entertainment and information.

* In the Weekly prints, the system is nearly the same; only they proceed more leisurely, in consequence of their work being spread over six days. Few of them employ reporters, or look much after original matter; except, perhaps, that some of the leading Sunday newspapers obtain an account from the law courts on Saturday, and of any late news on that day. Their expences are thus comparatively inconsiderable, and their emoluments great. It is not easy to speak with certainty, nor would it be right in us to do so, of the profits of any particular journals; we shall therefore conclude by stating the common runnour, that, at least, one morning paper is worth from fifteen to eighteen; two from eight to ten; one evening, more than ten; and one, or perhaps two weekly, from three to five thousand pounds per annum.—*Literary Gazette.*

NEW STYLE OF ENGRAVING ON COPPER IN ALTO RELIEVO, INVENTED BY MR. W. LIZARS.

The progress which has been made during the last thirty years in the mechanical arts, and in the application of science to the useful purposes of life, has been no less remarkable for its rapidity than for the variety and importance of the inventions by which it has been marked. The history of the fine arts, during the same period, though it does not present us with any very splendid achievements, has yet to record some striking specimens of their advancement. One of the most important of these is, undoubtedly, the invention of Lithography; an art by which copies of drawings of all kinds can be multiplied with such a degree of accuracy and facility, as to be a complete substitute for copper-plate engraving, and, at the same time, at such a cheap rate, that the original cost of the stone, and the expence of preparing it, either by a transference of the drawing to be multiplied, or by a di-

rect

rect delineation of it upon the stone, bears no proportion to the expense of cutting it on copper.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the great advantages of stone-printing, in those cases to which it is really applicable; but there is some risk of forming too high an estimate of its powers, and we fear that the public expectations are too sanguine to be ultimately gratified.

In all those cases where the expense of copper-plate engraving is very great, compared with the expense of paper, and of taking off the impressions, whether this difference arises from the smallness of the number of impressions, or from the difficulty of the engraving, the art of Lithography is peculiarly valuable. But when the subject to be engraved is a mere outline, such as diagrams, the expense of cutting, which on copper is very trifling, or when the expense of paper and of taking the impression is very great from the number of impressions to be thrown off, then the original cost of the engraving, even if it has much work upon it, forms such a small part of the whole expense, that it would not be advisable to multiply it by stone-printing.

When we consider that the expense of paper is the same in both arts, and that the method of taking impressions from stone is more troublesome and less certain than in taking them from copper, we shall have no difficulty in distinguishing the particular cases in which we should have recourse to Lithography.

The art of engraving upon wood, though imperfect, from the very nature of the process, possesses great advantages. If we wish to illustrate a subject by a single diagram, we are enabled to do it by a wood engraving, which is printed from it along with the types, and which, therefore, saves all the expense of throwing off the impressions separately, and also the expense of a separate leaf of paper. In many instances, this saving amounts to a great sum, and the original expense of the wood-engraving is comparatively nothing. We have, besides, the great advantage of having the diagram or figure adjacent to the description of it—an advantage which those only can appreciate who spend much of their time in the study of mathematical and physical works.

The new style of engraving upon copper, which Mr. Lizars has invented, is a substitute for wood-engraving, in the same manner as lithography is a substitute for copper-plate engraving; but while Mr. Lizars has given us a cheaper art for a more expensive one, he has also given us a more perfect art for one which is full of imperfections. The invention of lithography, on the contrary, was the substitution of an imperfect for a perfect art, and

whatever progress it may yet make, we can never expect it to exhibit that union of bold and delicate touches by which stroke-engraving is characterised.

In wood-engraving, all the white parts are cut below the general surface of the wood, while all the black lines, which constitute the picture, are left on the level of the general surface. Hence it is impracticable to hatch or to leave upon the surface of the wood elevated lines, which cross each other, without cutting out the small white lozenges, which would be a work of immense labour, and by no means perfect, even if it could be accomplished. All the shadings, therefore, in wood-engravings, are formed by parallel lines, which never cross one another. In copper-plate engravings, on the contrary, all the black lines are cut below the general surface, while the white parts correspond with the general surface of the copper. The art of hatching is therefore extremely easy in this art, and we have only to cross the lines cut out by the engraver in the same manner as we do them in drawing with the pen.

These observations will prepare the reader for understanding Mr. Lizars's invention, and for forming a correct estimate of its value.

In the operation of engraving, the desired effect is produced by making incisions upon the copper-plate with a steel instrument, of an angular shape; which incisions are filled with printing-ink, and transferred to the paper by the pressure of a roller, which is passed over its surface. There is another mode of producing these lines or incisions by means of diluted nitrous acid, which is well known, and in which the impression is taken in the same way. The new mode of engraving is done upon a principle exactly the reverse; for, instead of the subject being cut into the copper, it is the interstice between these lines which is removed by diluted acid (commonly called aquafortis), and the lines are left as the surface, from which the impression is taken, by means of a common type printing-press, instead of a copper-plate press.

This is effected by drawing with turpentine varnish, coloured with lamp-black, whatever is required upon the plate; and when the varnish is thoroughly dry, the acid is poured upon it, and the interstice of course removed by its action upon the uncovered part of the copper. If the subject is very full of dark shading, this operation will be performed with little risk of accident, and with the removal of very little of the interstice between the lines; but if the distance between the lines is great, the risk and difficulty is very much increased; and it will be requisite to cut away the parts which surround the lines with

with a graver, in order to prevent the dabber with the printing-ink from reaching the bottom, and thus producing a blurred impression. It is obvious, therefore, that the more the plate is covered with work, the less risk will there be in the preparation of it with the acid, after the subject is drawn; and the less trouble will there be in removing the interstice (if any) from those places where there is little shading.

A great degree of facility will be obtained by etching out the first line with the common etching needle, and afterwards putting on the cross-line with the varnish; and by this means there will be much more variety, regularity, and beauty in the effect, than if the whole had been done with the varnish.

Although this discovery must still be considered in its infancy, and very incomplete, yet it is probable, that much may be done with it, if proper materials can be found out to work with. It possesses every advantage which common engraving does, and at the same time all the advantages of engraving on wood; and, above all, it enables us to procure as many impressions as can be taken from types. The greatest difficulty to be surmounted, is to obtain a substitute for the varnish which will flow from a pen or pencil like Indian ink; for as the varnish has a tendency to dry, and get tough in the pencil, the operation is by this circumstance very considerably impeded. Other substances, than copper may be used; and experience may prove them to be better adapted to the purpose. I have tried wood covered with white lead and strong glue, with considerable success, but not so much as copper; and it may be as well, for the sake of those who may think it worth their while to make other trials, to mention, that I have used lead, pewter, type-metal, zinc, and brass, all with various success, but have still found copper superior to them all.—*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

Report from the Select Committee on Weights and Measures. From the Reports of the House of Commons. Ordered to be printed 23 May, 1821.

The Select Committee, appointed to consider of the several Reports which have been laid before this House relating to Weights and Measures, and of the proceedings which have taken place for determining the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds, and to report their observations and opinion thereupon to the House; have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following Report.

Your Committee concur entirely in opinion with the Commissioners on Weights

and Measures, as to the inexpediency of changing any standard, either of length, superficies, capacity, or of weight, which already exists in a state of acknowledged accuracy; and where discrepancies are found between models equally authentic, they deem it right that such a selection should be made as will prove most accordant with generally-received usage, and with such analogies as may connect the different quantities in the most simple ratios.

They also concur in recommending, that the sub-divisions of Weights and Measures employed in this country be retained, as being far better adapted to common practical purposes than the decimal scale.

For the reasons assigned by the Commissioners, your Committee recommend that the Parliamentary brass standard of three feet, now in the possession of the House of Commons, and made by Bird, in 1760, be henceforth considered as the authentic legal standard of length of the British empire, so that the distance between the centres of the two gold pins inserted in that scale, the brass being at the temperature of sixty-two degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, be one yard. And it appears from the experiments made for determining the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at London in a vacuum, and reduced to the level of the sea, that the distance from the axis of suspension to the centre of oscillation of such a pendulum, is 39.1393 inches of the above standard distance: and that the length of a platina metre at the temperature of thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, supposed to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, corresponds with 39.3708 inches of the said distance.

Your Committee recommend, that superficial Measures remain as they are now defined by law, namely, that the perch, pole, or rod, be a square of 16½ feet, that the acre consist of 160 such perches, and so of the rest.

They further recommend, that the standard brass Weight of two pounds, also in the possession of the House of Commons, and made in 1758, be considered as authentic; that one half thereof, as gravitating in air at the mean height of the barometer and with the thermometer at 62°, be henceforth the legal troy pound of the British empire, containing 5760 grains: and that 7000 grains troy be declared to constitute a pound avoirdupois.

And it appears that a cubic inch of distilled water weighs in a vacuum, opposed to brass weights in a vacuum also, at the temperature of 62 degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer, 252.72 such grains; and consequently a cubic foot of distilled water,

ter, under similar circumstances, will weigh 62.386 pounds avoirdupois.

In proceeding to Measures of Capacity, which, for convenience, your Committee have postponed to those of Weight, they find themselves embarrassed, as the Commissioners have been, not only by various Measures designated by the same name, but by a discrepancy in the multiples and sub-multiples of the same Measure. They are on the whole, however, induced to believe, that the gallon of England was originally identical for all uses; and that the variations have arisen in some cases from accident, and in others from fraud.

The definition of a Winchester bushel, in the Act of King William for laying a duty on malt, seems to have been made for the purpose of facilitating the construction of cylindrical measures by a near coincidence, without minute fractions. From this definition, the dry gallon would consist of 268.835 cubic inches.

The gallon Measure in the Exchequer contains 270.4 cubic inches; and derived from the pint, quart, &c. the gallon will stand as follows:

	Cubic inch.
From the bushel.....	266.1
From the definition by King Will.	268.8
From the gallon Measure.....	270.4
From the pint.....	276.9
From the quart.....	279.3
By an Act of Parliament made for revenue purposes the beer gall.	282
By an Act, 42 Geo. III. the Winchester gallon is estimated at....	272½

The Wine Gallon is supposed to have continued gradually shrinking in dimensions, till its progress was arrested by a fiscal definition at 231 cubic inches.

This last Measure differs so materially from all the rest, that it must either be retained as one quite distinct, and applicable to its peculiar uses, or, as seems most expedient, it must be abolished. But, amidst the variations and uncertainty of the remainder, your Committee agree with the Commissioners, in recommending that they may be all brought back to an equality, and at the same time made to bear a simple relation to the standard of weight by taking the pint for a basis, which contain 20 ounces of distilled water avoirdupois, at the temperature of 62°, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain by experiment, on a vessel of that construction and workmanship.

If then the pint be considered as equal in bulk to 20 ounces of distilled water, at the temperature of 62°, the cubic inch weighing 252.546 grains in air, at the mean height of the barometer, the imperial gallon will contain 277.276 cubic inches weighing exactly ten pounds.

If the proposition now submitted should be sanctioned by the House, your Com-

mittee recommend that leave be given to bring in a Bill for declaring these standards of Length, of Capacity, and of Weight, to be the imperial standards for Great Britain and Ireland, and for its colonies and dependencies; and they recommend that several copies of the standards be made with the utmost possible accuracy for the use of the Exchequer, for the three capitals, for the principal foreign possessions, for the Government of France, in return for the communication of their standards; and especially for the United States of America, where your Committee have reason to believe that they will be adopted, and thus tend, in no small degree, to facilitate the commercial intercourse, and by so doing, to consolidate a lasting friendship between the two great Nations of the world most assimilated by their language, their laws, religion, customs, and manners.

Your Committee cannot close their Report, without adverting to the extraordinary knowledge and ingenuity, and to the indefatigable industry displayed by Captain Kater, by whom all the experiments have been gratuitously conducted, for ascertaining the various standards, and for determining the length of the Pendulum by a method peculiarly his own, and by which he has arrived at a degree of accuracy and precision, that, but a few years since, was declared to be utterly unattainable.

This gentleman, in compliance with his Majesty's directions, given in pursuance of an Address of this House, has also observed the variations of the Pendulum on the principal stations of the Trigonometrical Survey; and from these observations deductions have been made of great importance with respect to the general figure of the earth, its density and internal construction. So that your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that it will be highly proper to extend similar observations over a still larger surface, so as to connect the measurements and astronomical observations made by the different nations of Europe, as much as possible, into one whole.

Your Committee having directed their attention to the best and most practicable method of bringing the imperial Measures into general use, beg leave further to recommend a Legislative enactment, by which it shall be declared, that all bargains and sales, where nothing appears to the contrary, shall be deemed and taken to be made in conformity with these Measures of Length, Superficies, Capacity, and Weight; but that for a time to be limited, it shall be competent for all persons to deal by any other measures, established either by local custom, or founded on special agreement, that they may select; provided always, that the ratio or proportion

tion of such local measures to those established by law, may be a matter of common notoriety; and that in the case of a special agreement, the ratio or proportion be therein expressed.

Your Committee subjoin in an Appendix, some computations and proportions, which they think may be of general use.

APPENDIX.

The pendulum vibrating seconds of mean solar time at London in a vacuum, and reduced to the level of the sea, is 39.1393 inches, consequently the descent of an heavy body from rest in one second of time in a vacuum, will be 193.145 inches. The logarithm 2.2858828.

A platina metre at the temperature of 32°, supposed to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, 39.3708 inches. The ratio to the imperial measure of three feet as 1.09363 to 1, the logarithm 0.0388717.

The five following standards have been measured as follows:

	Inches.	
Gen. Lambton's scale used in the Trigonometrical Survey of India	35.99934	
Sir George Shuckburgh's scale (which for all purposes may be considered as identical with the imperial standard)	35.99998	
Gen. Roy's scale	36.00088	
Royal Society standard	36.00135	
Ramsden's bar	36.00249	
Weight of a cubic inch of distilled water in a vacuum at the temp. 62° as opposed to weights in a vacuum also, 252.732 gr. l.	2.4026430	
Consequently a cubic foot of 62.3862 p. avoird.....	1.17950887	
Weight of a cubic inch of distilled water in air at 62° of temperature, with a mean height of the barometer, 252.456 gr... l.	2.4021857	
Consequently a cubic foot, of 62.3206 p. avoird.....	1.17946314	
And an ounce of water, 1.73298 cubic inch.....	1.02387924	
Cubic inches in the imperial gallon, 277.276.....	1.24429124	
Diameter of the cylinder containing a gallon at one inch high, 18.78933.....	1.12739112	
Specific gravity of water at different temperatures, that 62° being taken as unity:		
70°.0.99913	56°.1.00050	44°.1.00107
68°.0.99936	54°.1.00064	42°.1.00111
66°.0.99958	52°.1.00076	40°.1.00113
64°.0.99980	50°.1.00087	38°.1.00113
62°.1.	48°.1.00095	
58°.1.00035	46°.1.00102	

The differences of temperatures between 62° and 39°, where water attains its greatest density, will vary the bulk of a gallon of water, rather less than the third of a cubic inch.

And assuming from the mean of numerous estimates the expansion of brass 0.00001044 for each degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the difference of temperatures from 62° to 39° will vary the content of a brass gallon Measure just one-fifth of a cubic inch.

It appears that the specific gravity of clear water from the Thames, exceeds that of distilled water at the mean temperature, in the proportion of 1.0006 to 1, making a difference of about one-sixth of a cubic inch, on a gallon.

Rain water does not differ from distilled water, so as to require any allowance for common purposes.

CONCHOLGY.

Few subjects in natural history form more elegant plates than *univalve shells*, coloured from Nature, when placed in a *proper manner*, with the apex or point uppermost, as in the eighth and twelfth volumes of "The Linnean Transactions," where they are very judiciously figured, not in that ridiculous manner frequently found in old authors, and some modern ones, with the apex downward; the aperture being in front, is very proper for examining the pillar, &c. Some imagine the aperture to be the upper part of the shell in the *nautilus*: when swimming it is so, but not when moving at the bottom of the water. The common garden snail, or limpet, when seen in motion, will convince any one that the apex or point is the upper part of the shell. Therefore, why figure them with the point downwards? as the pillar can be examined equally well either way.

Since the public have been informed that Prince Leopold has shown a fondness for this branch of Science, it will probably become more fashionable.

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A number of learned men have united to form at Paris an Asiatic Society, the object of which is to encourage in France the study of the principal languages of Asia. It is their intention to procure oriental MSS. to circulate them either by means of printing or lithography, to have extracts or translations made of them, and to join in the publication of grammars and dictionaries. This new Institution will correspond with other societies, which devote themselves to the same object, and with learned men who apply to the study of the oriental languages.—25 francs per annum is to be the subscription: many learned men are enrolled.

FALING SCHOOL.

On Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22, the celebrated Andria of Terence was admirably performed by the young gentlemen.

lemen of Ealing School. The following Prologue (written by a former member of the School) was recited by Mr. Newman, and met with that general applause, to which the efforts of the speaker and composer were so justly entitled:

PROLOGUS AD ANDRIAM.

Hic ego qui toties scenis tremebundus, amici,
Vestris clatus laudibus usque fui,
Accedo Prologus rursus, rursusque licebit
Talibus inceptis quæriæ tale decus.
"Sunt quos curriculo," splendentes imagine Galli
Ornato, nomen mittere ad astra juvat;
Hic Hellespontum gaudet transire, Leandri
Æmulus, et proprio carmine vivit honos.
Alter, et ille choris princeps, "homo factus au-
unguem,"
Almaeis, præstat mobilitate pedum;
Falso prætextu modò surripit alter honores,
Sic plures sperans vendere posse holos.
"Haud equidem," credo, "tali me dignor honore,"
Nec socios forsân præmia tanta manent;
Sed nos instigant hodiè, laus chara parentum,
Plausus amicorum voce manique frequens;
Nec minus accendit juvenilia spectora, risus
Fœmineus, ludens pulchra per ora levis,
Personas, Iupidi, si jam cognoscere vultis,
Andria quas profert, Fabula plena salus,
Ecce senex vigens, nummi fugaliss, et ecce
Insidus servus callidus auctor, adest;

Incautus magno juvenis perussus amore
Sub dubioque vigens auspice, fidus amor;
Ancilla—at Spectans, "nimium ne ciede color!"
Namque hic ingreditur femina veste modò.
Denique, cur alias referam quas Fabula promit?
Sermone aut longo tempora vestra moror?
Nunc Proceres docti, solitum præbete favorem,
Ridete, O Veneres! ridet ut ipsa Venus,
Et si quid meritum plausu fovit, "feriemus
Vertice sublimi sidera;"—Scena patet.

The Epilogue, the subject of which was the elopement of the fair Mysis, was an ingenious production.

Cambridge, June 23. The Annual Prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were yesterday adjudged as follows:—Senior Bachelors: "De Origine et Progressu Idolatriæ" (Dialogus), Thomas Thorp, Fellow of Trinity College, and Edward B. Coker, of Sidney College.—Middle Bachelors: "Oratio in Laudem Musicæ," Edward Harvey Maltby, of Pembroke Hall, and Arthur Barron, of Trinity College.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

Suggested by the Sailing of Capt. PARRY on his second Expedition to the Arctic Regions.

GENIUS of the Frozen Zone,
Seated on thy crystal throne,
Lay aside thy frown severe;—
In thy mildest form appear!
Scatter wide the gloomy cloud,
Wont the Sun-beam to enshroud,
As o'er the Iceberg's lofty head
It hangs with omen dark and dread.
Let thy gentlest breezes blow,
To dissolve the drifted snow,
And from its icy fetters free
The surface of the Northern Sea.
Then bid it swell the flowing tide,
To waft yon bark o'er waves untried,
Save by that bold adventurous crew,
Who still exploring regions new,
Urg'd on by scientific zeal,
From every danger a fresh impulse feel.

So might Pagan Poets sing.
Christian Bards to Heaven's high King,
Thus attune the suppliant lay.
Oh! Thou whom winds and waves obey,
Lord of all things, hear our prayer!
Thou dearest most to spare,
To thy promise ever true,
Guide the vessel safely through
The perils of the Arctic deep,
And under thy protection keep
The brave and well-selected band,
Who distant from their native land,
With courage arm'd against all fear,
And manly patience persevere.

Do Thou thy strong right arm extend,
Their gallant leader to befriend,
And to his hopes propitious be,
While all those hopes are fix'd on Thee;
Till from his toils he rest once more
On Britain's highly-favour'd shore,
There celebrate thy boundless praise,
And tell the world thy wondrous ways.

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

Extract from an unpublished Poem, entitled "Sawston."

FAIR from the public road, remote and still,
Stands a neat edifice,—the Paper-mill;
Caught by the rural splendour of the place,
My willing Muse would fain its use retrace.
'Tis there amid the willows' foliage green,
Wanders the peaceful rivulet serene;
Its silver stream from springs meandering runs,
And with a constant pace the mill-wheel
Hail! useful structure, hail! to thee is due
Unbounded praise, past ages never knew;
Thanks to the first ingenious artisan
Whose schemes thus benefit enlighten'd man!
Paper! to thee the world indebted stands,
From Andes' tide, to far Columbia's lands!
In this improving age—accounted wise,
Fair Learning with thine aid begins to rise;
By thee is handed down from age to age,
The sacred truths of Revelation's page;

By

By thee we trace the Pilgrim's sacred dream,
Or muse o'er Harvey's pure enlighten'd
To thee Religion owes her gratitude,
Salvation now o'er heathen lands is strew'd
'Mongst Afric's rude and wild ungovern'd
clan,

To free his boon from ignorance our fellow-man !
To lands remote the joyful blessing give,
In mercy thus proclaim—believe and live !
Hail, Paper, hail ! your humble bard ex-
says

To give his boon in tributary lays,
The improving art, *this paper* does fulfil,
Perhaps it came from *Sawston Paper-mill* !
T. N.

TO A BACHELOR,

On his first going into Housekeeping.

NOW that a house you keep, your mind
prepare,
On your first entrance, for a scene of care.
A hundred wants you never knew before
Will force a passage thro' your cottage
door,
For bread and meat, and milk and cheese,
beside
Coffee and tea, you weekly must provide ;
Then for your pudding, eggs,—and can
you dine

Without a glass or two of gen'rous wine ?
For coals and candles, burning ev'ry day,
A heavy bill there'll be each month to pay ;
Next poor-rates, taxes come,—sad rack-
ing thought,

To take what's left, if left there should be
And yet, tho' all these wants successive
come,

Home may, with skill, be made what should
No waste, and strict economy will give
The means by which in comfort you may
live.

Invite a matron—very plain and neat—
Her name FRUGALITY,—give her a seat
At ev'ry meal—she's prudent—knows the
way

To spare expense, and save a groat a day.
With this good dame be sure you well
agree,

And she will bring you sweetest company.
Her daughters, one CONTENTMENT nam'd ;
one, HEALTH ;—
Two lovely maids who shun th' abodes of
From routs and balls and feasts who keep
aloof,

And seek retirement in a humble roof.

Be these your inmates, and your purse,
tho' small,

Will prove quite adequate to pay for all.
Then butcher, baker, taxman,—come who
may ;

You need not put them off a single day.
Your bills all paid, you yet will have in
store,

A pittance left, wherewith to bless the Poor !

Φιλοφρων.

*Lines written on occasion of hearing Louis
GORDON play with particular sweetness
to please the Author, when in the society
of a much-valued Friend.*

SWEET Harmony ! of all thy magic
powers,

To charm the gay, or soothe the pensive
None dost thou own so true to touch the
heart,

And all th' softest influence impart,
As when thou breath'st some strain with
sweetness fraught,

Which in past-time the ear enraptur'd
While those by mem'ry held supremely
dear,

Who shar'd our kindest sentiments, were
Sweet recollections stealing o'er the mind,
Retrace those sentiments by time refin'd.

With tender energy the thought renew
Of all the virtues whence affection grew ;
Then heart-felt melodies with rapture move
The chords that vibrate sympathy and love.

Ah, then, blest Harmony ! thy power we
own,

Not by th' applausive meed of words
But thy full empire o'er the soul's con-
fess'd,

In Nature's language—softest tears ex-
press'd.

A BILLIE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

DUTY AND PLEASURE.

By Miss. Piozzi.

DUTY and Pleasure, long at strife,
Cross'd in the common walks of life.

" Pray don't disturb me, get you gone,"

Cries Duty, in a serious tone :—

Then with a smile, " keep off my dear,

Nor force me thus to be severe."

" Dear Sir !" cries Pleasure, " you're so
grave !

You make yourself a perfect slave :

I can't think why we disagree,

You may turn Methodist for me.

But if you'll neither laugh nor play,

At least don't stop me in my way :

Yet sure one moment you might steal

To see the lovely Miss O'Neil ;

One hour to relaxation give ;

Oh ! lend one hour from life—to live.

And here's a bird, and there's a flower,

Dear Duty, walk a little slower."

" My morning's task is not half done,"

Cries Duty with an inward groan ;

" False colours on each object spread,

I know not whence, or where I'm led ;

Your bragg'd enjoyments mount the wind,

And leave the venom'd stings behind :

Where are you flown ?"—Voices around

Cry, " Pleasure long hath left this ground.

Old age advances, haste away !

Nor lose the light of parting day ;

See Sickness follows, Sorrow threatens,

Waste no more time in vain regrets :

O Duty ! one more effort given

May reach, perhaps, the gates of Heaven ;

Where only each with each delighted,

Pleasure and Duty live united."

IIISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 14.*

Lord King presented a petition from a Reverend Divine, complaining, that he being a Rector in the diocese of Peterborough, found it necessary to present a Curate to his Diocesan who had fulfilled all the requisite ordinations. That the Bishop of Peterborough tendered him a list of 87 questions, to which he required answers. That upon these being furnished, the Bishop did not think them satisfactory, and refused his licence. The Curate then applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who after some consideration declined to interfere. After a few observations his Lordship moved that the petition be read. The Bishop of *Peterborough* said, the mode of examination was not uncommon. What he had done on this occasion had been misrepresented; so far from fixing any new, or private, or arbitrary standard, the questions were full of references to the Liturgy and the 39 articles. If great care were not taken, the Church of England would fall into that anomalous state which was exhibited by another church in a part of Switzerland, the clergy of which subscribed to a Calvinistic test, and preached Socinian doctrines. He would then leave it to their Lordships to determine in what way they ought to dispose of this petition. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* accounted for his delay in not answering earlier the letter of the petitioner, which proposed certain questions to him as to whether the Bishop was justified in the conduct which he had pursued. The right reverend prelate referred the petitioner to the 48th canon of the church.

Earl Grey and the Marquis of *Lansdown* spoke in support of the petition, which, after some further observations from Lord *Calthorpe*, was rejected.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. *Curwen* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Tax upon Horses employed in Husbandry, and after a long discussion, the Hon. Member carried his motion by a majority of 28. The numbers were, for the repeal, 141—against it, 113. The Bill was read a first time, and had a second reading the following night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 18.*

On the order of the day being moved by Mr. *Curwen*, for committing the Bill for the repeal of the Agricultural Horse-tax, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* stated to the House, that having ascertained the sense of the country to be against the Tax,

his Majesty's Government, however inconvenient it might be in the present state of our Finances to relinquish a Tax producing near half a million annually, had determined not to resist what they had ascertained to be the public opinion. Mr. *Buch*, Mr. *Baring*, and Mr. *Peel*, strongly condemned the conduct of Ministers, in abandoning, at this critical moment, a tax so productive, and thereby endangering public credit, without giving any effectual relief to the class by whom the tax was paid, although the repeal might be viewed as a partial relief extended to one class of the community at the expence of another. The Marquis of *Londonberry*, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. *Birch*, said, his Majesty's Government had no intention of proposing any tax in lieu of that repealed; and the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* said, the deficiency occasioned by the repeal of this tax must be made good for the present year out of the Consolidated Fund.

The Report on the Grant to the Duke of Clarence having been brought up and read, Mr. *Curwen* moved, that it be read a third time that day three months. Upon a division the Amendment was negatived by a majority of 144 to 18. Mr. *Hume* then stated, he should take the sense of the House on making the Grant 3,500*l.* instead of 6,000*l.* This was, however, negatived; there being on a division for the original Motion, 167—Against it 30. A third division took place, for the original Grant, 131—Against it, 81.

BURNING WOMEN IN INDIA.

June 20. Mr. *F. Buxton* called the attention of the House to the horrid practice which existed in India of burning females. Not only had the disciples of Mahomet abolished this practice, but the French, Dutch, and Danes had accomplished the same object in their East Indian settlements. Many of the native Princes, amongst whom were the Rajah of Travancore, and the Peishwa, the latter of whom was a Hindoo and a Brahmin, had also put an end to this revolting custom. But in the limits of our jurisdiction it continued to increase. In the Presidency of Fort William alone, within the last four years, 2366 females had perished upon the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. He was fully aware of the delicacy and difficulty of interfering with the superstitious notions of the Hindoos; but surely some steps should be taken to mark our detestation of the abominable practice, and to enforce

enforce those regulations of the Hindoo code itself, which tended to diminish the number of sacrifices, by enacting that no force or undue means shall be used with regard to the victims, and that none shall be permitted to devote themselves to the flames under sixteen years of age. The papers which he wished to have laid on the table, would show that those regulations were little attended to in practice. He concluded with moving "for copies of extracts of all communications received from India relative to the burning of females on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands."—*Mr. Bathurst* would not object to the production of the papers; but deprecated any legislative interference with the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. It was a mistake to suppose that the prohibitions of the Mahometan, French, Danish, and Dutch Governments had diminished the number of female sacrifices. They had only driven the victims to other districts for the purpose of self-immolation. The British Government had done every thing in its power for the purpose of enforcing the regulations of the Hindoo code, and the effect, it was apprehended, was rather injurious than otherwise, as it furnished a pretext to the Brahmins to impress on the minds of their devotees, that, within the bounds of those regulations, the practice was lawful and justifiable. Certain it was, that since the enforcement of those regulations the number of victims had doubled. In 1815 the number was 371; in 1816, 442; in 1817, 707; and in 1818, 1,339. In Calcutta alone the number was, in 1815, 153; in 1816, 289; in 1817, 442; in 1818, 544. It must, however, be observed, that this measure was, in some degree, to be ascribed to the effects of an epidemic disorder which had deprived many women of their husbands.—After some general observations on this horrid custom, the motion was agreed to.

June 21. Lord *William Bentinck* brought forward a motion relative to the affairs of Sicily, calling for the interference of the British Government on behalf of the Sicilians. The motion was opposed by the Marquis of Londonderry, and supported by Sir J. Mackintosh. On a division it was negatived by a majority of 69 to 35.

June 22. Several Resolutions were moved by Mr. Rice, the Member for Limerick, relative to the conduct of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. Captain *O'Grady*, son to the Chief Baron, replied; and (the House being in a Committee), at the suggestion of the Marquis of Londonderry, it was ordered, that the Chairman should report progress and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday, in order to

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afford time to the House to deliberate on the course to be adopted.

The Metropolitan Police Bill went through the Committee.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

June 25. Mr. *Wallace* addressed the House on the subject of some proposed measures, arising out of the first Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade. The first measure he should have to propose would be a measure of general repeal of many restrictive acts connected with, and arising out of, the Navigation Laws. The Hon. Member then proceeded to recapitulate the objects of his Bill, and concluded by moving a Resolution, that it was the opinion of the Committee, that the Chairman should move for leave to bring in a Bill, to repeal certain ancient Statutes respecting Trade and Commerce; and also for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate and explain the Navigation Laws. After some conversation on the impolicy of the existing statutes, the resolutions were agreed to, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

June 26. Mr. *Wilberforce* moved an Address to His Majesty, stating the continuance of the Slave Trade on the part of Foreign Powers; and praying for the interference of his Majesty with those Powers to put a period to that nefarious traffic; and in the case of Portugal, if a remonstrance was unavailing, that it would be necessary to prohibit the importation of any Colonial produce from that Country as long as she should continue a traffic that, at the Congress of Vienna, had been reprobated by the voice of Europe. The Address was agreed to without a division.

June 27. Mr. *Hume*, after various postponements, brought forward his motion on the reduction of the Expenditure. The Hon. Gentleman went over the same ground he had formerly trod, when the different Estimates for the various branches of the public service had been submitted to the House, and recapitulated the arguments he had then employed. He concluded by moving an Address to the Crown for an enquiry into the collection and management of the Public Revenue, and for the reduction of the Standing Army. The Motion was however negatived; and an amended Address, proposed by Mr. Banks, expressive of the satisfaction the House felt at the steps of retrenchment by his Majesty's directions, and praying that the system should be continued, that the expenditure of the several Government departments should be revised, and every possible retrenchment be adopted, and especially that a reduction in the Army should

should take place to the utmost extent, was carried by a majority of 80.

June 29. The Appropriation Bill proceeded a stage with very little discussion. The Extra Post Bill was carried through

a Committee by a very small majority; the numbers being, for the Report, 33—against it 30.

Mr. *Martin's* Bill for preventing cruelty to animals, was read the third time, and passed, by a majority of 40 to 16.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

In the internal affairs of Spain little of moment has occurred. Merino still eludes pursuit, but is said to be reduced, with his adherents, to the most destitute condition. The curate of Roa, one of his friends and partisans, has been taken prisoner by the Empecinado. A party of freebooters, consisting of about 50 men, supposed to entertain singular designs with Merino, had appeared in the vicinity of Cadiz. Nothing is stated, however, that can render doubtful the general tranquillity of the kingdom.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples has given what he is advised to call a "Constitution" to his people. The chief features of it are—that the King chooses the national representatives in the first place; and, in the next place, gives pensions to such of them as (by their zeal for liberty no doubt) shall merit such proofs of his royal favour.

Advices from Naples of the 14th June mention, that the Government has given orders for the immediate sale of the national property devoted to the extinction of the debt created by the last loan with Messrs. Rothschild, the produce to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The new loan was quoted at 71 in Naples, in much request, and few sellers.

TURKEY.

Letters from Vienna of the 16th June communicate intelligence from Bucharest of the 3d, with further details of the state of the Greek insurrection in that quarter. The horrible cruelties committed by the Turks on entering Bucharest, when all the Greeks they could succeed in capturing were impaled alive, have awakened a spirit in the adjoining provinces of Bosnia and Servia, which may still find full employment for the Turkish army in the Northern provinces, and even raise the sinking fortunes of Ypsilanti. The Servians are said to have attacked and destroyed, on the Danube, between Porowitz and Kladora, a Turkish battalion of 800 men, who were on their march to join the main army. Ypsilanti, it is stated, has entrenched

himself at Tergovitz, where he was daily joined by large numbers of recruits, irritated by the barbarities and depredations of the Turks. Near Bucharest, which is the head-quarters of the Turkish army, a force of 22,000 men, of whom one half are cavalry, is encamped. They only wait the arrival of Jussuf, Pacha of Ibrail, from Jassy, to attack the main body of the Greeks.

A letter from Smyrna says, that the Turks have driven Professor Rambas (a most excellent man) from Scio, and broken up his establishment for 500 boys; and they have also broken up the school upon the British system at Smyrna, which was formed after the benevolent W. Allen left Smyrna, for 150 boys. May this triumph of ignorance be only temporary!

Two French vessels have arrived at Marseilles from Smyrna, which had been boarded by Greek ships in search of Turkish property. This act had given great offence to the French, and two line-of-battle ships and five frigates have been ordered to proceed from Toulon to the Archipelago. A Dutch squadron has sailed for the same destination.

RUSSIA.

According to accounts from Petersburg of the 26th May, the Emperor was expected to arrive there in three days from that date. All the guards had at that time quitted it; and the artillery of the guard had begun its march. It is said that these troops are to be encamped near Witepsk. The Government of Minsk is stated to have received orders to make arrangements for the arrival of 80,000 men, who are to be quartered in that province. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary bustle.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices had been received from Vera Cruz, of the termination of the insurrection in Mexico, by the voluntary surrender of its leader Iturbide, who accepted the amnesty that was offered.

Chili Gazettes to the middle of February contain some interesting details of the events in Peru, of which the following is the substance:—The Chilean troops

troops occupied the coast a short distance from Callao northward, and their General, San Martin, to judge from his dispatches, had his head-quarters sometimes at Huacho, sometimes at Supe, and sometimes at Huaura. His last dispatch is dated from Retes, two leagues from Chancay, the 4th January. He therein communicates a dispatch received from the Marquis de Torre-Tale, Governor of Truxillo, by which it appears that the Governor himself had favoured a revolution for independence, and that the whole coast from Callao to Guayaquil had declared for that cause. The desertion amongst the royalist troops, officers as well as men, is stated to be very great. The whole battalion of Numantia, 800 strong, in deserting to San Martin, forced even their Spanish officers to keep up with them, in a painful march of 24 hours, without rest. Col. Areales had been ordered by San Martin to proceed with a detachment from Pisco towards the mountainous districts, to raise the country, leave officers, arms, and ammunition, and after having described three-fourths of a circle round him, to join head-quarters on the Northern coast. This officer met with no opposition; the few troops he found either fled or surrendered, and the inhabitants received their visitors with open arms. After passing through Huamanges, Huancavelica, Tarma, and Jauja, where he appointed new authorities, he learnt that 1200 men,

under Brigadier O'Reilly, had been sent by the Viceroy of Lima to intercept him, and that they were strongly posted at the mine of Pasco. Though he had only 920 men, he attacked and defeated them on the 6th December, after a short conflict, so completely, that not a man is supposed to have escaped; 33 officers were sent prisoners to head-quarters. Colonel Campino marched as far to the Northward as Huaras, where he made a detachment, under Colonel Lantano, prisoners. Lantano afterwards took rank under San Martin.

A set of letters are published, in which Lord Cochrane and General San Martin complain of the conduct of the Captain of the Hyperion, for having allowed a British vessel to break the blockade of Callao, and refusing to receive a letter from Lord Cochrane except by night. The Gazettes also give us the correspondence between the French Admiral and the Secretary of State for Chili. The former assigns the object of the squadron's appearance in the Pacific to be the extension of hydrographic knowledge, the exercise of the seamen, and the protection of French commerce, professing the most perfect neutrality, and offering to transmit to his Government any communications which the Supreme Director may choose to make. This offer is, however, declined, as the Envoy in Europe is charged to acknowledge the kind expressions conveyed by the French Admiral.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Disinterment of Mr. Baskerville—It is in the recollection of many of the inhabitants of Birmingham, that Mr. John Baskerville, celebrated for the improvements he made in letter founding, was buried, by an express direction contained in his will, in his own grounds, in a mausoleum erected for the purpose previous to his death. Upon his death the ground was sold, and passed into the hands of John Ryland, esq. and from him to his son, S. Ryland, esq. who a few years ago demised it to Mr. Gibson for a long term, who has since cut a canal through it, and converted the remainder into wharf land. Soon after Mr. Ryland became proprietor, the mausoleum, which was a small conical building, was taken down, and it was rumoured, we remember, at the time, that the body had been removed. This proves to be unfounded, for it appears that a short time before Christmas last, some workmen who were employed in getting gravel disco-

vered the leaden coffin. It was, however, immediately covered up, and remained untouched until Friday last, when, the spot having been recently let for a wharf, it became necessary to remove the coffin; and it was accordingly disinterred, and deposited in Messrs. Gibson and Son's warehouse, where we were allowed, with some few others, to inspect it. The body was in a singular state of preservation, considering that it had been under ground about 46 years. It was wrapped in a linen shroud, which was perfect and white, and on the breast lay a branch of laurel, faded, but entire, and firm in texture. There were also leaves, and sprigs of bay and laurel in other parts of the coffin and on the body. The skin on the face was dry, but perfect. The eyes were gone, but the eye-brows, eye-lashes, lips, and teeth remained. The skin on the abdomen and body generally was in the same state with that in the face. An exceedingly offensive and oppressive effluvia, strongly resembling decayed cheese, arose from

from the body, and rendered it necessary to close the coffin in a short time, and it has since been re-interred. It was at first supposed by those who examined the body, that some artificial means had been employed to protect it from putrefaction, but on enquiry we could not ascertain that this was the case. The putrefactive process must have been arrested by the leaden coffin having been sealed hermetically, and thus the access of air, which modern discoveries have ascertained is essential to putrefaction, was prevented.—*Birmingham Chronicle*.

A case which excited a considerable degree of public interest was lately tried in *Dublin* before a Special Jury. The circumstances were these:—Christopher Davis, a young gentleman of respectable connexions in Ireland, enlisted as a private soldier some years ago, in consequence of disputes with his family. He married, and whilst he was doing duty in London as a private in the Guards, his wife was delivered of a daughter, who was christened Theresa Davis. Some time after the birth of this child, the father was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and in consequence of the decease of some relations, the little Theresa, though born under such adverse circumstances, became heir-at-law to an estate of two thousand pounds a year. Her claim, however, was impeached by the husbands of her two aunts (the sisters of her father), who alleged that she was a supposititious child; and it was upon this issue that the trial took place. Several witnesses, who went over from England, were examined on behalf of the child, and the testimony established her legitimacy in a full and satisfactory manner. A remarkable circumstance was adduced in favour of the child: the midwife who attended the mother deposed that the infant at its birth had two toes webbed or joined together on each foot, which proved to be the case with Theresa Davis, who was in Court; the midwife at the time noticed the circumstance to the mother, who wished the toes to be cut apart, but the midwife objected, observing that "the child could always be sworn to." The Jury returned a verdict, "That Theresa Davis is the legitimate daughter of Christopher and Bridget Davis."

We seldom had to record a more afflictive calamity than that which lately occurred at *Dunmore East*, Waterford, by fire, at the concerns of Mr. Wm. Cherry, publican. Himself and family (consisting of his wife, who is in an advanced state of pregnancy, his niece, mother-in-law, and eleven children) were in bed; a servant girl alone remained up. The servant boy had gone to the stable, which adjoins the house, with a lighted candle, and there, by

his carelessness, the fire commenced, and he, terrified, ran away without giving the alarm; in the stable there was a valuable horse. The girl, finding a strong smell of smoke, alarmed her master, who ran to the stable, which was all in flames, and spreading to the roof of the dwelling house, which was thatched; but his utmost exertions could not force the poor animal to quit the stable, where it was burned to ashes. The house was by this time all on fire, and Mr. Cherry's exertions were turned to the safety of his family. His wife had scarcely time to escape from the house, and in her terror had forgot a child of fourteen months old, in the bed. Mr. Cherry mounted a ladder that led to a loft, where his mother-in-law, niece, and ten children lay, and taking the old woman in his arms, ran to the trap-door, but some person having thoughtlessly taken away the ladder, he had no alternative, but to drop her to the floor below. In the same manner he saved seven of his children; the other three he could not find in their beds, being unable to see by reason of the thick smoke and darkness; and thinking they might have got down before, he leaped down, but they were no where to be found. He again ascended the ladder, and on the instant he got upon the loft, part of the blazing wood fell in, and by its light he saw his three little ones in a far corner, huddled together, with their faces to the wall, and he had barely time to snatch them from their perilous situation, when the whole fell in. The escape of the infant was most miraculous; a foreman of the works at Dunmore, endeavouring to save some bed-clothes, penetrated to the bed, in doing which he was much burned: he made a hasty bundle of them, and succeeded in bringing them out, when on laying them down, out rolled the sleeping infant unhurt! An affecting incident occurred after all the family had been so providentially extricated from the devouring element—Mrs. Cherry, standing naked on the road, and casting her eyes on her eleven children, naked also, piteously exclaimed, "Oh! my God, I had eight new suits made for my eight boys, and hoped to see them walk before me to prayers at Whitsunday, and now they lie naked on the road!"—*Waterford Chronicle*.

An inquest was lately held on the body of Mr. Cuddie, surgeon, at *Winstler*, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, under the following distressing circumstances:—The deceased, a native of Scotland, had an attachment, and his attentions were favourably received by a young lady; but her relatives were opposed to the connexion. Two of the brothers Messrs. William and Francis Brittlebank (sons of an eminent solicitor, of *Winstler*), decided on calling Mr. Cuddie out, in consequence of some harsh epithets

epithets used by him in an altercation with the former, a few days before; and for this purpose, waited upon Mr. Cuddie, taking with them Mr. Spencer, a surgeon, of Bakewell, as a friend familiar with all the parties; and they were also joined by Mr. Andrew Brittlebank, a third brother of the lady. Mr. Cuddie, after expressing great reluctance, at last consented to give the satisfaction demanded; and pistols being produced by Mr. Spencer, they took their ground at a distance of 15 yards, on the gravel-walk in Mr. Cuddie's garden; and, on a signal being given, they fired. Mr. Cuddie unhappily received the shot of Mr. Wm. Brittlebank in his bowels, and died the following day. A highly-respectable Jury returned a verdict of "*wild-murder*" against Mr. Brittlebank's three sons, William, Andrew, and Francis, and also against Mr. Spencer. The two latter brothers have been committed to the County Gaol; but William absconded, and a reward of 100*l.* has been offered for his apprehension.

The foundations of a new Chapel are digging in Pembroke-place, *Liverpool*, for the use of a body of sectarians, who, though we certainly never heard of them before, yet, we are told, have been several years in existence. They are denominated *Beef-eaters*, from a peculiar custom which distinguishes them. Immediately after Divine Service, a quantity of roast beef, with the proper *et ceteras*, proportioned to the numbers who attend, is brought into the chapel, and the congregation all dine together in brotherly fellowship.

June 1. This morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, before a vast assemblage of persons, J. Bingley, W. Dutton, and W. Batkin, the manufacturers of forged notes, were executed at the front of *Warwick* Gaol. They were natives of Birmingham, and had for some years supplied the London and provincial markets with forged notes, through the instrumentality of a third person, who had been apprehended in London by Foy, the Bank officer, with forged notes in his possession. Upon his confession the above parties were apprehended, and their premises searched, in which were found 10,000*l.* in amount of forged notes, with the plates from which they were struck; and, upon his testimony (he having been admitted as evidence for the prosecution) they were convicted at the last Warwick Assizes.

June 5. At a very early hour this morning (soon after midnight), a part of the Southern gable wall of the Theatre in *Shrewsbury* gave way; and falling on the roof of an adjoining house, forced a part of it, together with a portion of three room floors and all that intervened, down to the kitchen floor, rather below the level of the

street. Most unfortunately, a poor labouring man, named Edward Davies, with his wife and two children, slept together in a bed in the garret, immediately under the dislocated mass, which fell upon and forced them, together with a quantity of large stones, timber, the bed, &c. down to the kitchen, where they were buried in the accumulated heap of fallen materials. The man and his wife, with one child, were killed. An infant was happily unhurt.

The *Wexford Herald* of June 25, says, "It is with the most painful feeling we lay before our readers the following particulars of a shocking event, which has occurred in the town of *Wexford*:—Stephen Evans, a Welshman, one of the hands of the Harriot, of Milford, lying at Custom-house Quay, was buried in Selskar church-yard, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday. On Friday, about the same hour, two boys climbed the wall of the church-yard, for the purpose of robbing a bird's nest. One of them stood on the grave in which Evans was interred; and while the other was ascending for the nest, he called out to him that he heard a strange noise in the grave, in consequence of which they immediately gave the alarm. An immense concourse of people soon collected, and the body was dug up, when a spectacle truly horrible presented itself; the functions of life had been restored in the coffin, but were only restored that the miserable sufferer might experience all the horrors of a lingering death in this most dreadful situation. The struggles of the unhappy victim appeared to have been violent! The nose was somewhat flattened by striking against the lid of the coffin, the hands and knees were contracted as much as the situation would permit, and a slight excoriation of the skin was perceptible on the upper part of the knees. The body was examined by several medical gentlemen present, who pronounced that life had totally left. Shortly after his apparent death, an Inquest was held, the verdict of which was—"Died by the visitation of God." We believe that the present opinion of the Jury is very different from that recorded in their verdict, as they have since been better able to understand the subject; and as no professional assistance whatever was obtained, no medical gentlemen were present during the Inquest! The noise heard in the grave, the appearance of the body, and, we understand, the expressed opinion of a surgeon of long practice, who, however, not being present, was only made acquainted with the circumstance, but too evidently demonstrated that the unfortunate man had perished in the manner we have stated. There is another circumstance, too, equally remarkable, and one which powerfully supports us in our conviction

on this distressing subject—the barber that was employed cut a pustule on his cheek, from which the blood flowed as freely as it would have done from any living person. The circumstances respecting Evans's supposed death are as follow:—On Tuesday morning he drank some raw spirits at a public-house on the Quay, and soon after he was found in his hammock without any signs of life, whence it was concluded that he died suddenly. There was a slight perspiration visible upon the body, but nothing further indicative of animation. No medical person was called in to give his advice upon the case; a coffin was immediately ordered, and as soon as it arrived, the body was nailed up in it, and left in the hold of the vessel till the period of interment. According to the practice which has become necessary, in consequence of some recent and scandalous instances of the sacred depositories of the dead having been violated, some individuals kept watch in the churchyard on Thursday night, near the spot where Evans was buried, but heard no noise whatever to arrest their attention. This is an awful and instructive lesson, and we trust will have its due effect. Instances of suspended animation are by no means unfrequent: we could ourselves adduce two or three, one of which is that of an individual at present living in this neighbourhood, who was actually in a state of torpor and insensibility for three weeks, and was very near meeting with a similar fate. Evans has left a wife and five children."

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Tuesday, April 3.

At a General Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Bishop of London, Chairman of the Meeting, addressed the Board, on occasion of his presenting to the Society, in behalf of many of the Members, a Portrait of the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, which, at their desire and charge, had lately been painted by William Owen, esq. R.A. for this purpose. The Secretary having also addressed the Board, it was moved, by the Bishop of Llandaff, and seconded by the Bishop of Killaloe, that his Lordship of London be respectfully requested to furnish a copy of his Address, in order to its being entered on the minutes of the Society: and that the Secretary be desired to furnish a copy of *his* Address, for the same purpose. The motions were passed unanimously; and the following are copies of the respective Addresses:

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

"Before we proceed to the ordinary business of the day, I beg leave to state to the Board, that I am charged with a com-

mission, which I shall execute with peculiar satisfaction. A number of the most distinguished Members of the Society, among whom are both the Archbishops and most of those individuals who take the warmest interest in its concerns, have long been desirous of publicly expressing their respect and esteem for our excellent Secretary, and transmitting to posterity some lasting memorial of their high estimation of his personal character, and his long and faithful services. With this object in view, they have prevailed on him to sit to a Painter of eminence, and, the portrait being now completed—completed I have the pleasure to say, in a very masterly style—they have deputed to me the agreeable office of presenting it to this venerable Society, who, they are confident, would set a high value on the picture, though it had no other recommendation, than the acknowledged worth of the original. Of that worth, as exhibited in the public capacity, which has almost incorporated his Name with the very idea of our Society, you will better be enabled to judge, when you consider the tenfold increase of our means and expenditure, and the extension of our connexions by means of District Committees, which have multiplied the labours of correspondence in proportion, and thrown on the Secretary a much heavier burden than could have been possibly contemplated, at the time of his entering on his office. This burden he has cheerfully borne without any adequate recompence, except indeed that, which a mind like his will duly appreciate, the increase of public esteem, and the internal satisfaction arising from the conscientious discharge of duty. On his personal and professional excellence I should be restrained, by obvious motives of delicacy, from touching on the present occasion, if I were not aware, that, whatever may be the wishes of our Secretary, the feelings of his Friends would be disappointed, if I passed without notice the unblemished integrity, and amiable virtues, which adorn his private life, his assiduous and affectionate zeal in the discharge of his pastoral functions as the Clergyman of an extensive parish, and the soundness of doctrine and reverence for ecclesiastical authority, which distinguish him as an orthodox Divine. On these topics, however, I will not enlarge, and will only add, in conclusion, that though there are many whose powers of language would have given greater effect to the intentions of those whom I have the honour to represent, there is no man who more entirely concurs in the sentiments, which they have taken this mode of expressing: and I have further the satisfaction of knowing, that if I have failed in any particular, I am speaking in the presence of those, whose recol-

lections

lections and feelings will more than supply any deficiencies or omissions of mine."

THE SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.

"MY LORD BISHOP,

"No language of which I am, or ever was, master, can adequately express my feelings on this occasion. The warmth of kindness on the part of my too partial friends, in this venerable Society, rather than merit in myself, have led them to procure a portrait of the Secretary, and to present it to the Board; and the language with which this has been done, by our Right Reverend and revered Diocesan, from the Society's chair, is flattering to me beyond measure, and claims my humble, but most cordial thanks. I am much, too much honoured; and yet I cannot fail to be exquisitely gratified. *Five and thirty years* have now elapsed, since I became Secretary to the Society; and, during that period of time, I have witnessed the gradual advancement of its means, and its exertions, towards promoting the glory of God, the enlargement of the Church of Christ, and the spiritual edification of Christians, till the whole has reached to more than a tenfold increase.

"At my present period of life, which is fast approaching towards the age of man, I am less equal to active exertions than heretofore I have been; and ere long, most probably, I shall be altogether unequal to any. It cannot fail, however, to be my consolatory recollection, during the little remnant of life, which God Almighty may yet allot me, that in addition to the discharge of my pastoral duties, I have been permitted to be a chief agent in the transactions of this truly Christian Society; and that as such, my name, and my portrait will probably be here handed down to distant posterity, associated with those of my invaluable predecessor and father-in-law, the late Rev. Mr. Broughton. I beg leave to repeat my thanks to your Lordship, and to the Board at large, for this mark of affectionate and flattering attention to me; and for all those kind attentions, which I have uniformly received from this Society, during the long period of my Secretaryship."

The Herculean task, of taking down the cross and ball, from the top of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, has been accomplished without accident. The Cross was lately taken to pieces and easily removed; but displacing the Ball gave much labour and difficulty. It was built of multiplied sheets of copper, strongly fastened with immense copper bolts, rivetted on each side; and there was but one division, consequently it was taken down in halves, each half measuring six feet in diameter! The materials were much corroded, and must have soon given way un-

der the immense weight. The ball was taken down by the workmen of Mr. Walker, founder, and rolled down Ludgate-hill, in the presence of thousands of spectators, to his warehouse, where a new ball and cross are being made upon an improved principle.

Thursday, June 21.

In the Court of King's Bench, an action of *Assumpsit* was brought by Mr. Wakely against the Directors of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, to recover a loss by fire in the plaintiff's house, No. 5, Argyll-street, Oxford-street, on the 27th August, 1820, under a policy of assurance, executed for 1200*l.* on household goods, &c. on the 9th of May, 1820. This case excited very general interest, from the singularity of the circumstances under which the fire occurred. The trial lasted from half past nine in the morning until seven in the evening. The plaintiff, a young man of twenty-six years of age, had been a surgeon, in Argyll-street, where he had taken the house, No. 5, in December 1819. On the night the fire took place his wife was from home, and the plaintiff was applying leeches to his temples for inflamed eyes, when, about half past 12 at night, a person called to require his immediate attendance on an old patient of Mr. Wakely's, in the city. The person asked for something to drink, and the plaintiff went into the cellar and got some cyder. On returning, he was knocked down in the passage, and deprived of his senses for two hours, as he supposes; when he recovered, the house being in flames, he escaped into the adjoining house, and the alarm of fire being given, the servants also escaped in a state of nudity. The plaintiff himself was missing for about three quarters of an hour, and was at length found in the passage of the adjoining house, covered with blood, his clothes wet, with two or three wounds, as from a dagger, on his breast, and in a state of mental derangement. His loss was estimated at 1600*l.* and he delivered in vouchers for goods destroyed to the amount of about 1000*l.* The defendants resisted the claim on account of the extraordinary and apparently incredible manner in which the fire was supposed to have occurred, and from the belief that he was himself the incendiary. Several witnesses were examined on both sides—The Jury, after retiring for about half an hour, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 1200*l.*

Monday, June 25.

A Court of Aldermen was held, at which Mr. Alderman Wood laid before the Court his appointment as *locum tenens* to the Lord Mayor, which was read. The summonses from the Deputy Earl Marshal, for

for the attendance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, at the ensuing Coronation, was also laid before the Court, and read. Mr. Alderman Wood laid before the Court two letters the Lord Mayor had received from the Town Clerk of Oxford, requesting, on behalf of the Mayor and Recorder of Oxford, that they might be permitted to accompany the Lord Mayor, &c. in the City's barge on the ensuing Coronation, attended by eight Citizens of Oxford; which, being read, was complied with. Richard Clark, esq. was sworn into the office of Chamberlain.

Saturday, June 30.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the means of extending and securing the Foreign Trade of the Country, has been printed. Their attention has been directed to the Silk and Wine Trades. With respect to the latter, the Committee do not feel themselves justified in recommending any material alteration, "until some disposition is evinced by the French Government to facilitate such an arrangement, by making some concession in favour of articles of British manufacture." In regard to the silk trade, the Committee recommend a small diminution of the duty upon the raw material; and if the circumstances of the country allowed it gradually to be taken off, a small duty only being left upon the organdie, our manufactures would have nothing to dread from the competition of French silks, even if permitted to be introduced upon a duty of from 12 to 15 per cent. The Committee also advise a modification of the law regulating the price of labour of the Spitalfield weavers.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The following brief account of the Constitutional Association (noticed in p. 81), will explain its objects and principles:—In November and December last, it may be remembered, that newspapers, placards, pamphlets, and caricatures, of the most filthy and odious description, were seen in every street, alley, and lane, of the Metropolis, and circulated from thence, though in less profusion, yet with great activity to the most distant parts of the kingdom. This crying evil was pointed out in numerous *Loyal Addresses*; and many private individuals occupied themselves in devising some legal means to correct it. At length, on the 19th of December, some gentlemen met together in London, to consider of the propriety of forming an Association, on legal constitutional principles, somewhat similar to that set on foot in 1792, to support the law, to suppress seditious publications, and to defend persons and property against the fatal influence of disloyalty and sedition. This was immediately resolved to

be done, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a general statement of the views and objects of the proposed Society. On the 16th, the Committee made a Report, which was ordered to be printed, and was discussed article by article on the 21st and 22d of December, on which last day the substance of it was adopted as an Address. This Address was considered so moderate and sound in its principles that great numbers of the first characters in the State quickly came forward, to countenance the Association with their names, and to support it with their pecuniary contributions. They considered that many vendors of seditious works did so in ignorance of the law, which prohibits such an offence; and therefore the Society caused to be drawn up a brief "Exposition of the English Law of Libel," which they distributed to every dealer in pamphlets, newspapers, and caricatures, as a warning of the danger which he was incurring. This measure had the happiest effect. Very many shopkeepers desisted altogether from their illegal and immoral traffick: all the worst caricatures were almost entirely withdrawn, and a decent person and loyal subject may now walk through London without having his feelings shocked and disgusted, in any proportion to the degree in which they were so only six months ago. Some dealers, however, resisted the warning and defied the law. Against the most notorious of these the Association have caused prosecutions to be instituted.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

June 2. *Dirce*; or, *The Fatal Urn*: an Opera. It is derived from the *Demophoon* of Metastasio, and was very favourably received. The whole Opera is in recitative and song, like *Artaxerxes*. The music is a melange from Mozart, Rossini, Braham, and Houn.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 22. *The Grand Tour*; or, *Stopped at Rochester*: a Farce. Of this piece we have little to say, either in praise or censure. It was acted four nights.

May 25. *Damon and Pythias*, a Tragedy, founded on the well-known story of those celebrated friends. This play, which was well received, and several times repeated, is said to have been originally written by a Mr. Benham, of Dublin, and afterwards altered, and in great measure re-written, by R. Sheil, esq.

June 12. *State Secrets*; or, *Public Men in Private Life*: a trifle, which served the purpose of a benefit, but has not since been heard of.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

June 22. 4th Dragoons—Capt. Walton, to be Major.

36th Foot—Major Browne, to be Major.

44th—Brev. Major Guthrie, to be Major.

78th—Capt. Bethune, to be Major.

BREVET—Capt. Hulme, of the 1st Foot, to be a Major in the Army.

STAFF.—Major Bowler, of the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Troops in Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

GARRISONS.—Col. Lloyd, late of the 10th Foot, to be Governor of the Fort, near Fiskard, in Pembrokehire; and Sir J. Owen, bart. M.P. to be Governor of Milford Haven.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Dent, Cockerham V. Lancashire.

Rev. Richard Rice Venables, D.D. Newchurch R. Radnorshire.

Rev. Thomas Garbett, to a Minor Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Townshend, M.A. to the consolidated R.R. of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk.

Rev. J. C. White, M. A. Rawreth R. in Essex.

Rev. 'thur H. Kenny, D.D. (Dean of Aghoray) St. Olave's R. Southwark, vice Greene, resigned.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Joseph Baylis, M.A. Rector of St. Mary-de-Crypt, in Gloucester, to hold the Vicarage of Mickleton with Ebrington annexed.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. P. Jones, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, Under Master of the King's School, Canterbury, vice Rev. John Francis, resigned.

Rev. J. Chamberlayne, to the Mastership of Etwell Hospital, Derbyshire.

Rev. M. Witt, second Master of Repton School, Derbyshire.

BIRTHS.

June 22. At Paris, Lady Buchan, a son.—25. At Horsendon, Bucks, the wife of Capt. Grubb, of male twins.—23. At Mitcham Grove, the wife of G. M. Hoare, esq. a son.—24. In Upper Grosvenor-street,

the wife of Thomas Greene, esq. of Slyne, Lancashire, a daughter.

Lately. At Spardelvels, near Amersham, the wife of T. J. Drake, esq. M.P. a son.—At Hadham Rectory, Mrs. Randolph, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 16. Thomas Davids, esq. of Clayford, Kent, to Maria, daughter of Thos. Smith, esq. late of Paul House, Edmon-ton.

Arthur Malony, esq. of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, to Harriet, widow of the late Capt. George Browne.

17. Wm. Parkhouse, esq. of Greenwich, to Frances, widow of the late George Morpeth, esq. of Blackheath.

18. Thos. Lovick Cooper, esq. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Emily Mary Swinfen Durrant, daughter of Sir Thomas Durrant, bart. of Scottow Hall, Norfolk.

21. Daniel Ferard, esq. of Austin Friars, to Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Clementson, esq. of the Adelphi Terrace.

26. Rev. Edwin Jacob, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Tutor of the Missionary Institution at Stansted, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late John Pattenson, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Civil Service.

27. Robert Webb Smith, esq. of Hon. E. I. C. service, son of Henry Smith, esq. of Peckham House, to Mary Anne Stapyl-
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ton, dau. of Rev. Robt. Bree, M.A. of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and niece of Martin Stapylton, esq. of Myton Hall, Yorkshire.

John Julin, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lindsay.

Robert Linond, esq. Surgeon in the Hon. E. I. C. Bengal Establishment, to Catherine, dau. of Robt. Simpson, esq. of York-place, Kingsland Road.

28. Osborne Markham, esq. Comptroller of the Barrack Department, to Miss Jervis, dau. of late Capt. Jervis, R.N. and great-niece of the Earl of St. Vincent's.

Lately. Rev. Charles Shipley, son of the Dean of St. Asaph, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. O. Sloper, esq. of Woodhay, Berks.

At Aldershot, in Surrey, Rev. Charles Alfred L'Oste, Curate of St. Nicholas, in Guildford, to Miss Atkinson, of the former place.

At Dedham, Essex, J. J. Stevens, esq. B A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, second Master of Norwich Royal Grammar School, to Mary, dau. of G. Witheat, esq. of the former place.

OBI.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. BEAUFORT.

Lately. At his vicarage at Collon, in Ireland, aged 83, the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, LL.D. M.R. I.A. Rector of Navan, co. Meath, and Vicar of Cullon, co. Louth. Dr. Beaufort was, during nearly sixty years, a beneficed and resident Clergyman in Ireland. His name is well known to the English and foreign public by his "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," and by the Memoir which accompanied that map. Of late years he rebuilt the Churches in both his parishes of Collon and Navan, which edifices remain monuments of his zeal and of his architectural taste. The Church of Collon is built on the model of King's College, Cambridge. It surprises and delights the English traveller, and may well gratify, as it does, the national pride of the sister country. Dr. Beaufort was one of those who first proposed a Royal Irish Academy, and actively assisted in the formation and in the regulation of that Institution, of which he was one of the earliest members. To the establishment and improvements of the Sunday Schools in Dublin he contributed essentially by his personal exertions and constant attendance; and he was one of the original founders of the admirable "Association for the Encouragement of Virtue." He possessed an extraordinary variety of information, which was never suffered to lie idle, nor produced for parade: it was circulated in the most liberal and agreeable manner by his conversation, and ever ready and ever useful to his friends and country on all public or private occasions. During the course of his long life he did little for himself, much for others, nothing for money, scarcely anything for fame, much for his country, more for virtue and religion. Many have said, and more have felt, that they never spent an hour in Dr. Beaufort's company without leaving it wiser and better, more disposed to do their duty to God and to their neighbour. In disturbed times, and in a country where political and religious dissensions have unhappily prevailed, he was eminently serviceable; combining, as he did, judicious loyalty with the virtues of a Christian, of a Protestant Clergyman, and the talents and manners of an accomplished gentleman. Dr. Beaufort's peculiarly conciliating politeness increased the power and effect of his benevolence, not only upon the highest,

but upon the lowest class of his friends, acquaintance, and parishioners. He lived to be an example of uncommon intellectual vigour in advanced age. When he was nearly 83, in the last year of his life, he was occupied in preparing, from a large mass of materials, an improved edition of the Memoir accompanying his Map: his sight was so acute, that he could at that age superintend the most delicate revisions of his Map. His grateful parishioners propose to erect a monument to his memory. The general and deep regret felt for his loss does honour to virtue and to the generous character of the Irish people.

CHARLES ALFRED STOTHARD, Esq. F.A.S.

Charles Alfred Stothard (whose untimely fate was noticed in p. 571) was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, esq. R.A.: he was born July 5, 1787. At an early age he exhibited a strong propensity for study, and a genius for drawing. The latter was more particularly developed in various clever miniature scenes, which he executed for his school-boy model of a stage. On leaving school, he entered, by his own wish, as student in the Royal Academy, where he soon attracted notice for the chaste feeling and accuracy with which he drew from the antique sculptures.

In 1802, he accompanied his father to Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, the grand stair-case of which the latter was employed in decorating by his masterly pencil. Mr. Stothard, senior, suggested to his son that he might fill up his time by making drawings of the monuments in the neighbouring Churches, as useful authorities in designing costume: this circumstance gave the first bias of Mr. C. Stothard's mind towards the subject which became afterwards his pursuit.

In 1808, he received his ticket as student in the Life Academy, and formed a resolution to become an historical painter. A subsequent occurrence, however, changed this determination.

In the following year, he contracted a close intimacy with the brother of his present widow, to whom also he became shortly after strongly attached. Fearing, that as an historical painter he might not acquire sufficient pecuniary independence to enable him prudently to become a married man, he resolved to turn

turn his attention exclusively to the illustration of our national antiquities, more particularly in a path which had hitherto been but imperfectly explored—the delineation of the sculptured effigies erected in our Churches as memorials for the dead. That eminent antiquary, Mr. Gough, it is true, had compiled a work of great labour and merit on the subject; but the engravings which accompanied it (though much superior to any that had preceded them) formed a secondary object, and could by no means be depended on for accuracy, or afford a correct knowledge of the minutiae of ancient costume.

In 1810, Mr. C. Stothard painted a spirited picture, representing the murder of Richard the Second, at Pomfret Castle, in which the costume of the time was strictly adhered to: the portrait of the monarch was taken from his effigy in Westminster Abbey. This picture was exhibited at Somerset Place in 1811.

In the same year he published his first number of the *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*, the objects of which he detailed in the advertisement which accompanied the publication. These were to afford the historical painter a complete knowledge of the costume adopted in England, from an early period of history, to the reign of Henry VIII.; to illustrate, at the same time, history and biography; and lastly, to assist the stage in selecting its costume with propriety, for the plays of our great dramatic Bard. In reference to his plan of prosecuting his work, Mr. C. Stothard liberally acknowledged, that he owed the determination of executing the etchings with his own hand, to having seen a few unpublished etchings by the Rev. T. Kerrieh, of Cambridge, from monuments in the Dominicans and other Churches in Paris, “which claim,” he adds, “the highest praise that can be bestowed.” For the subsequent friendship of Mr. Kerrieh, and his candid criticism in the progress of the work, Mr. C. Stothard, on all occasions, expressed himself much indebted.

The talents of Mr. C. Stothard as an artist, and the depth and accuracy of his research in the objects connected with his pursuit, soon obtained for him a distinguished reputation as an antiquary; * and the acquaintance of cha-

racters, eminent for their learning and respectability. Among these were the late Sir Joseph Banks (who highly appreciated him), and Samuel Lysons, esq. the joint author of “*Magna Britannia*,” who esteemed him as a friend. Mr. Lysons employed him to make drawings, illustrative of his work; for which purpose, in the summer of 1815, Mr. C. Stothard made a journey Northward, as far as the Picts wall, adding to his portfolio many drawings for the “*Magna Britannia*,” monumental subjects for himself, and a number of little sketches, in the most delicate and peculiar manner, of the country through which he passed. During his absence from London, Mr. Lysons gave him a strong proof of his esteem and regard, by obtaining for him, unsolicited, the honourable post of historical draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1816, he was deputed by that body to commence his elaborate and faithful drawings from the famous Tapestry deposited at Bayeux. During his absence in France, he visited Chinon, and in the neighbouring Abbey of Fontevraud, discovered those interesting effigies of the race of the Plantagenets, the existence of which, after the revolutionary devastation, had become doubtful: the following account of this matter is extracted from Mrs. C. Stothard's Letters from Normandy and Brittany, lately published: “When Mr. Stothard first visited France, during the summer of 1816, he came direct to Fontevraud, to ascertain if the effigies of our early kings, who were buried there, yet existed: subjects so interesting to English history, were worthy of the inquiry. He found the abbey converted into a prison, and discovered in a cellar belonging to it, the effigies of Henry II., and his Queen Eleanor of Guienne, Richard the First, and Isabella of Angouleme, the Queen of John. The Chapel where the figures were placed before the revolution had been entirely destroyed, and these valuable effigies, then removed to the cellar, were subject to continual mutilation from the prisoners, who came twice in every day to draw water from a well. It appeared they had sustained some recent injury, as Mr. S. found several broken fragments scattered around. He made drawings of the figures; and upon his return to England, represented to our Government the propriety of securing such interesting memorials from farther destruction. It was deemed advisable, if such a plan could be accomplished, to gain possession of them, that they might be placed, with the rest of our royal effigies, in Westminster Abbey.”

Mrs.

* A most conspicuous instance of his acumen was exhibited in the discovery of the origin of the collar S.S., which Camden had wildly conjectured, was derived from Sulpitius Severus, a learned lawyer.

Mrs. Stothard proceeds to state, that the application failed; but, that it had, notwithstanding, the good effect of preserving these remains from total destruction. At the same period Mr. Stothard visited the Abbey of L'Esplan, near Mans, in search of the effigy of Berengaria, Queen of Richard I.; he found the Abbey Church converted into a barn, and the object of his inquiry in a mutilated state, concealed under a quantity of wheat. At Mans, he discovered the beautiful enamelled tablet, representing Geoffrey Plantagenet, at once, the earliest instance of what is termed a sepulchral brass, and of armorial bearings, depicted decidedly as such. Mr. Stothard's drawings of the Royal Effigies were on his return from Fontevraud submitted by Sir George Nayler to the inspection of his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, who was graciously pleased to express an earnest desire for their publication, and to allow Mr. Stothard to dedicate his work, the "Monumental Effigies," to himself.

In 1817, he made a second journey to Bayeux, for the purpose of continuing his drawings from the Tapestry.

In February 1818, he married the young lady to whom he had so long been attached, the only daughter of John Kempe, esq. of the New Kent Road, descended from the antient family of the Kempes, formerly of Olan-tigh, near Wye, in Kent, and afterwards of Cornwall. In July following this lady accompanied him in his third expedition to France, which he made with a view of completing the drawings from the Tapestry at Bayeux*. His task being accomplished, he proceeded with Mrs. Stothard on a tour of investigation through Normandy, and more particularly Brittany. In order to render their families participators in some degree of the pleasures of their journey, Mrs. Stothard addressed to her mother, Mrs. Kempe, a particular detail of, in a series of letters, which her husband illustrated by various beautiful drawings of the views, costume, architectural antiquities, &c. that they thought worthy of notice in their route.

On their return to England, the publication of these materials was strongly recommended by Mrs. Stothard's brother. Messrs. Longman and Co. undertook it in a liberal manner; and in November, 1820, they appeared under the title of "Letters written during a tour through

Normandy, Brittany, and other parts of France in 1818."

In 1819, Mr. C. Stothard laid before the Society of Antiquaries, the complete series of his drawings from the Tapestry, and a paper highly honourable to his discrimination, in which he proved, from internal evidence, that the tapestry was co-eval with the period immediately succeeding the Conquest, to which tradition had assigned it; satisfactorily refuting the assertions of the Abbé de la Rue. This little treatise was printed in vol. XIX. of the *Archæologia*. On the 2nd of July Mr. Stothard was unanimously elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In the autumn of the same year he made a series of exquisitely-finished drawings for the Society, from the paintings then lately discovered on the walls of the Painted Chamber†. Fearlessly ardent in his pursuit, he took his stand on the highest and most dangerous parts of the scaffold, erected for the repairs, and on one occasion, there narrowly escaped the sad fate which afterwards befel him. He was preparing, just before his death, the materials for a paper addressed to the Society of Antiquaries, concerning the age of these curious decorations.

In September 1820, he made a tour to the Netherlands, for the benefit of Mrs. C. Stothard's health, and illustrated her yet unpublished account of that journey with some of the finest drawings of local scenery and architecture that his pencil had produced.

About two months since, he published No. 9 of his *Monumental Effigies*, with splendid vignette illustrations, heraldic and architectural. He prepared No. 10 for publication, and finished a large plate of the Royal Effigies at Fontevraud, coloured after the original monuments; and another, of Geoffrey Plantagenet, coloured as a fac-simile of the enamelled tablet before mentioned; these, from the great expense incurred in the colouring, were to be published for collectors separately from his work. Indefatigable in the pursuit of our national antiquities, Mr. Stothard had begun a work on Seals, and has left behind him many unpublished drawings of the scarcest of our Regal and Baronial Seals: among the former may be mentioned an impression of the Conqueror's; which he laboriously restored by the junction of

* Engravings, faithfully coloured after these drawings, are now publishing by the Society of Antiquaries.

† In these drawings he exhibited his ingenious recovery of the long-lost art of raising gold, as embossed, on the surface of the material; a mode which contributes so much to the rich splendour of the old illuminated MSS.

the) broken fragments preserved with William's charter to the city of London, in the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall.

A short time previously to his death he commenced the collection of materials for a work to illustrate the age of Elizabeth; which the pens of able contemporaries had rendered a popular subject. The compilation of the letter-press for this work, from the MS authorities in our public Libraries, he resigned to his wife and brother-in-law. The drawing he made of the Effigy of Elizabeth, in Westminster Abbey, has been ranked among the finest productions of his pencil: it may at the same time be observed, that he considered the figure itself as an excellent and characteristic portrait of the monarch.

Having been solicited, by the Rev. D. Lysons to make some drawings for the Account of Devonshire, collected for the *Magna Britannia*, on the 16th of May last, he quitted his affectionate and pregnant wife, at her father's house, where they resided, never to meet her more on this side that bourn "whence no traveller returns." He traversed a considerable part of Devonshire on foot, exploring the churches in his way, and making sketches of the country, according to his practice, as he proceeded. He arrived at Bere Ferrers, and on Sunday, the 27th of May, after attending Divine Service, addressed the Vicar of that place, the Rev. Henry Hobart, for permission to draw the stained glass in the East window of the church for Mr. Lysons. Prepossessed, as Mr. Hobart says he was, in favour of Mr. Stothard, by his manner, he received him with marked attention, and insisted that, during his stay at Bere, he should partake of the hospitalities of his house and table. On the following Monday, the 28th of May, Mr. Stothard began, by means of a ladder, to make tracings from the fragments of stained glass remaining in the window; among these was a portrait of the founder of the church. Elevated on the North side of the altar, just above the tables containing the Creed and the Decalogue, the step of the ladder—dreadful to relate—gave way!—He fell, and in the effort to save himself, probably turned round: his head, as is conjectured, came in contact with the monument of a knight in the chancel, and he was, in all probability, killed on the spot, by a concussion of the brain. The time of his fall is not precisely known, as he was alone in the church; but, from the state of the drawing on which he was engaged, it is imagined to have occurred between

3 and 4 o'clock. It is not true, as reported, that his watch stopped at the moment from the shock. Singular to observe, he received his death-blow from one of those very effigies that had so long been the subject of his pursuit; and the fall which terminated the career of the artist literally snapt the pencil in twain which he held in his hand. The most humane and respectful attention was paid to his remains by the worthy Mr. Hobbart. His venerable father, (who had lost, many years before his eldest son by an accident equally terrible and sudden*), repaired to the spot, accompanied by a friend, and on the 4th of June, followed, for the second time, the pride of his heart and of his hopes to a premature grave.

Thus perished, in the vigour of life and health—and the brightest prospects of worldly success and honours—in the most uninterrupted state of conjugal happiness, this excellent young man, and zealous Antiquary. The eminence of his talents was only excelled by his virtues. The pen which compiles this hasty memoir, is paralyzed as it inscribes a tale of such accumulated woe; it can add no more than the humble tribute which, with a strict adherence to truth, and a profound love and veneration for his memory, it has contributed to his tomb.

"Sacred to the memory (dear to every friend who knew him) of CHARLES ALFRED STOTHARD, Historical Draughtsman, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A. While pursuing his professional researches in the adjoining church, he was unfortunately killed by a fall, on the 28th of May, in the year of our Lord 1821, in the 34th year of his age. As a laborious investigator of the Antient Sepulchral Monuments, and other Historical Vestiges of this Kingdom, which he illustrated by his faithful and elegant pencil, he was pre-eminent; as a man, though gifted with the most solid ability, he was humble, modest, unostentatious; an example of benevolence and simplicity of heart; a Christian by faith, as he proved by that essential demonstration—his works. Thus awfully bereft of such a partner, what words shall describe the deep, the bitter sorrow of his widow, who stood not by to pay him the last sad offices; but while he perished thus untimely, expected his return, and shortly to bless him with a first child. She with her brother, Alfred John Kempe (his bosom friend), has erected

* He was accidentally shot by a school-fellow.

this poor monument to his memory ; a living one exists in their hearts ; in the hearts of his and their aged parents, of his relatives and friends. Reader, profit by this sad, but doubtless, in the wisdom of God, salutary and merciful lesson ; for it is better that the virtuous should be thus suddenly cut off than the wicked.

"Watch ye, therefore, for ye know not when the master of the house cometh : at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning. Lest coming suddenly, he find you sleeping."—(Mark xiii. 35, 36.)

Bromley, Kent, June 25.

A. J. K.

JOS. SMITH, ESQ. and CAPT. JOS. SMITH.

June 15. At Bridgnorth, co. Salop, in his 70th year, Joseph Smith, Esq. Registrar of that Peculiar, and late Town Clerk of that Borough, which offices he filled with honour and credit to himself, as well as advantage to the town and neighbourhood.

It is no less singular, than true, that during a period of 40 years and upwards, whilst he was Town Clerk, he was in no instance ever absent at the annual election of Magistrates for that Borough ; this situation he resigned previous to 19th April last, on which day his second son, John-Jacob Smith, esq. was elected thereto by a decided and numerous majority. He possessed the manners of a gentleman, the ease and affability requisite for a man of business, and the kindness and benevolence of a Christian.—In the relative duties of domestic life he was never surpassed, and has left an amiable example worthy of imitation by his relatives and friends, and even the world at large, to the remotest generation.—During his long administration, and through a regular and well-digested system, greater and more lasting and important improvements and advantages throughout the town of Bridgnorth, have been carried into effect than during the last four centuries.—And he lived to see the Corporate Body rise from a state of apparent penury, to affluence and riches.—The temporary Magistracy of the Place, though frequently assailed with the threats of the malevolent, through his good conduct and excellent advice, the machinations of the latter have been at all times averted, and the judicial decisions of the former never over-ruled, nor themselves left at the mercy and caprice of the informant.

His family grown up to man's estate, it was his unhappy destiny, in the last stage of life, when disease was fast ap-

proaching the vital spark, to be an eye-witness to the severe afflictions of three of them, overwhelmed with sickness ; and he sunk into the grave amidst these melancholy and heart-rending scenes, which did not here end.

His eldest son Joseph died on Thursday night, 21st instant, at the age of 37 years. This hopeful young officer was Captain in the 11th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, which he had accompanied ever since the latter end of 1803 till his arrival in England in March last. His return to this country was in consequence of severe internal disease, which baffled every effort of medicine, and he arrived within the walls of his father's house to languish away a few months in misery and pain, and never more enjoy his native air, and the society of his earliest years, but to add to the distresses of his family, and lengthen out the awful solemnity of the obsequies of an affectionate parent, whom it would have been his greatest happiness to have accompanied to the last mansion of the silent dead, and been released from all his earthly cares.

On the day following his father's interment he (to himself happily) fell, an early victim in manhood's highest bloom, after 17 years arduous service, and owing to the long, fatiguing, and incessant marches in India, the unhealthy consequences of an Eastern clime, into the kind arms of a tender and affectionate sister, who after having been unremitting in her attentions, saw the scene close, and witnessed his latest breath.

RICHARD BAKER, Esq.

June 23. At Bridgnorth, aged 39, Richard Baker, Esq. one of the Justices of the Quorum for the county of Salop, an Alderman of the Corporation of the Borough of Bridgnorth, and Master of the Lodge of Freemasons there. In his official duties as a Magistrate, he conducted himself with the strictest integrity, conscientiousness, and impartiality, during a period of six years. He was elected Bailiff of that Borough in 1811, and 1817, which office he filled with equal honour and credit to himself.—The Society of Freemasons, in which he stood pre-eminently high, he greatly respected, and with consummate pleasure he witnessed the principles of Free Masonry spreading their benign influence through every nation of the earth, and which he highly applauded. His benevolence and charity, though unostentatious, were conspicuous and abundant—to the public and charitable

charitable institutions of Bridgnorth his purse was ever open, and the poor, the needy, and the distressed, if deserving and unfortunate objects, were never sent away empty. His loss is irreparable, and will be seriously felt by many in the town, where he first drew that breath which he so awfully resigned after an illness of about an hour and an half, during which period he never spoke. Violent spasmodic affections, which took place about one o'clock at noon, caused his untimely end at half past two.

Mr. Baker was the only son of the late Richard Baker, esq. Alderman of Bridgnorth, and the last heir male of the elder branch of that family, which separated into two in the reign of Charles I. and had been residents upon their possessions at Bromley in Worfield co. Salop, from the commencement of the reign of Henry VI. through a marriage with the heiress of the Bromleys, till about the middle of the last century. At the head of which family stands Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart. of Ranstone, co. Dorset. A widowed mother now survives to lament the loss of a truly dutiful and affectionate son; her cup of affliction being full, her grey hairs will go with sorrow to the grave.

DEATHS.

1820. AGED 34, Captain Gerard John Oct. 6. Hendy, of the 16th Native Infantry on the Bengal Establishment.

1821. May 13. At Kingsland, in the county of Hereford, in the 52d year of his age, the Rev. Richard Davies Evans, M.A. Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. In the year 1797 he succeeded his late father, who was Patron and Incumbent of that living, and also a Prebendary of the Cathedrals of Bangor and Hereford. He was named Davies after that most excellent man and accomplished scholar, the Rev. Dr. Sneyd Davies, the friend and relation of his father, whose life, most ably written by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, forms a very interesting feature in the third volume of Illustrations of Literature of the Eighteenth Century. The family of Evans of Kingsland, is the younger branch of that of Trefeilir and Henblas in Anglesey, and descended in the female line from Dr. Morgan, Bishop of Bangor, and Dr. Humphreys, Bishop of Hereford, of whom two excellent portraits now remain at Kingsland.

June 13. In Southampton-street, aged 75, Mr. John M'Kinlay, well known to many eminent collectors of books as an

excellent bookbinder. He was the father of the late Mr. M'Kinlay, formerly a bookseller in the Strand.

June 14. The Rev. D. Ibbetson, M.A. Rector of Halsted, Kent.

June 15. At Greenwich, aged 76, James Ferguson, esq.

June 18. Charles Hagne, Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge; to which he was elected in 1799.

June 1st. At Pentonville, John Thetford, esq. one of the Chief Clerks in the Bank of England, which situation he held for upwards of 36 years.

June 20. At Coldblow (Dublin), Denis George, esq. late a Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

June 21. In Little Smith-street, Westminster, aged 65, Henry Arthur Herbert, esq. of Muckless (Kerry), Ireland, formerly M.P. for the county of Kerry, the boroughs of East Grinstead and Trate.

In the Blackheath road, Sarah wife of Major Benwell.

In Bache's-row, Hoxton, aged 49, Mr. John Powell Ashley.

At Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny, Hugh Powell, esq. Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In the Blackheath road, Sarah, wife of Major Benwell.

June 22. In Southampton-street, in her 71st year, Mrs. Jane Turner.

At Derby, Frances, wife of the late Augustus Parkyns, esq. and only sister of the Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, bart.

In his 81st year, Mr. Elias Heintz, of Stamford Hill.

In Bevis Marks, aged 74, Daniel Jacob de Castro, esq.—He had been 36 years Chancellor of the Spanish and Portuguese Nation.

June 23. In Grosvenor Place, Camberwell, in his 30th year, John, son of Abraham de Horne, esq. of Surrey-square.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Sarah Chandler, of Great Suffolk-street, Blackman-street, Southwark.

At St. Stephen's, near Plymouth, Capt. Thomas Gordon Caulfield, R.N. of the Windsor Castle, in that harbour.

At Paris, aged 83, the Cardinal de la Luzerne.

In Russell-street, Covent Garden, aged 73, Thomas Grignon, esq.

June 24. Mr. John Berry, of St. Sidwells, Exeter.

At Chawton, Hants, aged 67, William Prowting, esq.

At Hampstead, Joshua Campbell, son of Richard Battye, esq. of Chancery-lane.

In her 57th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Wright Taylor, of 55, Conduit-street.

At his father's, Spittle-hill, near Sheffield, aged 25, Mr. George Andrews, of 5, Savage-gardens, Trinity square.

At Eyewood, Herefordshire, Henry Green, esq.

June 25. At Mr. Baillie's, in Bedford-square, in his 74th year, Edmund Thornton, esq. of Whittington Hall, Lancashire.

At Nazing, Essex, in his 84th year, William Palmer, esq.

Arthur Wellesley, youngest son of Wm. Abercrombie, esq. of Wapping.

At Charnmouth, Joseph, only son of the Rev. J. Hodges, Curate of Charnmouth.

Aged 62, Mrs. Catherine Briaud, of St. Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons.

June 26. Miss Emma Smith Cuff, daughter of Mr. John Jackson Cuff, of Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street.

After a few minutes illness, Mr. Fowler, tobacconist, of Ratcliff Highway.

In his 49th year, John Wilshen, esq. of Finchley.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Robert Andrew Frith, of Wood street.

Aged 42, Martha, wife of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Oddy's-row, Islington.

June 27. Aged 70, Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Eaton, sen. of Crooked-lane.

Aged 67. Mrs. Anne Cox, of York Place, Kentish Town, widow.

June 29. Mr. Matthew Holland, of Sackville-street, and of Craven-street, Straud.

June 30. At Boulogne, Sir Thomas Hyde Page, of the Royal Engineers.

Lately. At Storrington, Sussex, in his 58th year, George Dixon, esq.

Rev. John Munden, LL.D. Rector of Beer Hacket and Corscombe, Dorset.

Aged 63. The Rev. John Preston, of Flasby Hall, in Yorkshire.

At his seat in Devonshire, Abel Worth, esq. He has bequeathed 3000*l.* to the Episcopal School for Boys at Exeter; 3000*l.* to the same Establishment for Girls; 3000*l.* to the School of St. John's Hospital, in that city; and a handsome legacy to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

At Anotta Bay, Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. Arthur Best, of Hettford.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XCI. PART I.

P. 93. The late John Lillingstone Pownall, esq. was the eldest of the two sons of John Pownall, esq. (an eminent Antiquary and intelligent Statesman, and an active and useful magistrate for several counties, who died July 17, 1795; see vol. LXV. 621,) by a daughter of Lillingston Bowden Lillingston, esq. of Ferryby in Yorkshire. He was also a nephew of the well-known Antiquary, Governor Thomas Pownall, who died in 1805 (see vol. LXXV. 288, 380.) The late Mr. Pownall lost his lady only eleven months preceding his own dissolution (see vol. XC. 282).

P. 377. The following inscription appears on the Tomb recently erected in the burial-ground at Leghorn:—"Sacred to the memory of William Robert Broughton, esq. Captain of the Royal Navy of England, and Colonel of Marines. His professional career was honourable to himself, and beneficial to his country. In two voyages of discovery he traversed the Pacific Ocean with the perseverance, intrepidity, and skill of a British Seaman. On the intricate coast of Jiva, as Commander in Chief of the English squadron, he steered his fleet to victory, and secured that valuable island to his Sovereign. After having braved and overcome danger for forty-seven years, in the service of his country, on the 12th of March 1821, in the 59th year of his age, he died suddenly, in Florence, in the bosom of his family, to whom he was endeared by those qualities which ameliorate the evils and enliven the

joys of domestic life. It is now the consolation, as it was the happiness, of his afflicted Widow and Children, that to the character of a brave and gallant Officer, was united, in the object of their sorrow, that of a good Christian."

* * In the Memoir of Capt. Broughton, p. 376, line 33, read valuable; col. ii. l. 10 from bottom, read Saghalieu. P. 577, for an, read the engagements; col. ii. l. 14, read venit.

P. 468. Probate of the will of the late Earl of Carhampton, has been granted by the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, to Sir Thomas Brookes, Pechell, bart. and Nicolson Calvert, esq. two of the executors; power being reserved to the Countess Dowager, the relict, the other executor. His Lordship's plantation, and all property in the island of Jamaica (which is subject to the life-interest of his brother and his wife), he has devised after their death to his nephew, Captain Moriarty; and, in case of his death, to his niece, the Hon. Eliza Dawson, her husband and children. All other property, both real and personal, is left to the Countess, excepting only complimentary bequests, &c. The will is dated on the 25th of April, 1820. His Lordship's personal property within the province of Canterbury is sworn under 60,000*l.*

P. 563. Lord Sheffield was created Earl of Sheffield Viscount Pevensey, in that part of the kingdom called Ireland, by patent, Jan. 22, 1816 (see vol. LXXXVI. i. 177).

I N D E X

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- VOLUME LXXXIII. Part II.
 P. 264. The lines signed JUVENIS, pretended to be written on the road to Portsmouth, are taken from Dyer's Grongar Hill, with very slight alterations, and those for the worse.
- VOLUME LXXXIX. Part. I.
 P. 536, b. l. 25, for East read first.
- VOLUME LXXXIX. Part II.
 P. 133, b. l. 21, for the read them.
 P. 136, b. l. 38, read Keene.
 P. 247, l. 22, for LXXXIX. read LXXXVIII.
 P. 281, l. 10 from bottom, for James read John.
 P. 277, b. l. 36, for genealogical read geological.
 P. 329, b. l. 10, for Lutapen read Inkpen; l. 12 from bottom, for glass read grasse.
 P. 373, b. l. 54, for equitable read equable
 P. 380, b. l. 4, reg^d Hincheliffe.
 P. 565, b. l. 2, for Chiddingfold, Sussex, read Chiddingfold, Surrey, in which parish are the town and borough of Haslemere.
- VOLUME XC. Part I.
 P. 208, l. 24, for King at Arms read King of Arms. l. 11 from bottom delete comma after esquires.
- VOLUME XC. Part II.
 P. 36 and 37, in Running-titles, read Beneficent.
 P. 116, b. l. 49, for was read were.
 P. 117, b. l. 47, the semicolon should follow "perfect" instead of "turns," and the comma after "arches" be omitted. l. 54, omit the comma after East, and for and read end.
 P. 118, signature, for E.T.C. read E.I.C.
- VOLUME XCI. Part I.
 P. 8. The Rev. George Stephenson has resigned the vicarage of Kelloe, and is now rector of Redmarshall. He is succeeded at Kelloe by the Rev. Robert Birkett.
 P. 21. A good engraving of the Font at St. Mary's, Leithbury, appears in the Encyclopædia Londinensis, article London.
 P. 29, l. 6, for hear read here.
 P. 72, l. 21, and 38, for Pingrith read Tingrith.
 P. 278, l. 25, read Sir Edward Walpole.
 P. 469, l. 27, for daughter read niece.
 See Vol. LXXXIV. p. 100.

END OF VOL. XCI. PART I.

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